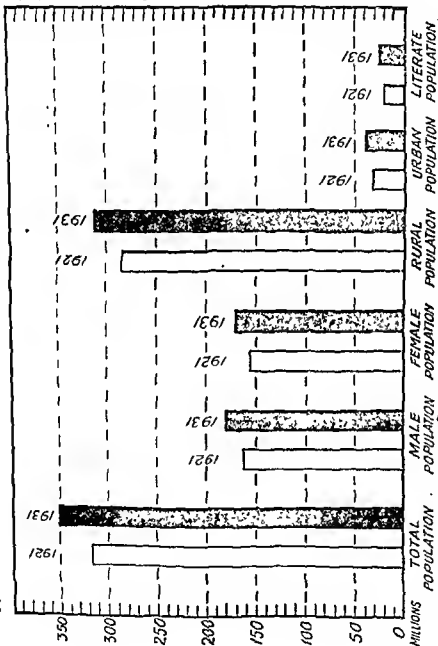


The Chart below gives at a glance the changes in India's population in the decade 1921-31—the total, sex, urban rural and literacy



comorb. On the east and the west of the deposit which is here treated as Dravidian the

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The progress of urbanisation in India—If there has been any progress at all—has been very slow during the past thirty years, the whole of the country being a little more than one per cent of the urban population to the whole of the country, which however shows an increase of 0.8 per cent since the last census, due to the natural increase of the population.

Ireland 50.9 per cent, in Canada 53.7 per cent, in the U.S.A. 56.2 per cent, and in England and Wales 60 per cent.

The greatest degree of growth has been in the number of towns with a population of from 25,000 to 50,000, the total population of which is now nearly double that of towns of 50,000 to 100,000. All classes of towns have increased in population, except those with populations of between 5,000 and 10,000 and those having under 5,000. Thus the large industrial and semi-industrial towns have benefited at the expense of the smaller towns.

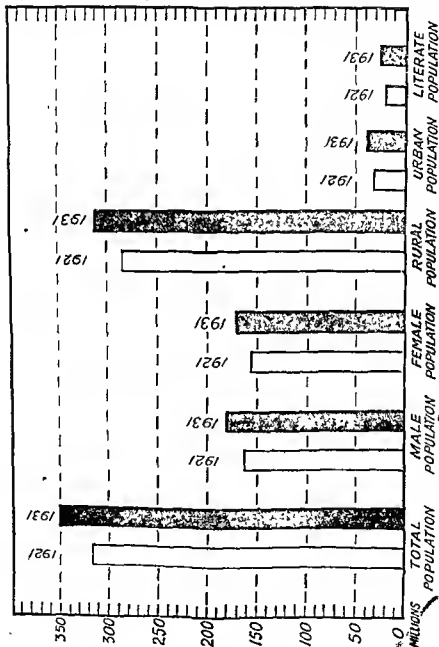
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN GROUPS OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO SIZE AND IN RURAL TERRITORY

Class of Places	1931		1921		Percentage of total Population.			
	Places	Population	Places	Population	'31	'21	'11	'01
Total Population	621,416	152,437,774	621,416	118,942,417	100	100	100	100
Rural Area	621,416	118,942,417	621,416	118,942,417	83	80	70	60
Urban Area	2,274	33,495,357	2,274	33,495,357	21	20	30	40
Towns having 100,000 and over	—	6,674,022	—	8,211,714	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2
Towns having 50,000 to 100,000	63	4,572,113	63	4,572,113	1.3	1.1	.9	1.2
Towns having 25,000 to 50,000	265	8,012,245	271	5,064,504	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.7
Towns having 10,000 to 25,000	541	14,424,492	451	6,236,449	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.2
Towns having under 10,000	1,877	6,942,432	2,287	6,233,011	2	2	1.9	2
Towns having under 5,000	674	2,291,760	791	2,773,120	.6	.7	.6	.6

Migration—In the population of the Indian Empire only 23,416 were born in other parts of the Empire, of these 13,416 are of Asiatic birth, 11,416 of European birth and 1,234 others. The migration from India is approximately 2.5 million, the balance of migration being against India.

Nearly all of these migrants are well-settled in other parts of the British Empire. There are about 160,000 Indians in the United States, Africa, of whom 142,000 are found in Natal. There are 26,153 in Kenya, the other overseas Indian communities in order of size are Mauritius.

The Chart below gives at a glance the changes in India's population in the decade 1921-31—the total, sex, urban rural and literacy.



CENSUS OF INDIA 1931—Population of Provinces and States.

Province, State or Agency	POPULATION, 1931				Both Sexes	PERCENTAGE OF VARIATION, INCREASE (+), DECREASE (—)		
	Area in Square Miles	Persons	Males	Females		1921-31	1911-21	1891-1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
INDIA Provinces	1,408,679	352,837,378	181,828,923	171,008,455	715,912,480	+ 10.6	+ 1.2	+ 39.0
Agro-Cultivators	1,090,111	271,526,639	139,431,656	132,095,983	540,458,193	+ 10.0	+ 1.3	+ 36.8
	2,711	800,202	240,081	260,121	459,273	+ 13.1	— 1.1	+ 21.4
Anjuman and Muzhar (Jama)	3,143	29,403	10,702	9,761	27,046	+ 8.8	+ 2.4	+ 101.4
	35,014	8,022,591	4,317,200	4,085,045	7,159,128	+ 13.6	+ 13.4	+ 79.2
Bihar	74,234	463,568	270,004	193,564	420,648	+ 10.2	+ 1.3	+ 21.35
Central	77,521	50,111,002	26,041,000	24,072,002	46,702,002	+ 7.4	— 1.1	+ 37.0
Eastern and Orissa	83,024	37,677,576	18,793,130	18,884,446	37,677,576	+ 10.8	— 1.4	+ 21.0
Princely States and Indian States	123,679	21,930,693	11,535,003	10,395,690	19,345,219	+ 14.3	— 1.8	+ 32.8
	2,53,602	1,44,67,346	7,409,601	7,176,545	13,415,102	+ 11.0	+ 0.2	+ 202.6
Central Provinces and Bihar	40,020	15,507,221	7,851,810	7,655,411	15,507,221	+ 11.5	+ 0.0	+ 20.8
Coorg	1,594	103,427	60,175	43,252	103,427	— 0.3	+ 0.4	+ 8.4
Delhi	473	6,00,246	309,497	290,749	498,246	+ 30.4	+ 19.0	+ 81.3
Madras	112,277	40,740,107	20,082,997	19,657,109	42,740,107	+ 10.4	+ 2.2	+ 31.0
North-West Frontier Province (Districts and Administered Territories)	13,514	2,425,076	1,316,510	1,108,566	2,425,076	+ 7.7	+ 2.5	+ 53.0
Punjab	93,203	23,509,852	12,850,310	10,659,542	23,509,852	+ 13.0	+ 5.7	+ 79.2
United Provinces of Agra and Madhya	106,219	18,408,763	9,445,000	8,963,763	18,408,763	+ 6.7	— 2.1	+ 10.0

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

It is claimed that the city of Calcutta contains 25,000 more inhabitants than Bombay which is the next largest city in India. There are nearly twice as many Indians in Calcutta as there are in Bombay and almost three times as many as there are in Hongkong. Almost all the large cities of India, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and almost all the large cities in population since the 1921 census.

India which has expanded to more than half as large in population since the 1921 census. The same is true of Delhi and Madras which increased by 47 per cent and 22 per cent over their population of 1921. On the other hand, although the increase in the population of Calcutta during the last decade is greater than has been recorded in any of the other cities, the percentage increase amounts to only 11.5 in Calcutta, 15.9 in Bombay, 14.5 in Ahmedabad and 11.2 in Lucknow. Taking the suburban areas into account the population of Calcutta is 1,452,582 of which 1,198,731 are to be found in the city proper included in the municipal area.

City	Total Population	Density	Inhabitants per 1,000		PERCENTAGE VARIATION					
			2 males per 1,000 males	2 females per 1,000 males	Males	Females	1901 to 1911	1911 to 1921	1921 to 1931	1881 to 1931.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Calcutta with Howrah	1,482,382	24,354	489	490	261	-	11.0	-	11.8	+ 20.0
Bombay	1,161,383	48,000	554	591	353	-	20.2	+ 20.0	1.2	+ 50.2
Madras	617,119	22,243	697	433	170	1.6	1.6	+ 22.8	-	+ 50.1
Hyderabad with Secunderabad, etc.	400,404	8,409	889	449	118	-	12.0	-	10.0	+ 27.0
Delhi with New Delhi, Shahjahanabad, etc.	447,442	6,435	679	540	812	+ 11.6	+ 20.7	47.0	+ 158.1	+ 187.7
Lahore	417,517	10,913	565	597	124	+ 12.7	1.2	+ 23.2	+ 52.5	+ 104.4
Rangoon	401,415	16,116	477	512	379	-	24.0	+ 16.6	+ 17.1	+ 145.0
Ahmedabad	311,721	8,533	853	405	168	+ 16.6	+ 19.1	+ 25.3	+ 20.0	+ 50.6
Bombay with Calcutta and Milling Station.	306,470	11,799	892	405	168	+ 16.6	+ 19.1	+ 25.3	+ 20.0	+ 50.6
Lucknow	274,670	13,272	745	553	43	-	1.6	-	14.2	+ 8.2
Amritsar	261,549	21,844	666	201	61	-	6.0	+ 4.9	+ 45.3	+ 74.4
Kanpur	263,265	6,720	678	356	114	+ 20.2	+ 4.7	+ 21.5	+ 23.4	+ 23.4
Poona	250,187	6,409	811	404	149	+ 5.3	+ 23.0	+ 10.5	+ 16.5	+ 82.0
Cawnpore	211,735	24,756	696	253	62	-	12.6	+ 21.2	+ 12.6	+ 50.0
Agra	209,704	12,149	813	214	52	-	1.4	+ 0.0	+ 23.8	+ 50.4

† For India and New Delhi Cities only.

AGE AND SEX.

The table below shows the age distribution of 10,000 males and females of the Indian population by 10 yearly age groups at the last two censuses —

Age-group	1931		1921		Age group	1931		1921	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males		Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
0—10	2,802	2,880	2,673	2,910	10—20	989	891	1,013	907
10—20	2,086	2,061	2,097	1,996	20—30	961	845	619	696
20—30	1,768	1,856	1,640	1,766	30—40	280	281	347	377
30—40	1,431	1,451	1,461	1,395	40—50	115	125	199	189
					50 and over	212	228	248	247
					Mean age				

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS DURING

City	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Bombay	357	355	316	314	301	233
Calcutta	320	372	340	276	259	263
Madras	279	281	240	289	279	216
Rangoon	332	329	291	311	321	274
Lucknow	260	237	256	301	260	323
Lahore	222	211	201	204	214	187
Nagpur	258	302	231	233	201	270
Batli	183	238	201	210	259	193

of females.

Sex Ratio—The figures of the population of India by sex, as recorded by the latest census, show a further continuation of the trend which has been observed in the proportion of males to females that

can be noted if rates be calculated. The figures are in excess, the excess is marked in the last census, and has been extended to this higher census. The figures, however, the number of males are approximately equal.

difficulty, still felt very strong.

To the following table—

Religion	Number per 1,000 who are literate	Religion	Number per 10,000 aged 5 and over who are literate in English
All religions (India)	95	All religions (India)	121
Hindus	84	Hindus	111
Sikhs	91	Sikhs	151
Europeans	353	Jains	306
Muslims	90	Parthians	119
Christians (Europeans)	791	Zoroastrians (Persians)	5,011
Muslims	64	Muslims	91
Christians	279	Christians	919
Jews	416	Jews	2,636
Tribal	7	Tribal	4
Others	19	Others	24

Terrestrial, Ceylon, etc. have in literacy in English with 917 per 10,000 (the following with 234, Bengal (211) and Travancore (159) coming next.

English Language—Literacy in English is still less in India and is confined mostly to the town-dwelling population. Two languages were returned at the census, districts as has been previously explained, not having been separately considered.

The principal languages are given in the following statement—

Language	Total number of speakers (millions)				Number per 10,000 (all population)	
	1911		1921		Males	Females
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
Urdu	27,713	31,904	29,210	16,494	2,000	1,900
Hindi	27,517	27,952	25,233	24,000	1,523	1,527
Telugu	17,291	17,081	11,874	11,727	736	710
Marathi	10,513	10,117	9,200	9,097	585	607
Tamil	10,013	10,711	8,254	9,496	578	608
Malayali	8,799	7,010	8,000	7,272	487	414
Punjabi	7,271	6,827	6,700	6,025	403	381
Bengali	5,600	5,516	5,250	5,171	315	315
Odia	5,485	5,701	4,972	5,102	301	301
Gujarati	5,010	5,240	4,807	4,500	311	300
Burmese	4,511	4,511	4,130	4,243	260	260
Malayalam	4,511	4,017	4,736	3,772	257	271
Jain (or Western Punjab)	4,603	3,963	3,000	2,000	255	3

The wave of Mahomedan invaders that eventually swept over the country first touched

The Mughal Empire

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Ti

When war b
France in 1744, the French had acquired a footing on the coast to be pursued, routed
strong position in the city.

Battle of Plassey

While the English were fighting the French war in the 5
in grave difficulties
Daula had succeeded
quarters of the

led to justify the Company's
prohibition of his gains, and by
a reasonable pay from honest
without respect were his plans
by his immediate successors. But
towards a sound administration
his second Governorship of Clive
as our military supremacy dates from his vic-
tory at Plassey." Before Clive left India
in 1767, he had readjusted the divisions of

and avoidance of cut-throat competition—an agreement which was later ratified by the Indian legislature.

The goal envisioned by this (1920) body part was followed in an Indo-British trade

... by ... an ... countries which imposed exchange and quota restrictions on foreign imports. As a result of this Indian exports to Italy, Germany, Roumania and Turkey suffered a great deal.

Nevertheless India turned the corner and at the time of writing seems within sight of economic revival if not prosperity. The budget for 1914-15 actually showed a surplus after allowing for the full restoration of salary cuts and a slight reduction in the income tax rates.

Mr. Gandhi announced his decision to have this body, with a view partly to enable it to function and pendently and unobscured

The year witnessed a keen and bitter controversy over the Communal Award. Hindu protesting it was unjust and Muslims insisting on retaining it. Between the two the Congress chose to remain neutral. This attitude displeased both and a section of Hindu Congressmen formed a separate party and resolutely strove to upset the Award.

Another outstanding feature was the publication of the report of the Joint Parliamentary

and avoidance of cut throat competition--an agreement which was later ratified by the Indian legislature.

The word will end shared by this (I am M. 193) put was followed up and an Indo French Treaty settlement was concluded in 1931. The operations of this and the Ottawa Agreement based

measures which imposed exchange and quota restrictions on foreign imports. As a result of this Indian exports to Great Britain, Roumania and Turkey suffered a great deal.

Nevertheless Isha turned the corner and at the time of writing seems within sight of economic revival, if not prosperity. The budget for 1971-72 actually showed a surplus after allowing for the full restoration of salary cuts and a slight reduction in the income tax rates.

Mr. Tenthren announced his decision to leave the party with a view partly to enable it to function more properly and unchanged by his personal and partly to develop its own and energy in an intensely rural uplift program. This has been described as a "split vote" on the part of Mr. Garfield, as it had been lengthy among the masses. Not to be careless by Mr. Tenthren, the Government of India sanctioned a crore of rupees to finance the condition of the agricultural population.

The award was given a keen and bitter controversy over the Communist Award. Many people felt that the Communist Award was a disgrace and that it was a disgrace to have it given to a Communist. The award was given to a Communist who was a member of the Communist Party and who was a member of the Communist Party. The award was given to a Communist who was a member of the Communist Party and who was a member of the Communist Party.

Another important feature was the publication of the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee which examined British and Indian witnesses (officials and non-officials) on the

Mr. [redacted]

modification of the system of administration of Indian affairs in the United Kingdom, and issued their Report while the Government of India Bill was under examination by a Joint Select Committee of both Houses of Parliament. The Joint Select Committee in their turn issued an exhaustive Report on the Bill, which was passed in a form practically identical with that recommended by the Joint Committee, and received the Royal Assent on the 23rd December 1919.

The Divisions.—British India for administrative purposes is divided into to provinces, each with its separate Local Government or administration. In ten of the provinces—the three Presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and the North West Frontier Provinces—the Local Government consists of a Governor, an Executive Council of not more than four members, and two or more Ministers. Burma, which was excluded from the original scheme, was brought into line with it in 1922. An Act of Parliament was passed, constituting Burma a Governor's Province, with a Governor, an Executive Council and Ministers and a Legislative Council elected on a very democratic franchise, which gave the vote to women. The remaining provinces were then inclusive of the N.W. Frontier Province, who are technically mere agents of the Central Government of India. No change was made in the Act of 1919 in the system of administration in these six minor provinces but the Frontier Province was, after the Burma precedent, made a Major Province in 1932.

Dyarchy.—In ten nine provinces the executive Government is a dual organisation which reserves its unity to the King. This administration of the Government is the Governor's office during his pleasure, and must be selected members of the Provincial Legislative Council. To the Governor acting with Ministers transferred subjects.

The Object.—The framers of the 1919 had a twofold object in view. The primary object was to devise a plan which would render possible the introduction of successive stages of a responsible government in the provinces. The second object was to give to the provinces a share in the administration of their own affairs.

The Provinces.—From the first it was in the provinces that the first essential steps must be taken towards the development of a system of responsible government. The framers of the Act of 1919 provided

for a statutory demarcation of the functions to be exercised by the Government of India and the Provincial Governments respectively, in their administrative capacity. No attempt was made in this connection to limit the field open to the Indian Legislature, which still retains a concurrent (though not an overriding) power of legislation for the affairs of the provinces in general and of individual provinces, but the rules under the Act provide specifically for the exercise of this right to certain specified provincial matters, and the theory upon which the Act proceeds assumes that a convention will be established and rigorously observed which will confine intervention by the Indian Legislature in provincial affairs to matters so specified.

Finance.—The revenues of the provinces are

secured by these revenues, and their right, subject in certain cases to the Governor-General's sanction, to initiate new taxation measures is formally recognised.

It was found impossible to devise any scheme of allocation of revenues between the Central and Provincial Governments which did not leave the former with a deficit. This deficit is to be met in part by an annual contribution from seven of the eight Governor's provinces, the province of Bihar and Orissa, owing to the

same ranging from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 64 lakhs. The annual contribution was in no case to be subject to increase in the future, and if reduction of the aggregate were found possible by the Government of India, reductions were to be made

adequately public opinion in the province, and to create an electorate. The first franchise rules gave the vote to about 5,000,000 of the adult population, and have enabled the Legislative Council of any Governor's province extended to the franchise women.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The structural changes made by the Act of 1919 in the system of government outside the "Governor's Council" have already been observed that this body was, in origin, like all other legislative

ship with the Indian
ed in their operation
hat is to say, they
are not confined in
gories of subjects.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

1. *Smith, J. & J. M. Perelra*

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Name.	Assumed charge of office
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, GCB, GCH, PC. ..	.. 14 Nov. 1834
Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart (a) (offg) .. ..	.. 20 Mar. 1835
Lord Auckland, GCB, PC (b) ..	.. 4 Mar. 1836
Lord Ellenborough, PC (c) ..	.. 23 Feb. 1842
William Wülfenforce Bird (offg) ..	.. 15 June 1844
The Right Hon Sir Henry Hardinge, GCB (d) .. ..	.. 23 July 1844
The Earl of Dalhousie, PC (e) ..	.. 12 Jan. 1848
Viscount Canning, PC (f) ..	.. 20 Feb. 1856
(a) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Metcalfe.	
(b) Created Earl of Auckland, 21 Dec. 1839.	
(c) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Ellenborough.	
(d) Created Viscount Hardinge, 2 May 1846	

as the direct Head of the Bengal Government from the 1st May, 1844, when the first Lieutenant-Governor assumed office. On 1st April 1912, Bengal was placed under a separate Governor and the appointment of Lieutenant-Governor was abolished.

VICEROYS AND GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF INDIA

Name.	Assumed charge of office.
Viscount Canning, PC (a) ..	.. 1 Nov. 1858
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, KT, GCB, PC ..	.. 12 March 1862
Major-General Sir Robert Napier, KCB (b) (offg) ..	.. 21 Nov. 1863
Colonel Sir William T. Denison, KCB (offg) ..	.. 2 Dec. 1863
The Right Hon Sir John Lawrence, Bart, GCB, KCSI (c) ..	.. 17 Jan. 1864
The Earl of Mayo, KP ..	.. 12 Jan. 1869
John Strachey (d) (offg) ..	.. 9 Feb. 1872

Lord Napier of Merchiston, KT. (e) (offg) .. ..	.. 23 Feb. 1872
Lord Northbrook, PC (f) ..	.. 3 May 1872
Lord Lytton, GCB (g) ..	.. 12 Apr. 1876
The Marquess of Ripon, KG, PC	.. 8 June 1880
The Earl of Dufferin, KT, GCB, GCMG, PC (h) ..	.. 13 Dec. 1884
The Marquess of Lansdowne, GC KG .. ..	.. 10 Dec. 1888
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, PC. .. ..	.. 27 Jan. 1894
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, PC	.. 6 Jan. 1899
Baron Amptill (offg) ..	.. 30 Apr. 1901
Baron Curzon of Kedleston, PC (i)	.. 13 Dec. 1901
The Earl of Minto, KG, PC, GC KG. .. ..	.. 13 Nov. 1903
Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, PC, GCB, GCMG, GCVS, ISO (j)	.. 23 Nov. 1910
.. ..	.. Apr. 1916
.. ..	.. Apr. 1921
Baron Arden ..	.. Apr. 1926
The Earl of Willingdon ..	.. Apr. 1931
(a) Created Earl Canning, 21 May 1859.	
(b) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Magdala.	
(c) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lawrence.	
(d) Afterwards Sir John Strachey, GCSI, CIE.	
(e) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Napier of Ettrick.	
(f) Afterwards (by creation) Earl of Northbrook.	
(g) Created Earl of Lytton 23 April 1880.	
(h) Created Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, 12 Nov. 1884.	
(i) Created an Earl .. June 1911.	
(j) During tenure of office, the Viceroy is Grand Master and First and Principal Knight of the two Indian Orders (GCSI and GCIE.) On quitting office he becomes GCSI and GCIE, with the date of his assumption of the Viceregalty.	

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del execution or amending any Act or ordina-

Constituency.	Name.
Bombay Millowners' Association (Indian Commerce). **	Mr. Hormusji Peeroshaw Mody.
Calcutta (Non-Muhammadian Urban)	Mr Sarat Chandra Bose.
Calcutta Suburbs (Non-Muhammadian Urban) .	Dr P N Banerjee.
Burdwan Division (Non-Muhammadian Rural)	
Presidency Division (Non-Muhammadian Rural)	Pandit Lakshmi Kanta Maltra
Dacca Division (Non-Muhammadian Rural) .	Mr Surrya Kumar Som
Chittagong and Rajshahi Divisions (Non-Muhammadian Rural).	Mr Akhil Chandra Datta
Calcutta and Suburbs (Muhammadian Urban) ..	Sir Abdul Rahim, K C S I., Kt.
Burdwan and Presidency Divisions (Muhammadian Rural)	
Dacca cum Mymensingh (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr A H. Chuznavi
Bakerganj cum Faridpur (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr A K Fazlul Haq
Chittagong Division (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr Md Anwarul Asim
Rajshahi Division (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr M A Taqui
Bengal (European) ..	Sir Darcy Lindsey, Kt., C B F
Do	Mr J A Milligan
Do	Mr G Morgan, C I F
Bengal Landholders	Mr Dharendra Kanta Lahiri Choudhury
Murwar Association, (Indian Commerce)	Raja Rajnarath Bajoria
Cities of the United Provinces (Non-Muhammadian Urban)	Dr Bhagwan Das.
Meerut Division (Non Muhammadian Rural)	Chaudhri Haqubti Nazam Singh
Agra Division (Non Muhammadian Rural) .	Pandit Sri Krishna Datta Talwar
Rohilkund and Kumaon Division (Non Muhammadian Rural)	Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant
Aligarh and Jhansi Divisions (Non-Muhammadian Rural)	Mr Sri Prakash
Bharnes and Gorakhpur Divisions (Non Muhammadian Rural)	Munshi Iswar Saran
Lucknow Division (Non Muhammadian Rural)	Sher Mohan Lal Saxena
Fyzabad Division (Non-Muhammadian Rural)	Sirdar Jogendra Singh
Cities of the United Provinces (Muhammadian Urban)	Maulana Shaukat Ali
Meerut Division (Muhammadian Rural)	Qazi Mohammad Ahmad Kazmi
Agra Division (Muhammadian Rural) .	Mr T A K Sherwan
Rohilkund and Kumaon Divisions (Muhammadian Rural).	Maulvi Sir Muhammad Yakub, Kt.
United Provinces Southern Division (Muhammadian Rural)	Dr Zia ul Din Ahmed, C I F
Lucknow and Fyzabad Divisions (Muhammadian Rural)	Mr Mohamed Azhar Ali
United Provinces (European) .	Mr J R Scott
United Provinces Landholders .	Mr Vajaya Anant Gajapottaraj
Amritsar Division (Non-Muhammadian)	Mrs Parmanand
West Punjab (Non-Muhammadian)	Lala Shyam Lal
Jullundur Division (Non Muhammadian)	Lala Faqir Chand.

** Entitled to representation in rotation.

Constituency.

Name.

B—NOMINATED MEMBERS—*excluding the President.*(a) *Official Members (13 excluding President)*

Government of India	..	..	..	..	His Excellency General Sir Philip Wainhouse Chetwode, Kt., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Do.	..	..	..	..	Mr M. G. Hallett, C.I.E.
Do.	..	..	..	..	Mr D. G. Mitchell, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Do.	..	..	..	..	Sir Leonard Clancy, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Do.	..	..	..	..	Mr. P. C. Tilkens, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Do.	..	..	..	..	Mr T. A. Stewart
Do.	..	..	..	..	Sir Guthrie Buchanan, Kt.
Do.	..	..	..	..	Mr J. N. G. Johnson, C.I.E.
Do.	..	..	..	..	Mr G. H. Spence, C.I.E.
Madras	..	..	..	..	Mr F. W. Stewart, C.I.E.
Bihar and Orissa	..	..	..	..	Mr C. L. Piddipati, C.I.E.

(b) *Deer Representative.*

Deer Representative	Mr. Ganesh Srikrishna Mahipala.
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(c) *Non-Official Members.*

Madras	Sir David Devadoss, Kt.
Do.	D. H. Sir K. R. Menon
Bombay	Khan Bahadur Sir N. Choksy, Kt., C.I.E.
Bengal	..	..	..	..	Mr Jyotsuman Ghosal, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Do.	..	..	..	..	Mr Bijay Kumar Dasu
Do.	..	..	..	..	Nawab Khwaja Habibullah
Central Provinces	..	..	..	..	Sir Manekji Byramji Dadabhoy, K.C.I.R., Kt., (President)
The United Provinces	..	..	..	..	Mr Yashwanth
Do.	..	..	..	..	Pundit Gokarn Nath Ugra.
The Punjab	..	..	..	..	Liaqat Chaudhri Singh.
Do.	..	..	..	..	Nawab Malik M. d. Hayat Khan, C.S.I.
North-West Frontier Provinces	..	..	..	..	Major Nawab Sir Mahomed Akbar Khan, K.C.I.R., C.I.E., Khan of Haid
Bihar	..	..	..	..	Maharajah Sir Kamalwar Singh, K.C.I.R., of Darbhanga

the Commissioners exercise general
the Districts in their Divisions.

Justice.

Administration of Justice is entrusted
a Court sitting in Bombay, and

a of expenditure on inspection and education, and repairs.

Lack of funds has cramped the activities of Government in the field of Primary and Secondary Education. Economy has been

The Educational Department is administered by a Director, with an Inspector in each Division and a Deputy or Assistant Inspector in each district.

Estimated Revenue for 1934-35.

PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.		Rs.	
V	Land Revenue	4,77,99,000	
VI	Excise	3,52,71,000	
VII	Stamps	1,56,00,000	
VIII	Forests	43,20,000	
IX	Registration	16,20,000	
X	Scheduled Taxes	18,50,000	
Total ..		10,67,60,000	
<i>Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment, &c.</i>			
XIII	Works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..	41,25,000	
XIV	Work for which no Capital Accounts are kept ..	15,03,000	
Total ..		56,28,000	
<i>Debt Service</i>			
XVI	Interest	1,39,81,000	
<i>Civil Administration</i>			
XVII	Administration of Justice	19,78,000	
XVIII	Jails and Convict Settlements	3,40,000	
XIX	Police	7,34,000	
XX	Education	16,16,000	
XXI	Medical	14,94,000	
XXIII	Public Health	13,04,000	
XXIV	Agriculture	4,65,000	
XXV	Industries	10,000	
XXVI	Miscellaneous Departments	14,42,000	
Total ..		99,31,000	
<i>Civil Works</i>			
XXX	Civil Works	41,72,000	
XXXI	Bombay Development Scheme	7,60,000	
Total ..		49,32,000	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			
XXXII	Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	11,90,000	
XXXIII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation	10,19,000	
XXXIV	Stationery and Printing	2,60,000	
XXXV	Miscellaneous	30,90,000	
Total ..		55,59,000	
XL	Extraordinary Receipts	41,70,000	
Total Revenue ..		13,12,32,000	
<i>Debt heads —</i>			
Deposits and advances, Loans and advances by provincial Government, Advances from provincial Loans Fund, etc			
Total ..		2,90,32,000	
<i>Idol —</i>			
Opening Balance		90,54,000	
Grand Total ..		14,93,19,000	

Estimated Expenditure for 1934-35

DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE		Rs.	
5	Land Revenue	62,90,000	
6	Excise	47,45,000	
7	Stamps	2,30,000	
8	Forests	3,71,000	
8A	Forest Capital outlay	59,000	
9	Registration	6,28,000	
9A	Scheduled Taxes	28,000	
Total ..		1,52,51,000	
<i>Irrigation, Embankment, &c. Revenue Account</i>			
14	Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..	1,03,01,000	
15	Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenue	11,24,000	
15	(1) Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Loans Relief fund	10,89,000	
Total ..		1,24,14,000	
<i>Debt Service</i>			
19	Interest on Ordinary Debt	2,07,51,000	
20	Interest on other obligations	2,27,000	
21	Reduction or availing of debt	4,31,000	
Total ..		2,14,12,000	
<i>Civil Administration</i>			
22	General Administration	2,08,24,000	
24	Administration of Justice	69,24,000	
25	Jails and Convict Settlements	20,94,000	
26	Police	1,76,02,000	
27	Ports and Pilotage	7,000	
30	Scientific Departments	92,000	
31	Education	1,80,32,000	
32	Medical	46,50,000	
33	Public Health	25,92,000	
34	Agriculture	23,80,000	
35	Industries	4,08,000	
37	Miscellaneous Departments	5,47,000	
Total ..		7,60,56,000	

Name and class of Constituency

Name of Member.

The Northern Division (Muhammadan) Rural

The Central Division (Muhammadan) Rural

The Southern Division (Muhammadan) Rural

Hyderabad District (Muhammadan) Rural

Karachi District (Muhammadan) Rural

Larkana District (Muhammadan) Rural

Soultan District (Muhammadan) Rural

Thar and Parker (Muhammadan) Rural

Nawabshah District (Muhammadan) Rural

Upper Sind Frontier District (Muhammadan) Rural

Lombay City (European)

Presidency (European)

Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Commerce and Industry

Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Bombay Trades' Association, Commerce and Industry

Bombay Millowners' Association, Commerce and Industry

Almabad Commerce and Industry, Mill-owners' Association

Mr Landehall Khan Mir Muhammad Hassan Khan Talpur

Sayed Miran Muhammad Shah,

Shahid Abul Majid Liharam,

Ghulam Hyder Shah Sahibdin Shah,

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto

Khan Bahadur Ghulam Mahomed Abdulla Khan Iran

Khan Bahadur Jan, Mahomed, Khan Waleed

Khan Bahadur Sher Muhammad Khan Karam Khan Bihraul

Lt Col H C Smith

Mr A C Green

Rao Bahadur Ravji Ramchandra Kale

Mr J B Greville

Mr G L Winterbotham

Mr John Humphrey, OBE

Mr A Greville Bullocke

Mr A D Saklatvala

Mr Sakulal Halhed

NOMINATED

Non-Officials

Mr. S. H. Prater,

The Rev. R. S. Modak

Mr Sitaram Keshav Dole

„ Syed Munawar, B.A.

„ R. R. Bakhale.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Bar at Law,

„ Parshottam Solanki, L. M. & S.

Major W. F. Jones

Mr. B. S. Kamat.

Mr. Mohamed Suleiman Chasam Mitha.

Nawab Shah Rookh Shah Yar Jung Bahadur.

A. L. Boral, I. S. O.

Off. mlt.

Mr. Syed Ahmaduddin, I. C. A.

C. G. Freke, I. C. S.

H. F. Knight, I. C. S.

„ W. W. Mackie, C. I. E., I. C. S.

„ B. B. Clee, I. C. S.

„ J. A. Madan, C. I. E., I. C. S.

„ H. B. Clayton, C. I. E., I. C. S.

„ F. O. J. Rook, M. I. Mech. E., M. I. E. E., I. C. S.

„ C. H. Lane

„ R. W. Maxwell, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S.

Khan Bahadur Azinkhan Isavatall Khan

Mr. W. W. Smart, I. C. S.

„ C. W. A. Turner, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S.

Twenty nine spinning and weaving mills were at Rajahmundry; the Agricultural College,

Education

The Presidency School at

Mooring Bury No 1

31 0

500

" 29 3

450

50 } 700

25

5

5

5

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

10

and Nonsuch, Bhavani and Glendale in [endowments came into force early in 1925.

HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1934-35	HEADS OF ACCOUNTS.	Budget Estimates, 1934-35
REVENUE—<i>contd</i>	Rs	EXPENDITURE—<i>contd</i>	Rs
XIII—Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Ac- counts are kept— Gross Receipts	5,96,000	XIII—Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage works for which Capital Ac- counts are kept— Working Expenses	49 52,900
XIV—Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	1,90,500	15—Construction of Irriga- tion, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	3,01,600
XVI—Interest	27,12,600	19—Interest on Ordinary Debt	69,51,700
XVII—Administration of Justice	16,99,500	20—Interest on other Obligations	9,800
XVIII—Jails and Convict Settlements	5,39,000	21—Appropriation for Re- duction or Avoid- ance of Debt	27,29,000
XIX—Police	5 49,700	22—General Administration	2,76,71,600
XX—Ports and Pilotage		24—Administration of Justice	07,50,800
XXI—Education	8,31,500	25—Jails and Convict Settle- ments	22,07,500
XXII—Medical	8,98,000	26—Police	1,63 07,500
XXIII—Public Health	1,54,900	27—Ports and Pilotage	13,000
XXIV—Agriculture	3 91,800	30—Scientific Department	91,000
XXV—Industries	13 64,700	XXXA—Hydro Electric Schemes Working Expenses	4 74,800
XXVI—Miscellaneous De- partments	13,62,700	31—Education	2 51 40,100
XXVII—Civil Works	17 75,900	32—Medical	91,73,800
XXVIII—Hydro Electric Schemes— Gross Receipts	6 22 100	33—Public Health	26,23,600
XXIX—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	2,54 400	34—Agriculture	32,37 300
XXX—Stationery and Print- ing	3 92,500	35—Industries	24,67,300
XXXI—Miscellaneous	9 72 500	37—Miscellaneous Depart- ments	62,58,600
Total Revenue	16,43 63,100	41—Civil Works	1,43,01,000
RECEIPTS		41B—Capital Expenditure on Hydro Electric Schemes measured from Revenues	
Revenue ..	16,43 63 100	43—Family	1,00,000
Excess of Revenue over Expendi- ture ..	4,16,500	45—Superannuation Allo- wances and Pensions	79,41,200
		45A—Commuted value of Pen- sions financed from Ordinary Revenues	10,97,200
		46—Stationery and Printing	18,21,300
		47—Miscellaneous	4,74,100
		Total—Expenditure charged to Revenue	16,39,16,500
		DISTRIBUTION	Rs
		Expenditure ..	16,39,16,500
		Excess of Expenditure over Re- venue ..	
Grants and Advances by Provincial Government ..	35,92,100	52A—Capital outlay on forests	

Director of Public Health, Lieut.-Col. A. J. H. Russell, C.B.E., M.A., M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S. (on other duty), Lieut.-Col. J. R. D. Webb, O.B.E., F.R.S. (Officially).

Accountant-General, L. B. Ward.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Colonel M. M. Khan, I.M.S.

Postmaster-General, G. B. Power, C.I.E.

Collector of Customs, C. R. Watkins, C.I.E.

Commissioner of Excise, E. F. Thomas, C.I.E. I.C.S.

Inspector-General of Registration, Dwan Raladur N. V. Sri Hari Rao Nayudu

Director, Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories, T. Boyds, D.Sc., A. L. Narayan, M.A., D.Sc.

Superintendent Central Museum, and Principal Librarian, Connemara Public Library, Dr F. H. Gravelly.

Director of Agriculture, S. V. Ramamurti, I.C.S.

Director of Industries, V. Ramakrishna, I.C.S.

Director of Fisheries, Dr B. Sundara Raj.

Chief Conservator of Forests, A. Wimbush, I.C.S.

Director of Veterinary Services, P. T. Saunders, O.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., J.V.S.

Presidents and Governors of Fort St George in Madras.

William Gyfford	1681
Pillu Yale	1687
Nathaniel Higginson	1692
Thomas Pitt	1698
Julian Addison	1703

Died at Madras, 17 Oct., 1703

Edmund Montague (Acting)	1709
William Fraser (Acting)	1709
Edward Harpoe	1711
Joseph Collet	1716
Francis Hastings (Acting)	1720
Nathaniel Elwick	1721
James Macrae	1725
George Morton Pitt	1730
Richard Benyon	1735
Nicholas Horn	1744
John Hinde	1747
Charles Floyer	1750
Thomas Saunders	1755
George Pigot	1756
Robert Falk	1763
Charles Bourne	1767
Isaac DuPre	1770
Alexander Wynch	1773
Lord Pigot (Suspended)	1775
George Stratton	1776
John Whitehill (Acting)	1777
Dr Thomas Rambold, Bart.	1778
John Whitehill (Acting)	1780
Charles Smith (Acting)	1780
Lord Macartney, K.B.	1781

Governors of Madras.

Lord Macartney, K.B.	1785
Alexander Davidson (Acting)	1785
Major-General Sir Archibald Campbell, K.B.	1786
John Holland (Acting)	1789
Edward J. Holland (Acting)	1790
Major-General William Medows	1790
Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart.	1792
Lord Hobart	1794
Major-General George Harris (Acting)	1798
Lord Clive	1799
Lord William Cavendish Bentinck	1803
William Petrie (Acting)	1807
Sir George Hillard Barlow, Bart., K.B.	1807
Lieut.-General the Hon John Abercromby	1813
The Right Hon. Hugh Elliot	1814
Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Bart., K.C.B. Died 6 July, 1827.	1820
Henry Sullivan Orme (Acting)	1827
Stephen Remond Lushington	1822
Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Adam, K.C.B.	1832
George Edward Russell (Acting)	1837
Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H. & C.	1837
Lieut.-General the Marquess of Tweeddale, K.T. & C.B.	1842
Henry Dickinson (Acting)	1848
Major-General the Right Hon Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., G.C.B.	1848
Daniel Elliott (Acting)	1854
Lord Harris	1854
Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K.C.B.	1859
William Ambrose Morehead (Acting)	1860
Sir Henry George Ward, G.C.M.G.	1860
<i>Died at Madras, 2 August, 1860.</i>	
William Ambrose Morehead (Acting)	1860
Sir William Thomas Denison, K.C.B. (Acting Viceroy and Governor General 1863 to 1864.)	1861
Edward Maitby (Acting)	1863
Lord Napier of Merchiston, Kt. (Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 1872)	1866
Alexander John Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Acting)	1872
Lord Hobart	1872
<i>Died at Madras, 27 April, 1875.</i>	
Sir William Rose Robinson, K.C.S.I. (Acting)	1875
The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1875
The Right Hon W. P. Adam, F.C., C.I.E. (Died at Ootacamund, 21 May, 1881.)	1880
William Haderlton, C.S.I. (Acting)	1881
The Right Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1881

ELECTED MEMBERS—(contd.)

K. Koti Reddi.
W. K. M. Langley.
Khan Bahadur T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur
P. C. Moses.
K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravotta-
Bahadur.
Dewan Bahadur A. M. M. Morugappa
Chettiyar.
M. A. Muthiah Chettiyar.
Rao Bahadur P. G. Muthu Chettiyar
K. A. Nachiyappa Gounder.
A. P. N. V. Nadimuthu Pillai.
T. Nerisa Reddi.
Rao Sahib D. V. Narasimhaswami
V. P. Narayanan Nambiyar.
Rao Bahadur T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai
Rao Bahadur Q. Natesa Mudaliyar
R. M. Palat
C. K. Parthasarathi Ayyangar
Prinman M. G. Patnalk Mahasaya
Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro, Kt
K. Pattabhiramaya
B. Pocker Sahib Bahadur
Pattayar of Palayakottai
P. Reddi Raju.
P. Ratnavelu Thavar.
Raja Sri Ramachandra Marda Raja Deo
Garu, Raja of Kalikkota.
Sri Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapati
Narasana Deo, Raja of Parlakimedi.
P. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
A. Ramakrishna Reddi
Dewan Bahadur T. A. Ramalingam Chettiyar
K. P. Raman Menon
T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar

V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliyar
A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar
G. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
M. D. T. Ranganatha Mudaliyar
M. B. Rangaswami Reddi
Dewan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasatapathi
Mudaliyar
G. Rameswara Rao
I. Sandana Gounder
Rao Bahadur B. P. Sankha Reddi
A. B. Shetty.
Gade, Simhachalam Garu.
K. S. Sivasaubrahmanya Ayyar
J. M. Smith.
M. S. Suresha
T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar
Dr. P. Subbarayan
U. C. Subrahmanya Shett
T. Sundara Rao Nayudu.
Khan Sahib, Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur
Thomas Daniel
M. Vedachala Mudaliyar
K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar
Rao Bahadur R. K. Venugopal Nayudu.
Khan Bahadur Yahya Ali Sahib Bahadur
Yahya Hasan Sahib Bahadur
T. V. K. Kama Raja Pandia Nayakar,
Zamindar of Bodinayakanur.
Sri Vyrcherla Narayana Gajapati Raju,
Zamindar of Chemudu
K. C. M. Venkatchala Reddiyar, Zamindar
of Minnapalli
Mittapurem Rajasearu alias Venkataramay-
ya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Zamindar
of Mirzapetam

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Mrs K. Ahimelunanga Thayarammal.
V. T. Arasu.
C. Ravi Dev.
A. V. Bhanoji Rao
G. T. Boop, I.C.S.
M. Devadason.
Rao Sahib V. Dharmalingam Pillai
R. Foulkes
H. M. Hood, I.C.S.
H. M. Jagannatham.
C. E. Jones, I.C.S.
Rao Bahadur D. Krishnamurthi.
C. Krishnan.
Dewan Bahadur Sir Alladi Krishnaswami
Ayyar, Kt
P. Madhusoothanan Thangal.

Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai
Dewan Bahadur N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar
Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
G. R. Premaya
P. V. Rajagopala Pillai
Rao Sahib Pandit Ganesh Ramamurti.
Rao Sahib N. Siva Raj
T. B. Russell, I.C.S.
W. P. A. Soundara Pandian
Rao Bahadur R. Srinivasan.
G. Sriramulu
Rao Sahib P. Subrahmaniam Chetti.
A. S. Swami Sahajanantham.
J. A. Thosoe, C.I.E., I.C.S.
V. G. Vasudeva Pillai.

SPECIAL MEMBERS.

Rao Bahadur Khan Bahadur Jayad Hussain
D. H. Boulton, I.C.S.

W. I. Jam Smith, M.A., I.C.S.
Rao Bahadur K. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar.

There was a further fall in the amount of the total 101,603,75 lakhs in at Rs 3 Romania, Persia and India Burma, increased per unit of iron from 4.47 lakhs to 5.12 lakhs.

It is also noteworthy that while the quantity has increased, the value has decreased, ports of origin from foreign sources were negligible.

and value of pasteboard, millboard, etc., decreased from 129,975 cwts valued at Rs 12.48 crores to 119,420 cwts valued at Rs 11.01 lakhs. The imports of wood pulp show a considerable increase over 1932-33 from 283,181 cwts valued at Rs 10.75 to 364,603 cwts valued at Rs 21.05.

total value of cotton piecegoods is imported a decline from Rs 5.44 04 lakhs to

City and value of cotton showed a decrease from 1,10,63 lakhs to 10,351 01 lakhs during the period total value of all classes had a great decline from 1932-33 to Rs 4.80 17 lakhs in 1933-34. The only item that registered a decline from 1932-33 to 1933-34 was cotton fabrics from India which fell from Rs 0.01, 0.2 lakhs respectively. China and Japan were the chief suppliers of cotton twist and yarn, in next in order of every variety of grey bordered and chiefly from

During the year under report, imports of drugs, medicines and chemicals showed some improvement in 1932-33 to Rs 1.12 lakhs. The total value of pharmaceuticals registered a decrease from Rs 47.57 lakhs in last year to Rs 44.45 in the current period.

During year under report silk and artificial silk of the total value of Rs 26.53 lakhs were imported as against Rs 20.05 lakhs in 1932-33. There was a general decrease in all kinds of silk. In all these varieties Japan was the principal supplier. India came next in the supply of artificial silk and United Kingdom figured third. The respective figures for silk, mixed silk, and artificial silk piecegoods are Rs 3.56, Rs 4.14 and Rs 26.53 lakhs.

figure, while those from United States and Belgium marked a decline. Owing to the continued development of the indigenous sugar industry, sugar machinery to the value of Rs. 2,13 05 lakhs was imported as against Rs 1,31 51 lakhs in 1932-33. Paper mill machinery, cotton machinery and boilers made notable increases while jute and tea machineries showed some decline.

The total quantity of imports of iron and steel increased from 102,231 tons valued at

value of woollen goods imported

Germany and the United States of America decreased. The figures for protected and unprotected goods are 56,800 tons valued Rs 94.72 lakhs and 49,072 tons valued Rs 85.03 lakhs respectively. Metals and ores other than iron and steel recorded some decrease

Rs 15 lakhs and other sorts 74,340 lbs valued

at Rs. 9,34.70 lakhs to 701 842 tons valued at | between the local officers and the Government.
Rs 10.16.68. Gerr
quantity and Unite
Italy coming off net

as the votes in 1932 33

Administration

Local Self-Government

Percentage of scholars to the total

Recognised Schools	All Schools
-----------------------	----------------

8.46	8.68
------	------

2.49	2.52
------	------

Total	5.53	5.71
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Chittagong

In 1932-33 there were in the Presidency —

RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES

	Institu- tions
Universities	2
Arts Colleges	45
Professional Colleges	15
High Schools	1,122
Middle Schools	1,864
Primary Schools	44,623
Special Schools	2,818

5,940

The Education of Europeans is mainly con-

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1934-35

The figures are in Thousands of Rs.				The figures are in Thousands of Rs.			
Heads of Expenditure		Sanctioned Estimate 1933-34	Sanctioned Estimate 1934-35	Heads of Expenditure		Sanctioned Estimate 1933-34	Sanctioned Estimate 1934-35
		Rs	Rs			Rs	Rs
Land Revenue		40.73	33.97	Forest capital outlay not charged to Revenue— in England			
Excise		17.77	17.24	Construction of { In India 13.24		6.93	
Stamps		4.83	4.93	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works not charged to Revenue { In England 20		12	
Forest		15.84	14.43	Civil works not charged to Revenue { In India 1.80		33	
Forest capital outlay charged to Revenue ..		48	29	Commuted value of pension (not charged to revenue) ..		6.57	5.72
Registration		18.32	17.21	Famine Relief Fund		56	56
Scheduled taxes		5	5	Deposit Account—Imperial Council of Agricultural Research		49	61
Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept ..		18.81	21.28	Depreciation Fund for Government presses ..		141	22
Irrigation—Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues ..		14.88	10.05	Repayments to the Government of India of Advances from Provincial Loans Fund ..		0 30	
Irrigation—Other Revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues ..		14.88	10.05	Subvention from Central Road Development Account ..		8 84	12 34
Famine Relief Grants ..				Suspense		5 20	5 60
Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works ..		—1	36	Loans and Advances by the Government of Bengal ..		12.02	8.78
Interest on ordinary debt ..		12.15	14.07	Total expenditure on Capital account		50 36	41.86
Interest on other obligations ..		3	5	Total expenditure		11 01 60	11,70,55
Reduction or Avoidance of Debt		9.30		Closing balance in Famine Relief Fund		12.79	12.54
General Administration ..		1,22.49	1,23.04	Other closing balances			
Administration of Justice ..		92.14	92.43	Total closing balance		12.79	12.54
Jails and Convict Settlements		50 01	44.89	GRAND TOTAL		12 04,39	11,83,09
Police		2,27.27	2,24.65				
Ports and Pilotage		4.78	5.64				
Scientific Departments ..		30	29				
Education { Reserved ..		12.54	12.31				
{ Transferred		1,15.75	1,16.71				
Medical		50.71	49.41				
Public Health		39.77	36.98				
Agriculture		24.83	23.80				
Industries		12.05	12.21				
Miscellaneous Departments ..		2.01	2.22				
Civil Works		81.35	93.03				
Famine Relief		50	50				
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions		52 60	58.45				
Commutation of pensions financed from ordinary revenues			NB				
Stationery and Printing ..		40.52	18.95				
Miscellaneous		21.29	23.49				
Expenditure in England ..		41.20	41.00				
Total expenditure from ordinary revenue		11,32,24	11,28 69				

Administration

GOVERNOR AND PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL

His Excellency The Right Hon. Sir John Anderson, F.C., O.C.B., O.C.L.K.

PERSONAL STAFF

Private Secretary, N. V. H. Symons, F.C.S.
Military Secretary, Colonel R. B. Butler, C.B.E., M.C.

Honorary Physicians—Hon. Col. J. D. Sanders, M.C., Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling
Assistant Surgeon, Dr. B. A. Irvine
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. L. H. Methuen O.B.E.,
The Argyle and Sutherland High
Lieut. A. P. Sykes, The King's Royal
Corps, Lieut. E. W. H. Worrall,
Light Infantry.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Raja Sir Manmatha Nath Ray Chaudhuri, Kt., of Santosh, *President*.Razur Rahman Khan, B.L., *Deputy President**Secretary*. Mr J. W. McKay, B.O.*Asst Secretary* Mr K. Ali Afzal, Bar-at-Law.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Ex officio—

The Hon'ble Sir John Woodhead K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

" " Sir R. N. Reid K.C.I., C.I.F., I.C.S.

" " Sir Brijendra Lal Mitter, K.C.S.I.

" " Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, K.C.I.E.

MEMBERS

Elected—

The Hon'ble Nawab A. G. M. Isaque, Khan Bahadur

" " Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh Roy, Kt.

" " Khwaja Bahadur M. Azizul Haque

Official Nominated Members—

Mr E. N. Blandy, C.I.E.

Mr G. S. Dutt

Mr D. Gladding

Mr N. G. A. Ludley

Mr H. P. V. Townsend

Mr J. D. V. Hodge, C.I.E.

Mr O. M. Martin

Mr. H. R. Wilkinson, C.I.E.

Mr A. Dr. C. Williams

Mr B. R. Sen

Mr R. N. Quilchrist, C.I.E.

Raj Mohendra Nath Gupta Bahadur

Mr J. M. Bottomley

Mr S. C. Mitter

Nominated Non-Officials—

Rev B. A. Nag

Raj Sahib Rebatl Mobin Sarkar

K. C. Ray Chaudhuri

Maulvi Latifat Hussain.

D. J. Cohen

Khan Bahadur Maulvi Hafizur Rahman Chaudhuri

P. N. Guha

Mukunda Behary Mullick

Elected Members.

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency.
Babu Jatindra Nath Basu	Calcutta North (Non-Muhammadian).
Mr S. M. Bose, Bar-at-Law	Calcutta East (Non-Muhammadian).
Seth Runuman Prasad Poddar	Calcutta West (Non-Muhammadian).
Raj Dr. Haridhan Dutt Bahadur	Calcutta Central (Non-Muhammadian).
Sir Hari Sankar Paul, Kt.	Calcutta South Central (Non-Muhammadian).
Dr. Sir Nitraton Sircar, Kt., M.D.	Calcutta South (Non-Muhammadian).
Munindra Deb, Raj Mahasai	Hooghly Municipal (Non-Muhammadian).
Dr. Amulya Nath Ghose	Howrah Municipal (Non-Muhammadian).
Babu Protulla Kumar Guha	24-Farganas Municipal, North (Non-Muhammadian).
Raj Jogali Chandra Sen Bahadur	24-Farganas Municipal, South (Non-Muhammadian).
Raj S. K. Das Bahadur	Dacca City (Non-Muhammadian).
Mr. Satterwar Singh Roy	Burdwan North (Non-Muhammadian).
Babu Jitendra Lal Banerjee	Rirbhum (Non-Muhammadian).
Mr J. N. Gupta, C.I.E., M.D.	Bankura West (Non-Muhammadian).
Raj Satya Kinkar Saha Bahadur	Bankura East (Non-Muhammadian).
Babu Hoarni Rout	Midnapore North (Non-Muhammadian).
Mr. R. Maiti, Bar-at-Law	Midnapore South (Non-Muhammadian).
Raj Sahib Sarat Chandra Mukhopadhyaya	Midnapore South-East (Non-Muhammadian).
Raj Satish Chandra Mukharji Bahadur	Roochly Rural (Non-Muhammadian).
Babu Haribhansa Roy	Howrah Rural (Non-Muhammadian).
Babu Sarat Chandra Sitter	24-Farganas Rural Central (Non-Muhammadian).
Mr. P. Banerji	24-Farganas Rural South (Non-Muhammadian).
Raj Debendra Nath Banabhi Bahadur	24-Farganas Rural North (Non-Muhammadian).

Name of Members.	Name of Constituency
Maulvi Nurul Ahsar Choudhury ..	Chittagong North (Muhammadian)
Haji Badi Ahmed Choudhury	Chittagong South (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Syed Osman Haldar Chaudhury	Tippera North (Muhammadian),
Khan Bahader Muhammad Abul Momin C I E	Noakhali East (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Muhammad Fazlullah	Noakhali West (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Mohammed Basiruddin	Rajshahi North (Muhammadian)
Khan Bahader Maulvi Luma-lublin Ahmed	Rajshahi South (Muhammadian)
Maulvi Hassan Ali ..	Dinajpur (Muhammadian)
Mr. A. F. Rahman	Rangpur West (Muhammadian)
Kazi Emdadul Hoque	Rangpur East (Muhammadian)
Mr Altaf Ali	Bogra (Muhammadian)
Khan Bahader Maulvi Muazzam Ali Khan	Patna (Muhammadian)
Nawab Muharraf Hossain, Khan Bahader ..	Malda cum Jalpaiguri (Muhammadian)
Mr O G Ashworth	Presidency and Burdwan (European)
" W. L. Armstrong	Do
" A. R. E. Lockhart	Do
" J. W. R. Steven	Dacca and Chittagong (European)
" R. H. Ferguson	Rajshahi (European)
" L. T. Maguire	Anglo Indian
" E. T. McCluskie	Do
Raja Bhupendra Narayan Sinha Bahadur, of Mashipur,	Burdwan Landholders
Mr Sarat Kumar Roy ..	Presidency Landholders
" Arun Chandra Singha	Chittagong Landholders,
Kumar Sahib Shekharewar Ray	Rajshahi Landholders
Mr Syamaprosad Mookerjee, Barr-at Law	Calcutta University
Raj Shashanka Kumar Ghosh Bahadur, C I E	Dacca University
Mr. H. H. Burn	Bengal Chamber of Commerce
" W. H. Thompson	Do
" E. T. Homan	Do
" H. Hirkmire	Do
" C. G. Miller	Do
" G. A. Mason	Indian Jute Mills Association
" C. G. Conyer	Do
" C. K. Nichol	Indian Tea Association
" J. B. Ross	Indian Mining Association,
" H. R. Norton	Calcutta Trades Association
" Surendra Nath Law	Pengal National Chamber of Commerce
Maharaja Sri Chandra Nandy, of Kasimbazar	Do
Raj Bahadur Goenka Bahadur, C I E	Bengal Marwari Association
Mr Ananda Mohan Poddar	Pengal Mahajan Sabha
" Babu Mohini Nath Basu	Expert—Bengal Court Fees (Amendment) Bill, 1932.
Raj Girdhar Chandra Sen Bahadur	Do — All India Department Bills
Lt-Col. T. C. I. A. S.	Do — Bengal Medical (Amendment) Bill,

are Intermediate Colleges which prepare boys for the high school and Intermediate

with the control of his office. A Civil Surgeon is in charge and is responsible for the medical work of each district and in a few of the larger stations he has an assistant. In two stations (Ranikhet and

own homes and much good work is done in this manner.

The best equipped hospitals for Infants are the Thompson Hospital at King George's Hospital and the Hospital at Lucknow, the Prince of

<i>Local Self-Government and Public Health Secretary, P Mason, ICS</i>	
<i>Judicial Secretary, L & White, ICS</i>	
<i>Industries and Education Secretary, P M Kharegat, ICS</i>	
<i>Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch</i> P Anderson, CIP ICS (Offg)	

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

<i>Opium Agent, Ghazipur, G & V Paterson</i>	
<i>Chief Conservator of Forests, P Canning ICS</i>	
<i>Director of Public Instruction, H R Harrop, MA (Oxon)</i>	
<i>Inspector-General of Police, S T Hobbs, CIE</i>	
<i>Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Col A H Proctor DSO, VMC, MP, MC, FRCSE</i>	
<i>Director of Public Health Kishori Lal Choudhary, CEF, MBBS (Punjab) BPH (Lond), B1 Bahadur</i>	
<i>Commissioner of Excise and Inspector General of Registration, H T Shrivastavi ICS</i>	
<i>Inspector General of Prisons, Major H M Sibal MLC, MC, MB DTM, MRCSI ICS FCS, ICS</i>	
<i>Director of Agriculture R G Allen MA</i>	

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

<i>Sir C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., GCB</i>	1836
<i>The Right Hon the Governor General in the North Western Provinces (Lord Auckland)</i>	1836
<i>T C Robertson</i>	1840
<i>The Right Hon the Governor General in the North Western Provinces (Lord Ellenborough)</i>	1842
<i>Sir G. R. Clerk, KCB</i>	1843
<i>James Thomson Died at Bareilly</i>	1843
<i>A. W. Bagby, In charge</i>	1853
<i>J R. Colvin Died at Agra</i>	1853
<i>E. A. Reade, In charge</i>	1857
<i>Colonel H. Fraser, C.B., Chief Commissioner, N-W Provinces</i>	1857
<i>The Right Honble the Governor General administering the N-W Provinces (Viscount Canning)</i>	1858
<i>Sir G. F. Edmonstone</i>	1859

<i>R Money, In charge</i>	1863
<i>The Hon Edmund Drummond</i>	1863
<i>Sir William Muir, KCSI</i>	1863
<i>Sir John Strachey, KCSI</i>	1871
<i>Sir George Couper Bart., CB</i>	1876

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND CHIEF COMMISSIONERS OF OUDH

<i>Sir George Couper, Bart., CB KCSI</i>	1877
<i>Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, KCB</i>	1882
<i>Sir Auckland Colvin KCSI, CIP</i>	1887
<i>Sir Chas H T Crossland KCSI</i>	1892
<i>Alan Cadell (Officiating)</i>	1895
<i>Sir Antony P MacDonnell, KCSI (w)</i>	1895
<i>Sir J J D LaTouche KCSI</i>	1901

(w) Afterwards (by creation) Baron MacDonnell

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND GUDE.

<i>Sir J J D LaTouche KCSI</i>	1902
<i>Sir J P Hewitt KCSI, CIE</i>	1907
<i>L. A. S. Porter, CSI (Officiating)</i>	1912
<i>Sir J S Mison, KCSI</i>	1912
<i>Sir Harcourt Butler KCSI CIE</i>	1918

GOVERNORS OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

<i>Sir Harcourt Butler KCSI CIE</i>	1921
<i>Sir William Hart KCSI</i>	1921
<i>Sir Samuel Perry O'Donnell, KCSI, CIE (Officiating)</i>	1926
<i>Sir Alexander Muhsin Khan KCSI, CIE</i>	1928
<i>Died at Lalai Tal</i>	
<i>Capt Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhatari, VCB, MBE, In-charge</i>	1928
<i>Sir Malcolm Hailey GCSI, GCE</i>	1928
<i>Sir George Bancroft KCSI</i>	1930
<i>Sir Malcolm Hailey GCSI, GCE</i>	1931
<i>Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhatari KCSI KCI, MBE, ILD</i>	1931
<i>Sir Malcolm Hailey, GCSI, GCE</i>	1933
<i>Sir Harry Graham Haig, KCSI CIE, afternoon Dec 6</i>	1934

Body, Association or Constituency represented.	Name.
Farrukhabad District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Mr. Brijnandan Lal, Bar-at-Law
Etawah District (non-Muhammadian Rural) ..	Rao Narsingh Rao.
Cawnpore District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Rai Sahib Ram Adhin
Fatehpur District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Mr. Dhonduram
Allahabad District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Maharao Raja Bahadur Ram Singh Rao Bahadur.
Benares District (non-Muhammadian Rural) .	Chandhri Dharos
Muzaffarpur District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Pandit Shri Sadayatan Pande.
Jaunpur District (non-Muhammadian Rural) ..	Raja Sri Krishna Dutt Dube
Ghazipur District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Rai Bahadur Babu Jagadeva Roy.
Balla District (non-Muhammadian Rural) .	Mr. Dahari
Gorakhpur District (West) (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Rai Sahib Rai Rajeshwari Prasad, M.A., LL.B.
Gorakhpur District (East) (non-Muhammadian Rural).	Dabu Adya Prasad, B.A., LL.B.
Basti District (non-Muhammadian Rural) .	Raja Shiva Tati Singh
Amangarh District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Thakur Gurraj Singh, B.A., LL.B.
Nahai Tal District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Pandit Prem Ballabh Deval
Almora District (non-Muhammadian Rural) .	Thakur Jang Bahadur Singh Dicht, B.A., LL.B.
Gorwal District (non-Muhammadian Rural) .	Sardar Bahadur Thakur Narayan Singh Negi.
Lucknow District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Pandit Brishma Dutt alias Bhinja Sahib.
Unao District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Rai Bahadur Thakur Hanuman Singh
Rae Bareilly District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Rai Bahadur Lal Sheo Pratap Singh.
Sitapur District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Kunwar Dinakar Prakash Singh
Hardoi District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Thakur Muneshwar Baksh Singh, B.A., LL.B.
Kheri District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Thakur Jalindra Bahadur Singh
Fyzabad District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Raja Jagdebhka Pratap Narayan Singh.
Gonda District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Raja Ambikeshwar Pratap Singh
Bahraich District (non-Muhammadian Rural) .	Raja Bhrendra Bikram Singh
Sultanpur District (non-Muhammadian Rural) .	Rai Bahadur Kunwar Surendra Pratap Sahi.
Partabgarh District (non-Muhammadian Rural)	Mr. C. Y. Chhotamahi
Dara Banki District (non-Muhammadian Rural).	Rai Rajeshwar Ball, O.B.E. B.A.
Allahabad cum Benares (Muhammadian Urban)	Mr. Zahur Ahmad Bar at Law
Lucknow cum Cawnpore (Muhammadian Urban)	Syed Ali Zaheer Bar at Law
Agra and Meerut cum Aligarh (Muhammadian Urban)	Muhammad Rasheed Uddin
Bareilly and Shalajahanpur-cum Moradabad, (Muhammadian Urban).	Syed Yusuf Ali B.A., LL.B.
Dehra Dun District (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Maqsood Ali Khan.
Saharanpur District (Muhammadian Rural)	Khan Bahadur Shah Nazar Husain.
Meerut District (Muhammadian Rural)	Captain Nawab Muhammad Jamehed Ali Khan, M.B.E.
Muzaffarnagar District (Muhammadian Rural) ..	
Etawah District (Muhammadian Rural)	
Budhahpur District (Muhammadian Rural)	
Aligarh, Muttra and Agra Districts (Muhammadian Rural)	
Mainpuri, Etah and Farrukhabad Districts (Muhammadian Rural)	
Etawah, Cawnpore and Fatehpur Districts (Muhammadian Rural).	Khan Bahadur Hadda Hidayat Husain, C.I.E., B.A., Bar at Law
Jhansi Division (Muhammadian Rural) ..	Khan Bahadur Maulvi Saifuddin Bar at Law.

Roads Branch, one in the Hydro-Electric Branch (traditional village community organisation, the
and three in the Irrigation Branch, while elected committee or Panchayat possessing

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1934-35.	HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Budget Estimate, 1934-35.
<i>Buildings and Roads.</i>	<i>(In thousands of Rupees)</i>		<i>(In thousands of Rupees)</i>
XXX—Civil Works	15.32	Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	54
XXX A—Hydro Electric	12.09	Revenue Reserve Fund	..
Deduct—Working Expenses	—6.99	Central Road Fund ..	5.50
Net XXX A—Hydro Electric scheme	5.10	Miscellaneous Government account	2.84
Total	20.42	Research Fund	1.54
		Total	27.09
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		TOTAL PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS	12,16,74
XXXII—Transfers from Insurance Fund.	..	Opening Balance	100.00
XXXIII—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	1.13	Grand Total	13,07,74
XXXIV—Stationery and Printing	2.63		
XXXV—Miscellaneous ..	18.80	EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE	
Total ..	22.64	Direct demands on the Revenue.	
<i>Contributions and Assignments to Central and Provincial Governments</i>		5—Land Revenue ..	7,21
XXXVI—A—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments.	..	6—Excise	10,53
XXI—A—Transfers from the Reserve Revenue Fund ..	..	7—Stamps .. .	1,07
Total Revenue Receipts	10,66,38	8—Forests ..	22,67
<i>Extraordinary Items</i>		9—Registration { (B) - (T) } ..	79
XL—Extraordinary Receipts ..	25.02	Total	73,31
Total Revenue	10,91,40	<i>Irrigation Revenue Account</i>	
Advance from Prov. Loans Fund	75.00	14—Works for which capital accounts are kept (Interest on debt)	1,37,70
LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS		15—Miscellaneous Irrigation Expenditure	0.26
Recoveries of loans and advances	27.25	Total	1,48.96
DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES		<i>Debt Services</i>	
Famine Relief Fund	1.09	19—Interest on Ordinary Debt	—32.63
Appropriations for reduction or avoidance of debt —		21—Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	11.88
Sinking Fund for Provincial Loans	2.67	Total ..	—20.75
Other appropriations	9.29	<i>Civil Administration.</i>	
		22—General Administration (Revised).	1,16,23
		23—General Administration (Transferred).	1.82
		24—Administration of Justice ..	51.4

[illegible]

THE FINANCES OF BURMA

In common with the other Provinces of India, the financial arrangements between the Government of India and the Government of Burma underwent a remodeling in consequence of the reconstitution of the Province on the lines of the other Indian Provinces. The Province obtained substantial financial independence. The present position is set out in the following statement—

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS FOR 1934-35

(A) REVENUE RECEIPTS—ORDINARY.

	Rs
Taxes on Income	
Salt	2,15,000
Land Revenue	4,57,49,000
Licence	79,57,000
Stamps	48,09,000
Forest	74,99,000
Registration	3,90,000
Schedule Taxes	10,61,000
Irrigation, etc., Works with Capital Accounts	35,35,000
Irrigation, etc., Works (No Capital Accounts)	1,29,000
Interest	4,98,000
Administration of Justice	7,68,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	7,99,000
Police	9,82,000
Ports and Pilgrimage	2,38,000
Education	6,63,000
Medical	5,44,000
Public Health	1,43,000
Agriculture	1,14,000
Industries	10,000
Miscellaneous Departments	5,14,000
Civil Works	10,70,000
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	78,000
Stationery and Printing	1,41,000
Miscellaneous	18,05,000
Total (a)	7,10,60,000

(b) RESERVE RECEIPTS—
FACULTY (R)

Extraordinary Receipts	5,000
Total (b)	5,000

(c) DEBIT RECEIPTS

Appropriation for reduction or abolition of debt	
Depreciation Fund (Government Posses)	92,000
Depreciation Fund (Commercial Concerns)	
Loans and Advances by Local Government	2,06,000
Civil Deposits	8,40,000
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund	6,10,000
Total (c)	9,48,000
Total (a) (b) & (c)	8,00,13,000
Opening Balance	6,20,000
Grand Total	8,97,33,000

ESTIMATED DISBURSEMENTS FOR
1934-35(1) EXPENDITURE CHARGED
TO REVENUE

	Rs
Land Revenue	53,01,000
Licence	18,31,000
Stamps	1,09,000
Forest	60,82,000
(a) Forest Capital Outlay	5,000
Registration	1,71,000
Schedule Taxes	1,000
Interest on works with cap Accounts	27,00,000
Other Revenue Expenditure	2,45,000
Interest on Ordinary Debt	3,81,000
Interest on other Obligations	
Appropriation for reduction or abolition of debt	
General Administration	1,01,41,000
Administration of Justice	58,65,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	37,99,000
Police	1,54,69,000
Ports and Pilgrimage	4,41,000
Scientific Departments	51,000
Education	70,39,000
Medical	40,63,000
Public Health	9,21,000
Agriculture	11,81,000
Industries	3,12,000
Miscellaneous Departments	6,19,000
Civil Works	80,46,000
Finance	50,000
Supra Annua & Pensions	60,44,000
Consolidation of Pension (Civil)	
Stationery and Printing	8,82,000
Miscellaneous	12,25,000
Extraordinary Charges	
Total (a)	8,44,70,000

(b) EXPENDITURE NOT
CHARGED TO REVENUE

Capital Outlay on Ports & Construction of Irrigation Works	31,66,000
Civil Works	
Other Provincial Works	
(a) Payment of estimated value of Pensions	2,31,000
Payment of Interest on Loans	1,37,000
Total (b)	3,68,000
Total (a) & (b)	8,80,00,000

(c) DEBIT RECEIPTS

Debt Fund (General Concerns)	
Debt Fund (Civil) Pensions	34,200
Loans and Advances	14,67,600
Civil Deposits	3,17,000
Advances from Provincial Loans Fund	
Total (c)	18,42,800
Total (a) (b) & (c)	8,98,42,800
Closing Balance	1,05,100
Grand Total	8,97,37,900

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

PRESIDENT

The Hon ble U. Chat Hlaing

DEPUTY PRESIDENT

The Hon ble U. Ba Kyi

SECRETARY.

The Hon ble U. Ba Kyi

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

The Hon ble U. Ba Kyi

Ex Officio Members

OFFICIALS

The Hon ble Mr. Thomas Couper, C.B.E., I.C.S.

The Hon ble U. Ba Kyi, B.A.

MINISTERS

The Hon ble U. Ba Kyi

The Hon ble U. Ba Kyi

Nominated Members

OFFICIALS

Harry Timkinson C.B.E., I.C.S.

Walter Booth Gravelly C.B.E., I.C.S.

Philip Christopher Fogarty, I.C.S.

Vacant

Vacant

Robert MacIntyre MacDougall, I.C.S.

Wilfrid Hugh Pavton, I.C.S.

Hugh William Wylie, I.C.S.

A. McKerrall, C.B.E.

Colonel Clifford Altham Smith, M.C., I.M.S.

A. R. Morris, I.C.S.

R. C. Morris

Non Official

Arthur J. Gray, Bar at Law

John Arnold Cherry, I.C.S., Bar at Law

U. Ba Kyi, I.C.S., Land owner

Dr. N. N. Parakk, I.C.S. & I.C.S. (Civil) I.C.S.

(Land) Medical Practitioner

A. M. M. Vellayan Chettiar

U. Ba Kyi, I.C.S., Merchant

I. P. Vittal

L. D. Housham

LECTURE MEMBERS

A. San Shwe Pye

U. Ba Kyi, Bar at Law

U. Ba Kyi, I.C.S.

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi, Maung Gyi

U. Ba Kyi

U. Chat Hlaing, Bar at Law

How Hsin Ma

U. Ba Kyi

L. Choon Fong.

U. Ba Kyi

Khae Hock Chuan.

R. K. Chose

B. N. Day

Ganges Singh

M. M. Razi, Bar at Law

S. A. N. Tyanji

Vacant

Tilla Mohamed Khan

A. M. A. Kareem Khan

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi, I.C.S.

U. Ba Kyi

Saw Po Tha, Bar at Law

Vacant

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi, Bar at Law

Ramji U. Maung Maung

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi, Bar at Law

Dr. J. Y. Yu

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi

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U. Ba Kyi

The Hon ble Sir J. A. Maung Gyi, K.C.

Bar at Law

C. Pa.

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi, Bar at Law

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi, I.C.S.

U. Ba Kyi, Bar at Law

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi, Bar at Law

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi

Vacant

U. Ba Kyi

Khae Hock Chuan

U. Ba Kyi, I.C.S.

U. Ba Kyi, I.C.S.

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi, Bar at Law

U. Ba Kyi, I.C.S., Bar at Law

Sir Charles H. Hensley, K.C., I.C.S., Bar at Law

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi

U. Ba Kyi

Khae Hock Chuan

THE FINANCES OF BIHAR AND ORISSA—*contd.*

(In thousands of Rupees)			(In thousands of Rupees)		
<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Budget Estimate</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Budget Estimate</i>	
	1934-35			1934-35.	
5—Land Revenue	15.63		46—Stationery and Printing ..	7.53	
6—Excise	17.02		47—Miscellaneous	1.33	
7—Stamps	1.98		51—Contributions to Central Governments by the Provincial Government .. ..	....
8—Forests	7.21		51A—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and Provincial Governments .. ..	....
8A—Forest Capital outlay charged to Revenue.. ..	17		52—Extraordinary payments ..	20	
9—Registration	6.53		Total expenditure charged to Revenue	5,77.00	
14—Interest on Irrigation Works for which capital accounts are kept	20.40		Commuted value of pensions ..	2.81	
15—Irrigation Revenue Account—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from ordinary Revenue	2.85		Payments to Retrenched Personnel	2	
15 (1)—Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Estate Insurance Grants			Deput Account of the Grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research ..	14.01	
16—Irrigation Capital Account—Construction of Irrigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	—46		Loans and Advances by the Provincial Government	1.01	
19—Interest on Ordinary Debt	47		Repayments of Advances from the Provincial Loans Fund	71	
20—Interest on other obligations	84		Transfers from Famine Relief Fund (Repayments) ..	0.20	
21—Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt ..	71		Famine Relief Fund ..	10.70	
22—General Administration ..	75.78		Subvention from Central Road Development Account ..	3.10	
24—Administration of Justice	40.16		Suspense	1.39	
25—Jails and Convict Settlements..	18.97		Total expenditure not charged to revenue	46.07	
26—Police	85.43		Reserve for unforeseen ..	—	
27—Ports and Pilotage ..	2		Total expenditure	5,83.07	
30—Scientific Departments ..	32		Closing balance .. (b)	24.29	
31—Education	81.59		GRAND TOTAL	6,07.27	
32—Medical	26.51				
33—Public Health	11.50				
34—Agriculture	11.14				
35—Industries	8.44				
37—Miscellaneous Departments	67				
41—Civil Works	51.12				
43—Famine	43				
45—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	39.32				
45A—Commutations of Pensions financed from ordinary Revenue			Provincial { Surplus .. ..	....
			Deficit	22.96	

(b) Includes 24.58 in Famine Relief Fund, 4.24 for Road Subventions and 1 out of the grant made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

ELECTED.

Name.	Constituencies.
Shanti Manmohan Das	North-East Darbhanga (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
Shant	West Patna (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
Udayl Sairyd Muhammad Hafeez	Patna University
U Bahadur Dally Narayan Singh	Bhagalpur Division Landholders
U Chandraeswar Prashad Narayan Singh, C.P.	Tirhut Division Landholders.
U Maheshwar Prashad Narayan Das	Chota Nagpur Division Landholders
U Jagadeva Prashad Singh	North Saran (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
U Sardananda Kumar .. .	South East Darbhanga (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
U Ramasray Prashad Chaudhuri	Sama-tpur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
U Harekrishna Chaudhuri ..	North-West Darbhanga (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
U Bahadur Sri Narayan Malika	East Muzaffarpur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
U Rameshwar Prashad Singh, M.P.	East Gaya (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
U Sairyd Muhammad Athar Hussain	Shahabad (Muhammadian Rural)
U Muhammad Yunus	West Patna (Muhammadian Rural)
U Bahadur Abdul Wahab Khan	Bhagalpur Division (Muhammadian Urban)
U Sairyd Mohd-ud-din Mirza	Katanga (Muhammadian Rural)
U Bahadur Haji Muhammad Sur Chaudhuri	Purnea (Muhammadian Rural)
U Abdul Aziz Khan	Santal Parganas (Muhammadian Rural)
U Kalyan Singh	Hazaribagh (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
U Bahadur Majidwar Prashad Singh	North Bhagalpur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
U Rudra Pratap Das	Pilgram (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
U Shyam Narayan Singh Sharma	Patna (Non-Muhammadian Urban)
U Bahadur Sirat Chandra Ray	Patna (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
U Bahadur Prashadwar Mishra	North Chittaur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
U Harhar Das	Orissa Division (Non-Muhammadian Urban)
U Bahadur Loknath Misra	South Patna (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
U Brajramohan Panda	Singbaspur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
U Bahadur Narayan Chandra Bhoi Narasimha	Orissa Division Landholders
U Shih Chandra Singh	Santal Parganas (North) (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
U Devendra Nath Sinha	Singbaspur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
U Purneshwar Pratap Singh	North Muzaffarpur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
U Badli Narayan Singh	West Muzaffarpur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
U Rudra Pratap Singh	Central Bhagalpur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)
U Bahadur Narayan Singh	North West Muzaffarpur (Non-Muhammadian Rural)

FINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1934-35.

Principal Heads of Revenue.

	Rs.
Taxes on Income	
Salt	
Land Revenue	2,55,78,000
Excise	
Stamps	
Forest	
Registration	
Total	4,23,76,000

Irrigation.

Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	1,51,000
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	4,21,000
Total	5,72,000

Debt Services.

Interest	5,61,000
------------------	----------

Civil Administration.

Administration of Justice	4,91,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	1,41,000
Police	80,000
Education	7,01,000
Medical	71,000
Public Health	69,000
Agriculture	2,65,000
Industries	8,000
Miscellaneous Department	4,23,000
Total	22,51,000

Civil Works.

Civil Works	10,95,000
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Miscellaneous.

Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	19,000
Receipts in Aid of Superannuation	52,000
Stationery and Printing	48,000
Miscellaneous	6,23,000
Total	7,42,000

Extraordinary items

Extraordinary receipts	15,000
--------------------------------	--------

Total Provincial Revenue	4,73,17,000
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Debt Heads.

Rs.

Deposits and Advances— Famine Relief Fund	2,03,000
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	3,00,000
.. .. .	6,30,000

Depreciation Fund for Forest Tramway	20,000
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Depreciation Fund for Govern- ment Presses	32,000
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Subventions from Central Road Development Account	6,33,000
--	----------

Civil Deposits	43,000
------------------------	--------

Loans and Advances by Provincial Governments	30,27,000
---	-----------

Advances from Provincial Loans Fund and Government of India	14,64,000
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Total Debt Heads	67,67,000
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Total Revenue and Receipts	5,40,71,000
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Opening balance { Ordinary Famine Relief Fund	45,50,000
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Grand Total	5,86,21,000
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ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1934-35

Direct Demands on the Revenue.

Land Revenue	19,72,000
Excise	9,21,000
Stamps	1,44,000
Forest	35,89,000
Registration	1,89,000
Total	60,95,000

Irrigation.

Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works— Interest on Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	31,14,000
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Other Revenue expenditure financed from Ordinary Re- venues	1,22,000
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Total	32,36,000
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ELECTED MEMBERS.

A—Members elected from the Central Provinces

Name.	Constituency
Mr. Balraj Jabwara	
Mr. Dadaram	
Mr. Sahib Badri Prasad Pujari	
Mr. Channu	
Mr. C. B. Parakh	
Mr. Sahib Lala Jalnarain	
Mr. T. J. Kedar	
Mr. Sheoprasad Pandey	
Pandit Kashi Prasad Pande	
Mr. Jhunjimala Verma	
Mr. Dulchand	
Mr. Bahadur Dadu Dwarkanath Singh	
Choudhary Malthulal	
Mr. Waman Yado Deshmukh	
Mr. Anjore Rao Kirdutt	
Mr. Sahib Pandit Ramasankhi Gaurha	
Khan Bahadur F. F. Tarapore	
Mr. Bahadur Gajadhar Prasad Jaiswal	
Mr. Gopalrao Rambhau Joshi	
Mr. Arjunlal	
Mr. Seth Lal	
Mr. Chanden Lal	
Mr. Ganpat Rao Shanker Rao Deshmukh	
The Hon'ble Mr. Bahadur K. S. Nayudu	
Mr. Shivramprasad Sultanprasad Tiwari	
Mr. R. S. Dube	
Mr. Vinayak Damodar Kolhe	
Khan Bahadur M. M. Sultan	
Mr. Ishikhar Ali	
The Hon'ble Mr. S. W. A. Rizvi	
Khan Bahadur Syed Huzat Ali	
Mr. Mohamed Yusuf Shareef	
Deobhar Gulab Singh	
Thakur Manmohan Singh	
Mr. D. T. Manralmoorti	
Mr. L. H. Bartlett, O.B.E.	
Mr. Thakur Gopal Chaudhary	
	Nagpur Division (Urban)
	Jubbulpore District (South) Non Muhammadan (Rural)
	Jubbulpore District (North)
	Damoh District
	Saugor District
	Seoni District
	Mandla District
	Raipur District (North)
	Raipur District (South)
	Bilaspur District
	Udaipur District
	Hoshangabad District
	Nimnar District
	Karamnagar District
	Chhindwara District
	Betul District
	Nagpur District (West)
	Wardha District
	Wardha Tahsil
	Chanda District
	Bhandara District
	Bilghat District
	Jubbulpore Division (Rural, Muhammadan (Rural))
	Chhattisgarh Division (Rural)
	Kerabudda Division (Rural)
	Nagpur Division (Rural)
	Jubbulpore and Kerabudda Landholders, Special Constituencies
	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Landholders.
	Nagpur University
	Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association
	Central Provinces Commerce and Industry.

B—Members from Berar nominated after election

Mr. Vithal Bandhaji Chaudhari	East Berar (Municipal) Non Muhammadan (Urban)
Mr. R. A. Kanthkar	West Berar (Municipal)
Mr. Panjivrao Shunrao Deshmukh	Amraoti (Central) Non Muhammadan (Rural)
Mr. Mohirao Bajirao Thakre	Amraoti (East)
Mr. Sahib Uttamrao Bilaranjhi Patil	Amraoti (West)
Mr. Srihar Govind Sapkal	
Mr. ...	

ELECTED MEMBERS

A.—Members elected from the Central Provinces

Name.	Constituency
Mr. Balraj Jaiswara	Nagpur Division (Urban)
Mr. Daduram	Jubbulpore District (South) Non Muhammadan (Rural)
Raj Sahib Badri Prasad Pujari	Jubbulpore District (North)
Mr. Chandra	Damoh District
Mr. C. B. Parakh	Saugor District
Raj Sahib Lala Jainaram	Seoni District
Mr. T. J. Kedar	Mandla District
Mr. Sheoprasad Pandey	Raipur District (North)
Pandit Kashi Prasad Pande	Raipur District (South)
Mr. Jhunjhunvali Verma	Bilaspur District
Mr. Buhchand	Drug District
Raj Bahadur Dadu Dwarkanath Singh	Hoshangabad District
Chondharj Malkhulsi	Nimar District
Mr. Waman Yado Deshmukh	Narsinghpur District
Mr. Anfore Rao Kirdutt	Chhindwara District
Raj Sahib Pandit Ramasankhi Gaupha	Betul District
Akhan Bahadur F. P. Tarapore	Nagpur District (West)
Raj Bahadur Gajadhar Prasad Jaiswal	Wardha District
Mr. Gopalrao Rambhau Joshi	Wardha Tahsil
Mr. Arjunlal	Chandrapur District
Seth Shobhul	Bhandara District
Mr. Chandan Lal	Rajghat District
Mr. Ganpat Rao Shanker Rao Deshmukh	Jubbulpore Division (Rural), Muhammadan (Rural)
The Hon'ble Raj Bahadur K. S. Nayudu	Chhattisgarh Division (Rural)
Mr. Shivrampasad Sultanprasad Tiwari	Kerbulda Division (Rural)
Mr. R. S. Dube	Nagpur Division (Rural)
Mr. Vinayak Damodar Kolte	Jubbulpore and Kerbulda Landholders, Special Constituencies
Akhan Bahadur M. M. Mulla	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Landholders
Mr. Ishwar Ali	Nagpur (University)
The Hon'ble Mr. S. W. A. Rizvi	Central Provinces and Berar Mining Association.
Akhan Bahadur Syed Hifazat Ali	Central Provinces Commerce and Industry.
Mr. Mahomed Yusuf Shareef	
Beohar Quish Singh	
Thakur Manmohan Singh	
Mr. D. T. Mangalmoorti	
Mr. L. H. Bertlett, C.B.E.	
Seth Thakurdas Goverdhandas	

B.—Members from Berar nominated after election

Mr. Vikram Bhanduji Chaboli	East Berar (Municipal) Non Muhammadan (Urban)
Mr. R. A. Kankhar	West Berar (Municipal)
Dr. Pandit	Amravati (Central) Non Muhammadan (Rural)
	Amravati (East)
	Amravati (West)
	Akola (East)
	Akola (North West)
	Akola (South)
	Buldana (Central)
	Bhilsa (Walgur and Jalgaon)
	Yestmal (East)
	Yestmal (West)
	Berar (Municipal) Muhammadan (Urban)
	East Berar (Rural), Muhammadan (Rural)
	West Berar (Rural)
	Berar Landholders Special Constituencies
	Berar Commerce and Industry.

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 Trans Pinder Area

Trans Indus District
 Trans Pinder Area

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 and 872.2 females per
 1,000

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Administration.

The province of Assam was originally formed in 1874 in order to relieve the

Under Secretary to Government, G. B. Komat, I.C.S. (offg.)

Under Secretary (Transferred Department),

Chief Commissioner

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (Civil), D. C. Das,
Assam Secretariat (P.W.D.), A. D.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Director of Land Records & Surveys, J. G.
Regulation, etc., S. P. Das, I.C.S.

Director of Industries and Registrar of Co-operative Societies & Village Authorities, S. L.
Mishra I.C.S. (offg.)

Director of Agriculture, J. N. Chakravarti, (offg.)

Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department,
G. B. Sen (offg.)

Conservator of Forests, Assam, A. J. W. Milroy.

Commissioner of Excise, Registrar of Joint Stock
Companies, Assam, S. B. Mullan I.C.S.

Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal
Affairs and Administrator General, M. H. B.
Lathif, I.C.S.

Inspector General of Police, T. P. M.
O'Callaghan, I.C.S.

Director of Public Instruction, G. A. Small

Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons,
Col. J. P. Cameron, I.C.S., F.S.I.

Director of Public Health, Lt.-Col. T. D. Munson.

Chief Engineer, E. P. Darke.

GOVERNORS.

Sir Nicholas Daulton Beaton Bell, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,
1921

Sir William Sinclair Morris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1922.

Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1923.

Sir William James Reid, K.C.I.E., C.B., 1925

Sir Ernest Laurie Lucas Hammond, K.C.S.I.,
C.B.E., 1927.

Sir Michael Kevan, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1932.

GOVERNOR

H. E. Sir Michael Kevan, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.
(on leave) The Hon. Mr. A. J. Laine, C.I.E.,
I.C.S. (offg.)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Hon. Mr. A. J. Laine, C.I.E., I.C.S.

The Hon. Mr. Rai Bahadur Pramod Chandra
Dutta, C.I.E.

MINISTERS

The Hon. Mr. Maulvi Abdul Hamid, B.A.

The Hon. Mr. Rai Bahadur Kanak Lal Barua, B.A.

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR

Private Secretary, Capt. H. C. Gaudiss, The
Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. R. E. Peel, The Duke of
Cornwall's Light Infantry

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Subadar-Major Sardar
Bahadur Nalasingh Mall, I.D.M.

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Subadar Krishna Lal
Chatterjee.

Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Lt. Col. J. P. Morris,
I.C.S.

SECRETARIES, ETC., TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary, J. A. Dawson, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Secretary to Government (Finance and Personnel),
H. M. Laidlaw, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government (Transferred Depart-
ments), H. G. Donnelly, I.C.S.

Administration

The province of Assam was originally formed in 1874 in order to relieve the

Province of Assam was re-constituted under the Indian Reforms Act of 1919 the Province was raised in status to that of administration by a Governor-in-Council and was thereby ranked, with certain minor provinces, to suit its undeveloped character with the older major provinces of India.

GOVERNOR.

R. L. Sir Michael Kean, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (until 1914). The Hon. Mr. A. J. Laine, C.I.F., 1914, (1915).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. A. J. Laine, C.I.F., I.C.S.

The Hon. Mr. Rai Bahadur Promode Chandra Dutta, C.I.F.

MINISTERS.

The Hon. Mr. Maulavi Abdul Karim, B.L.

The Hon. Mr. Rai Bahadur Kari Lal Datta, B.L.

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Private Secretary, Capt. R. C. Cudias, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Aide de Camp, Capt. R. F. Peel, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Honorary Aide de Camp, Subadar Major Sadat Bahadur Balasingh Mahi, I.D.S.

Honorary Aide de Camp, Subadar Kri-lina Lal Chetle.

Honorary Aide de Camp, Lt. Col. J. P. Martin, I.C.S.

SECRETARIES, ETC., TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, J. A. Dawson, C.I.F., I.C.S.

Secretary to Government (Finance and Revenue), H. M. Pithbhai, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government (Transferred Department), H. G. Deane, I.C.S.

Under Secretary to Government, G. R. Kamit, I.C.S. (offg.)

Under Secretary (Transferred Department), N. V. Plunkan, B.L.

Secretary to Government (Legislative Department) and Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council, W. H. B. Tethbridge, I.C.S. (offg.)

Secretary to Government in the P. W. D., L. P. Burke, I.C.S.

Superintending Engineer, D. F. Taylor, I.C.S.

Under Secretary, P. W. D., Mr. K. T. L. Pennell, I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary Finance and Revenue Department, A. V. Jones, I.C.S. (offg.)

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (Civil), D. C. Dix, I.C.S.

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (P. W. D.), A. D. Dutt.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Director of Land Records & Survey, I. G. Registration, etc., S. P. Dutt, I.C.S.

Director of Industries and Registrar of Co-operative Societies & Fishing Authorities, S. L. Dutt, I.C.S. (offg.)

Director of Agriculture, I. A. Chikkar, (offg.)

Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, G. H. S. Dutt, I.C.S.

Conservator of Forests, Assam, A. J. W. Murray, I.C.S.

Commissioner of Excise, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Assam, S. N. Dutt, I.C.S.

Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Administrator General, W. H. D. Tethbridge, I.C.S.

Inspector General of Police, T. P. M. O'Callaghan, I.C.S.

Director of Public Instruction, G. A. Small, I.C.S.

Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons, Col. J. P. Cameron, I.C.S. (offg.)

Director of Public Health, Lt. Col. T. D. Harrison, I.C.S.

Chief Engineer, F. P. Burke, I.C.S.

GOVERNORS.

Sir Nicholas Dodd Beaton Bell, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., 1921.

C.E.S., 1921.

Sir Michael Kean, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1914.

Baluchistan.

Administration

It was, however, to protect the British If the districts of each were handed over to a Political Officer to govern the country. After the Afghan War, the British Government was

Handeman's strenuous insistence

Industries.

Baluchistan lies outside the monsoon and its rainfall is exceedingly scanty. Quetta, which has the rainfall records no more than 11½ in year. In the highlands few places receive more than 10 inches and in the plains the rainfall is less than 10 inches.

Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. The Hon'ble Sir Norman Cater, K C I E, I C S

Revenue and Judicial Commissioner. B J Gould, C M G, C I E, I C S

Secretary to the Agent to the and Chief Commissioner, I C S.

Secretary to the Agent to the in the Public Works Department. C H. Haswell, C I E

Assistant Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, Major J. E. Lialerth, M B E

PORTS.—Port Blair and Honingto in the Andamans and Car Nicobar and Camorta in the Nicobars. Timber and coconuts are exported from the Andamans and coconuts and their products from the Nicobars.

COORG.

Coorg is a small petty Province in Southern

LL-COMMISSIONER, DIVERGON, I C S
Chief Surgeon, Quetta, Major R. Hay, I M S
Chief Surgeon, Loralai and Sibbi, Major J. Rodger, M C, I M S.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Chief Commissioner, Coorg, The Hon. Lt.-Col. G. T. C. Plowden, C I E

AJMER-MERWARA.

and wheat

Commissioner, The Hon. Lt.-Col. G. D. d. C. I. E.

Aden.

Aden was the first new territory added to the colony. Supply mains for distributing water by pipe laid at Crater were laid down. The station of the line has been the Executive and Drainage and has been

January 19th, 1839

Climate—The average temperature of the

The whole extent of the colony has been certain modifications this frontier has been

political situation in Aden and the Aden Protectorate. The settlement of Aden itself remains under the Government of India. The

Chief Commissioner and Resident and Commander-in-Chief. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Bernard Randon Kelly, K.C.M.G. & B.E.

Commanding British Forces, Group Captain I. A. Portal, D.S.O., M.C.

and Sessions Judge, R.W.H. Davies, I.C.J. Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel M. C.

the Port Trust and Settlements, M. J. J. J.

Captain T. Hickinbotham

The administration is vested in a Chief Commissioner who is also Resident and Com-
 Administrative Medical Officer, Port Health Officer and Medical Officer in Charge. Hospital—Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Philson

police, has been reorganised

(it is proposed to separate Aden from India)

The Home Government.

The Home Government of India represented for sixty years the gradual evolution of the governing board of the old East India Company. The affairs of the

The Secretary of State.

Until the Reform Act of 1919 came into force the Secretary of State had the unqualified

• = neat Under Secretary
 1. Under Secretary
 2. Under Secretary

Heads of Departments.

SECRETARIES.

Financial: P. B. Grist
G. H. Baxter, (Acting)

Public and Judicial: R. T. Peel, M.C., (Acting).
Military: Major General Sir J. F. S. D. Coleridge, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Personal Assistant: Col. G. L. Pepys, C.B., F.R.S.
Joint Secretary: J. A. Simpson, (Acting).
Staff Officer attached: Col. J. C. Maer, D.S.O.
Political: J. C. Walton, C.B., M.C., P. J. Patrick, C.S.I.

Economic and Overseas: L. J. Turner, C.B.E.
Services and General and Establishment Officer: F. W. H. Smith, C.I.E.

Reforms (India):
Sir Vernon Dawson, K.C.I.E.
Sir Archibald Carter, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Reforms (Burma):
D. T. Monteth, C.V.O., C.B.E.

Accountant General: Sidney Turner, C.B.E., F.I.A.
also *Director of Funds and Official Agent to Administrators-General in India.*

RECORD DEPARTMENT—Superintendent of Records: W. T. Otterwell, M.B.E.
Auditor: D. L. Ball.

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies: R. Monbray

Asst. to ditto: W. Gould, C.B.E.

Librarian (Vacant)

Asst. Librarian: H. N. Randle, D.F.W., M.A.

Sub-Librarian: J. W. Smallwood, M.A.

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Members of the Medical Board: Lt.-Col. G. McI. C. Smith, C.M.G., Lt.-Col. H. R. Dutton, C.I.E.

Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State: Sir Herbert G. Pearson.

Asst. Solicitor: F. R. Marten, C.B.E.

Information Officer: H. MacGregor.

Ordinance Consulting Officer: Col. C. E. Vines, R.A.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

India House, Aldwych, W. O. 2.

The High Commissioner: Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.

Personal Assistant: V. J. G. Davies.

Private Secretary: W. M. Mather, M.B.E.

Deputy High Commissioner: E. Rama Rau, C.I.E.

Chief Accounting Officer: A. J. C. Edward, F.I.A.

Secretary, General Department: R. Montgomery.

Indian Trade Commissioner: Dr. D. V. M. CIE, OBE.

Deputy ditto: Y. N. Sukthankar.

Secretary, Education Department: T. D. Litt. (Lond.)

Store Department Depot at Bel Road, Lambeth, S. E. 1.

Director-General: Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Padio C.I.E., C.M.E.

Director of Purchase: J. P. Forsyth

Director of Inspection: F. E. Buxton, M.I.E.E.

Secretaries of State for India,

Assam
Chur.

Lord Stanley (Earl of Derby) 18

Sir Charles Wood, Bart. (Viscount Halifax) 18

Earl de Grey and Ripon (Marquess of Ripon) 1

Viscount Cranborne (Marquess of Salisbury) 18

Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart. (Earl of Iddesleigh) 18

Duke of Argyll 1

Marquess of Salisbury 1

Viscount Cranbrook 18

Marquess of Dartington (Duke of Devonshire) 1

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1. *Local Government.*

Principal Governments but in the p scattered over British India the dist Agent are usually entrusted to a or Commissioner in whose distric All questions relating to the In are under the special supervision of prime Government, and in the pers of the Governor-General.

Closer Partnership.

HYDERABAD.

as
much, as states above others in about 4 21

nance—Hyderabad State is by far the

exports

Produce
country
infant
union

o mill
cotton
silk ex
if kno

Administration in Mysore.

with a sub-station at Haeur. A vaccine Institute has been opened at Bangalore for the manufacture of serum and virus for vaccination against rinderpest and other diseases.—The actual total receipts and disbursements charged to Revenue for the last five years together with the revised budget estimate for 1933-34 and budget for 1934-35 were as below—

Year	Receipts	Disbursements	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1929-30	3,74,37,081	3,74,02,591	34,489	
1930-31	3,70,40,314	3,70,34,720	55,594	
1931-32	3,32,84,293	3,04,21,342	28,63,151	
1932-33	3,37,47,142	3,36,03,703	44,439	61,947
1933-34 (Revised)	3,34,27,523	3,36,15,671		18,848
1933-34 (Budget)	3,41,37,000	3,35,92,000		17,581
1934-35 (Budget)	3,63,51,000	3,62,32,000	1,19,000	21,55

Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works—Intermediate Colleges with headquarters at
The river Cauvery in its course through the Mysore. The colleges are efficiently equipped
and supported as there is a training college for

BARODA.

BALUCHISTAN AGENCY.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY.

Rajputana is the

of the States are as

Area in square miles.	Population in 1931.
-----------------------	---------------------

23,817	938,218
1,958	216,518

Meerwar Residency and S. R.

S. Agency—

Jaipur	15,694	1,564,010
Dauswara	1,606	228,106
Dungarpur	1,447	227,544
Parbargarh	886	66,589
Buhoirgh (Chief ship)	340	85,564

Western Rajputana States Residency & States (Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Palanpur and Danta,

Jaipur Residency—

Alwar

3,158	749,751
15,579	2,631,775
858	85,774
2,553	317,300
405	64,233
19	2,700

Rajputana States

35,016	2,125,880
16,061	76,255
1,769	264,170
347	20,173

Palanpur

Danta

Eastern States Agency—

Bundi

Bharatpur

Dholpur

Jhalawar

2,220	218,720
1,978	486,954
1,291	64,046

the most important are Jaipur and Bikaner lines from

rice of Rajputana. The revenue and of Jator, fled to Ligar and killed Chowrasimal
penditure of the State are now about Chief of Baroda, and founded the state of

Jodhpur State

of this State with an 18 population
million of which 8 per cent are
per cent. The climate is the rest
Agriculture. The greater part of the
cattle and sheep are gradually
to large quantities of milk
and is in the West to the East
of the State and in the East
and is and the supply of milk will
be limited. The only important

the State imports the head of the

Member. The revenue of the State is about 7
lakh and the expenditure about the same.

Deputy—Mr. Nand Lal Bhanjee (Vice)

Home Minister—Mr. Nand Lal Bhanjee

Dungarpur State, with Banswara, for
much comprised in country called the Bazar
it was invaded by the Alshratias in 1818
As in other States inhabited by hill tribes it
became necessary at an early period of
British supremacy to employ a military force
to coerce the State. The
Gods of the
and takes its
the close of the
King of Chitor

of this time found an army of 10,000 (5)
was expelled by
and returned with
a large force
and was
cause of 50

1911. His Highness was appointed Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army on the 27th April 1911 and was promoted to the rank of Honorary Captain on the 1st January 1912.

His Highness's Revenue about 11 lakhs and 1/2 lakhs Kottas.

Tonk State—Partly in Rajputana and partly in Malwa.

Area 1,100 sq. m.

Population 1,10,000.

State was

ruled by

the Rana

of Tonk.

The Rana

of Tonk

was

granted to him was

the present Ruler of the State.

His Highness's Revenue about 11 lakhs and 1/2 lakhs Kottas.

His Highness's Revenue about 11 lakhs and 1/2 lakhs Kottas.

His Highness's Revenue about 11 lakhs and 1/2 lakhs Kottas.

His Highness's Revenue about 11 lakhs and 1/2 lakhs Kottas.

According to the Census of 1931 the population of the State is 26,31,773. Its area is 16,682 square miles.

granted to him was considered in the State. The present Ruler of the State is His Highness Sardar Dunda Warid Malik Bahadur Muhammad Saif Ali Khan.

Shahpura State—The ruling family { father, Maharaja Sir Kishen Singh who died
on the 7th of March 1929
Rs. 20,72,000
State—The family of the ruler
Solpur belongs to the Bamrolian

His Highness enjoys a salute of 19 guns (personal) whilst the permanent local salute of the State is also 19. His Highness has the honour of being the

born in 1882, succeeded his father Maharaja Shri Mangal Singh in 1900.

Complete in
erecting in
War, 1914
The capital
miles west

There was practically no irrigation in the State the crops depending on scanty rain falling in 1902 the Sulley 6,20,000 ac of the State suffered in Canal land sale is going held out for which it is in the north

A coal mine is worked at Palana, 14 miles south from the Capital

Alwar State is a hilly tract of land in the East of Rajputana. The Alwar House is the head in India of the Narsis

Maharaja Shri Mangal Singh succeeded his father Maharaja Shri Mangal Singh in 1900.

Palanpur is owned by the Maharaja of Palanpur is a very old settlement of which mention was made in the old literature

RAJPUTANA

Agent to Governor-General—The Hon. Lt.-Col G. C. S. C. I. E.

COMPTROLLER

Col W. A. M. Garstin, C.B. E.

JAIPUR

1. Jaipur

RAJPUTANA STATES,

Agent R. M. Poulton

RAJPUTANA STATES

H. M. Wrightwick

RAJPUTANA STATES

of unbroken land, surrounded by the

in succession from Maharaja Pratap Singh was

Political Agent—Lt. Col W. A. M. Garstin, C.B. E.

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Central India Agency is the name given to the country occupied by the Indian States grouped together under the supervision of the Political Officer who is designated the Agent to the Governor General in Central India with headquarters at Indore. As constituted in 1921—that is, after the separation of the Gwalior Residency—it is an irregularly formed tract lying in two sections, the Eastern comprising

Bundelkhand Agency between 22°-23° and 23°-19' North and 75°-10' and 83°-0' East and the Western consisting of the Bhopal and Malwa Agencies between 21°-22° and 24°-17' North and 74°-0' and 78°-50' East. The British State divide the Agency into two sections. The total area covered is 51,531.11 square miles and the population (1931) amounts to 6,535,737.

The great majority of the
The
ing
the
Rev
the

Of the ten treaty states mentioned above, Tankoji Rao was succeeded by Raj Rao

Name.	Area in square miles	Pop.
Indore	9,002	13
Ujjain	6,024	7
Rewa	13,000	15
Orchha	2,080	3
Dabh	912	1
Dhar	1,400	2
Dewas, Senior Branch	419	1
Dewas, Junior Branch	419	1
Samthar	178	1
Jaora	601	1

Gwalior.—The house of S
decent to a family of whom
the hereditary
Sahar. The
patent of rank
of the Gwalior
held a noble
Rao in 17
Puar, Holkar
to levy "Chauth"
retain half the amount
troops. In 1776 Rao
left India to build a
It was distinguished
exploits. Bhopal was
ancient city of Ujjain
became the capital of the
during the rule of Mahadji

INDIAN STATES

State enjoys a salute of 21
in direct relations with the

and the time
Sindhia dominions
Sindhia and Dewat

Indian State Forces Cavalry 1,500 Infantry
and Artillery, besides Regular and Irregular
troops

Guaranteed Estates. Excluding the Indore and Dewa States and the Huzapur and Lalgarh

In 1790 his power was finally established.

may roughly be divided into divisions, Central India West

	rupees		Lakhs Rs
Indore ..	9,002	13,25,089	134
Khopral ..	6,924	7,19,955	80
Reva ..	13,000	15,47,445	80
Orkhha ..	2,080	3,11,601	10
Datia ..	912	1,55,834	13
Jhiser ..	1,800	2,43,430	17
Dewas, Senior Branch			
Dewas, Junior Branch	449	83,321	1
Samthar ..	419	70,513	6
Jaora ..	178	31,367	4
	602	1,00,165	15

Gwalior.—The house of Scindia traces its descent to a family of which one branch held the hereditary post of poet in a village near Salara. The head of the family was the patent of rank for the Gwalior I. held a military post. In 1726 Prince Holkar and others empowering them to levy "Chauth" and "Sard-mukhi" and retain half the amount for payment to their troops. In 1736 Ranoji Scindia accompanied Holkar to Delhi where he and Mulhar Rao Holkar distinguished themselves in military exploits. Ranoji fixed his headquarters at the ancient city of Ujjain, which for the time became the capital of the Scindia dominions. During the time of Malhar Scindia and Dowry

was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India and in 1877 was made a member of the Imperial Legislative Council. He subsequently received other titles and entered into treaties of mutual exchange of territory with the British Government. He died on the 20th June 1880 and was succeeded by his son Lieutenant General H. H. Mahanaja. He was a member of the Legislative Council of the Government of India.

and was succeeded by his son H. H. Jewry. He actually during his administration the administration of the

The State has an area of 26,467 sq. miles and population 15,247,000 according to the 1970 census of India. The average rainfall is from 25 to 100 inches. The average revenue is Rs. 21,24,000 and average expenditure is Rs. 2,00,50,000.

The State has a 1 Regt. In Indian Affairs, Cavalry and Artillery, besides Regt. Troops.

twice a year

Palampur—Palampur is a first class State of the
five

A coal mine is worked at Palana, 14 miles south from the Capital

RAJPUTANA.

on, Lt Col. G

tin, C D E

ATES.

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ATES.

lck

STATES

1 M. Garstin,

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY.

Central India Agency is the name given to the Bundelkhand Agency between 22°-33° and

the 1, 2 802 square miles
and one crore and thirty
na to the Census of 1921
State is about 1,325,000
of 14.5 per cent over the

sovereignty remained unaffected. The Treaty of 1918 which embodied these provisions still regulates the relations between the State and the British Government. There are two first grade Colleges in the City, one is maintained by the State and teaches

of the G. I. P. Railway. Besides the trunk, *Allamtabat*, *Motamad as Sultan*, *Nasiru-Syed Hikat Ali*, *At. M. A. J. H. Subkari-Khan*, *bat*, *Lieut Colonel H. de N. Luca*, *ing Department*, *bat*, *Majid Qadir Ziaul Uloom*, *Mufti Anwarul Haq*, *M. A. J. F.*, *Member*, *—Munshi Husein Mohammad Raza*, *ical Department* is under His Highness's control the secretary being *Muhammad Ir. Kart Ali Hakim Abbasi* of legislation with the right of

is situated on the

His Highness's second daughter of H.H. the was performed on the 1st

Dhar—This State

Lodhik—**Deewan** **Deewan** **R. Deewan** **R. Deewan**
and President of the Council of Administration

Deewan—**Rao** **Bhimur** **Devshanker J. Dye**,
Advocate

Bahadur **Vive**
Khan **Bahadur**
All **Khan**, **Deer**
Khan **M. A. L. N.**
Mohammed **Nas**
Nawalzada **Mo**

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* Indicates the state of cultivation

in perpetuity
the title of
Chief as a
esent ruler is
hinduism Glor
ruling powers

maintains no
ant staple crop
d are found in

Agent to the Governor-General—Lt.-Col. D.
M. Field

The minerals of the State possess unusual
interest. The hematites found in it are pro-

STATES OF WESTERN INDIA

STATES —

The Honourable Mr C. Laing, C.S.I., C.I.E.,
F.R.S.,

Subar Kantha Agency.—As stated above
this is a new group comprising the States and
States in the old Banva Kantha Agency and
States and States in the old Mahi Kanthi

Agency except the Datta State. Before the

found a ready market all over India. The capital town is Bhanganadra a fortified town.

The chief products of the State are—

Gondal is a Rajput of the Jadeja stock with the

of the State Infantry. The capital is Jannagar, according to the Census of 1931. The capital of the State is Portland, a flourishing seaport.

In principal ports is an cotton, for the capital is Bhatnagar calls itself a city for Southern with Saint is a cotton press factories there is the spinning four one of India and one at which is a great centre of Jain the 3 or 4 and 10 darks Dev are also the principal places of Muhammadans, Vaisnavas and others.

eral and all monuments in the
sketch at Jaipur, Jhalore
and at Maleshwar at Loh,
and at Nankhishwar, Waghel
I Varanasi place at Waghel,
and at Jaipur Rajastan.

Thotava till Mayyil at Munjpur, Place of Ashan
at Gostaka, Mithali for a Burgh at Gostaka
and Nalkanthi Mithali at Munjpur.

There is also an Anath Ashram for the poor known as The Hussainkhata Sabla Mahant Ashram.

His Highness the Nawab Sahib Faisal Ali has established a Bank named "Valhivi Bank" to aid money to cultivators and others on easy terms, and thus save them from the clutches of the money lenders.

The auxiliary force consists of about 1,300 in addition to which, there are some irregular infantry, and the Indians could furnish on requisition a mixed force of four

Porbandar—The Port Blair side on the Western Coast of the province of Kathiawar comprises an area of 642 square miles and has a population of 1,15,741 souls.

Idar.—Idar is a First Class State with an (the Bhoomias are included all subordi

GUJARAT STATES AGENCY AND BARODA RESIDENCY.

is now known as the State but the subject States and Resident at Baroda. The Political Agencies thus amalgamated were the Rewa Kantha Agency, the Kaira Agency, the Surat Agency, the Nadi Agency and the Thana Agency.

In A. M. D. C. R.

Baroda.—this State has an area of square miles a population of 52,535, and annual revenue of about Rs. 24 lakhs. Ruling Prince belongs to the Rana family. State pays a tribute of Rs. 9,700 9-8 to

- (1) Balvelnor (Old Rewa Kantha Agency)
- (2) Baneda (Old Surat Agency)
- (3) Baria (Old Rewa Kantha Agency)
- (4) Baroda
- (5) Cambay
- (6) Chhola
- (7) Dharanpur
- (8) Jawhar
- (9) Junnagar
- (10) Rajpipla
- (11) Sachin
- (12) Sant

Baria.—This State has an area of 210

Wadhwanpur.—This State has an area of 704 square miles, a population of 112,000. It was seized by Sultan Jowhar in 1511. It was later captured by the British in 1817.

Wadhwan.—This State

at Rs. 5 lakhs. Up to the Mahomedan invasion of Bar was held by a Vakil, but the first Koli Chief obtained it by a device similar to that he asked for and received.

Bewa Kantha Agency.—Including the Surgana State and the Dangs | **Surgana.**—Is situated on the borders of the Nishik District.

DECCAN STATES AGENCY AND KOLHAPUR RESIDENCY.

This Agency which was formed in consequence of the transfer of the Bombay States to the direct control of the Government of India includes the following States—

Kolhapur,	Mira (Sen)
Janjira,	Mira (Jun)
Savantvadi,	Kurandwa
Madhol,	Kurandwa
Bangli,	Ramdurg
Bhor,	Aundh
Jimkhandi,	Akalhot
Thalun,	Savner
Jath,	Wadi Lata

The above States are in political union with the Government of India. Asent to the Governor-General for the States and Resident at Kolhapur, whose headquarters are at Kolhapur.

Agent to the Governor-General for the States and Resident at Kolhapur—Colonel J. C. Tate

Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General—Major A. A. Russell, M.A.

Under-Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General (ex-officio)—Captain L. F.

Kolhapur in 1765, and again in 1792, with the Raja agreed to give compensation for the losses which British merchants

except in the case of two whose holders

gura—This State is situated to the South

against the determined attacks of

Marathas The British, on succeeding the Gadadur Shrimant Khem Sawant M. Sahib

The following are the particulars of the remaining states group I in this Group —

State	Name of Chief	Area	Population	Revenue	Tribute to British Government.
					Rs
Akalhot	Shrimant Mahadon Vijay shahar Patasahar Sahib Thunde Kaje Sahib of	435	9,000	13,000	14,500
Aundh	Maharaja Bhavanrao Shri Narain Sahib Rajwade Pant Prithvi	501	20,000	4,15,000	No tribute
Jamkhadi	Maharaja Shrikrishna Parshu ramrao Sahib Ajipahar Patwardhan	524	14,000	8,27,000	2,000
Jath...	Shrimant Vijayashah Rajwade of Patasahar Sahib	500	91,000	3,42,000	11,200

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Three States Rampur, Tehri and Benares are included under this Government.—

State	Area Sq. Miles	Popu- lation
Rampur	842	4,61,919
Tehri (Garhwali)	4602	4,70,109
Benares	872	3,91,163

Rohilkhand had now passed into the hands of the East India Company. Nawab Najaf-ul-Khan Bahadur was most loyal and true to the British Government to whom he

That in his own name as well as that of the Nawab he returned him the warmest thanks for the instance of his faithful attachment to the Company and the English Nation.

Another opportunity arose for the ruler of Rampur to show his steadfast loyalty and devotion to the Imperial Cause on the outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857. His Highness Nawab

Rampur State.—The State of Rampur

Upon his death his Kingdom underwent many vicissitudes and was considerably reduced in size during the reign of his son Nawab Sayajirao Khan Bahadur. The Province

PUNJAB STATES

There are 14 States of the Punjab which since 1921, have been in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Hon ble

the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, who resides at Lahore
The following are details:—

Name.	Permanent salute in guns	Area (Sq miles)	Population (1921)	Approximate revenue in lakhs of rupees
Patiala	17	6,942	1,625,520	145.0
Bahawalpur	17	16,434	994,612	45.3
Kaithiwal	15	6,000	1,27,113	15.0
Jind	13	1,299	324,676	24.0
Nabha	13	947	237,674	255.5
Kapurthala	13	599	316,757	38.0
Mandi	11	1,139	207,465	125.8
Sirmur, (Nahan)†	11	1,016	148,568	59.0
Bilaspur (Kahlur)*	11	453	100,974	3.0
Maharaja	11	163	83,072	83.0
Faridkot*	11	679	134,564	173.2
Chamba	11	3,127	146,870	84.7
Suket	11	323	54,408	22.5
Loharu**	9	226	23,319	13.7

* Under administration

† Personal salute raised to 13 guns

** Transferred under the Punjab States (Amendment) Act, 1921, in April 1921

... who
succeeded in 1907

The
Western
The
The
The

Lan
uni

his own territories and opened up the traffic on the Indus and Sutlej. During the first Afghan War the Nawab rendered assistance to the

Chamba—This State is west and north by Kashmir, south by the British districts

uncathet from Sikh aggression, and which first came under British influence in 1846. The part west of the Ravi, was at first handed over to Kashmir, but subsequently the boundaries of the State were fixed as they now stand, and it was declared independent of Kashmir. The present chief is H. H. Raja Ram Singh, who was born in 1800, and succeeded in 1919. The principal crops are rice, maize and millets. There are some

of its Imperial Service Infantry. The total contribution amounted to nearly 3½ lakhs, in gifts of cash, materials, animals and loans.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 15 guns. The capital is Dugru, which is connected by a State Railway with the North-Western Railway. The principal executive Officer of the State is called Chief Minister.

Ruler—Colonel His Highness Farman-

Jind.—Jind is one of the three States (the other two being Patiala and Nabha) which were annexed to the British Empire in 1846. Its area is 1,254 square miles, with a population of 322,870 souls and an income of

The history of Jind as a separate State from 1783, when Raja Gajpat Singh, the grandfather of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, a grandson of the famous Jai Singh

The rulers of Kapurthala are Rajps

The chief products are cotton, sugar, poppy, oil-seed, mustard, ajwain, methi, tobacco, garlic, onions and all sorts of grains.

The State maintains Bappers, Infantry,

Political Officer. The Hon'ble Agent to the Nabha — Nabha which became a separate

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The State is tra
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13 years' State is

General Townshend's force at Kut-al-Amara as the Corps was reconstituted and sent to service.

Khaipur—The state of Khaipur lies in

Previous to the accession of the state on the fall of the Kallora dynasty of 1783, the history of the state belongs to the general history of the land. In that year Mr. Farid Khan established himself as ruler of the state. Subsequently his nephew, Mr. Sorhab Khan, succeeded him. The individuality of the state was recognized by the British Government. The ruler is a first class official and is entitled to a permanent salute of 17 guns inside the State.

UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

Small Long States have an area of 5,249 and are situated between the 27th and 28th parallels of the Upper Waters of the N'Mai

ca 20,156 square miles and the South of the 27th parallel of latitude and on the 28th parallel of longitude between the Chinthe river and the State of Manipur.

Hisawngchup with an area of 529 square miles and a population of 7,220 lies between the 24th and 25th parallels of latitude and on the 95th parallel of longitude between the Chinthe river and the State of Manipur.

The population of the family; Wa-pa of the

a chi p of bel Khr.

70
120
10

Administration.

Karenni.

Tongoo. The largest state is Kar with an area of 3,000 square miles, population of 30,677 and a revenue of 14 lakhs of rupees. More than 60 inhabitants are Bel Karens. An Political Officer is posted at Lolikaw to the supervision of the Superintendent.

soon disappear

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE.

in the trap.

ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNMENT

COMMUNICATIONS HAVE ALSO BEEN MUCH IMPROVED

The Jammu-Suchetgarh Railway, a section of the Wazirabad-Biallot branch line of the North Western Railway system, is the only Railway in the State. The mountainous nature of the

Government in recent years include the raising of the age of consent to 14 for girls and 16 for boys and the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation meant to cope with the problem of rural indebtedness.

THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

Indian States' Tribute.

States paying tribute directly to the Government of India

Tribute from Jalpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,667
" " Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,643
" " Udaipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,331
" " Jodhpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,533
" " Bundi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,000
" " Other States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,170
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,667
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12,333
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,753
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,142
" " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,230
Contributions towards cost of Malwa Bhil Corps									
<i>Central Provinces and Berar</i>									
Tribute from various States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,096
<i>Burma.</i>									
Tributes from Shan States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,524
" " other States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,307
<i>Assam</i>									
Tribute from Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	333
" " Bhamral	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
<i>Bengal</i>									
Tribute from Cooch Behar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,514
<i>United Provinces</i>									
Tribute from Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,600
<i>Punjab</i>									
Tribute from Mandi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,607
" " other States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,086
<i>Madras</i>									
Tribute from Travancore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53,333
Peshkash and subsidy from Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	233,333
" " " Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,333
" " " Travancore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	883
<i>Bombay</i>									
Tribute from Kathiawar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,129
" " various petty States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,825
Contribution from Baroda States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,000
" " Jagirdars, Southern Mahratta Country	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tribute from Cutch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

It was announced at the Coronation Durbar of 1911 that there would in future Natarana payments on successions.

urers and Farmers of the District: and one member advocates elected by the Legislative Council among the legally qualified.

For decision and discussion the Director of Finances also sits on this Tribunal.

Under the presidency of the Governor-General the following bodies are also working —

Under the provisions of the above quoted Decree is also officiating in the capital of Portuguese India a administrative court

PORT OF MORMUGAO.

known as "Free Zone". Within this "Free Zone," in addition to plots which this area being

(III) Exemption of Government Taxes.—In addition to the above privileges of factories, Commercial

and the Government, special concessions and privileges are granted, such as:

(1) For Establishment of Factories or Industrial Concerns.—All machinery, building materials, tools, raw materials, etc., required for construction, maintenance and regular working

the Governor General of Portuguese India and Improvement Trust at Vasco da Gama, giving therein full particulars of the area and plot etc., required. Such applications are disposed of within as little time as possible. Full information can be obtained from the Mormugao Improvement Trust, Vasco da Gama.

DAMAN.

The settlement of Damam

same
of 80
of 31
The

not been determined. Before the
one of Portuguese power in the East, Damam
ed on an extensive commerce especially
the east coast of Africa. In those days
is noted for its

all island lying off the southern ex-
tremity of the Kathiawar Peninsula, from
which it is separated by a narrow

of it.

This they gained, first by treaty with
the Sultan of Gujarat and then by force of
arms. Diu became opulent and famous for
its commerce. It has now dwindled into
insignificance. The extreme length of the island
is about seven miles and its breadth from
north to south two miles. The area is 20
square miles. The population of the town of
Diu, from which the island takes its name,
is said to have been 50,000 in the days of its
commercial prosperity. The total population
of the island, according to the census
of 1921, is 13,814 of whom 228 were
Christians.

offers for trade with Arabia and the Per-
sian Gulf, the Portuguese were fired at an
early period with a desire to obtain possession

The chief exports from Pondicherry are oilseeds, visited by French steamers, sailing

PONDICHERRY.

South Arcot is empowered to deal with ordinary correspondence with the authorities on these and kindred matters, as in this capacity is styled the Special Agent accredited to the French Government who is usually an officer of the Indian Army. The town is compact, neat and clean, and divided by a canal into two parts, the Ville blanche and the Ville noire. The Ville blanche has a European appearance, the streets

it was captured and restored in its times by the English under Admiral Bosc

The Settlement is isolated pieces of land from the main part of the British District of South Arcot, they border on the sea. The Collector of South Arcot name owed so much.

CHANDERNAGORE.

Chandernagore is situated on the bank of the Hooghly, a short distance below Chinsura. Population (in the year 1931) 27,000. The town was permanently occupied by the

French, and at present it is little more than a village.

Government.

KARIKAL.

Karikal lies on the Coromandel Coast between the Tanjore District of Madras and the Rayachoti District of the Government of Madras. The settlement is divided into six communes, containing 110 villages in

all the municipalities, but in the municipality of Karikal half the number of seats are reserved for Europeans or their descendants. The country is very fertile, being irrigated by seven branches of

The Frontiers.

By those who take a long view of politics in 1919. But speaking broadly, Hamilton
the wide sense of the term, it will be seen that

to avert the settlement of their account by the [in British foreign policy less attractive to the

they would not take it

Russia and the Frontier—The Cur
policy was up to the time of its collapse are
assisted by extraneous events. The great

As a result of the agreement the Gulf section of the line was to have been British, and the other portion German. But this agreement which had not been signed became waste paper with a vacuum, so in the case of States bordered by higher civilisations, no sooner does one strong instance recede than some other takes its place. Long before the line was drawn.

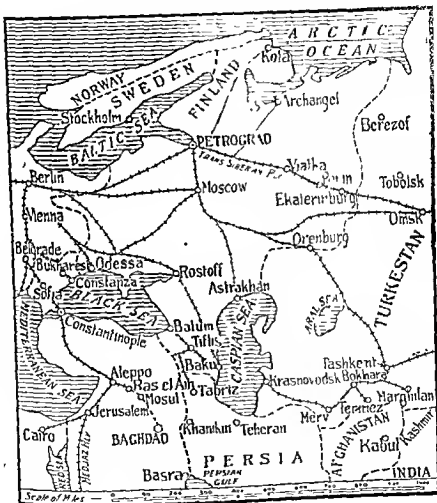
The New Frontier Problem.—The whole purpose of this brief sketch has been to show that for three generations—most assuredly since the events leading to the Afghan War of 1838—support. Our position in Quetta on the one side and Peshawar on the other is fully consolidated, and no good case could be made out for withdrawing from it. On the other hand

This controversy lasted long. It resulted (which they saw British occupation to be bringing a typically British compromise which specially] to their cousins northward of them. In

I.—THE PERSIAN GULF.



Railway Position in the Middle East.



Frontier (Durand Line) — — — — —

British Administrative Border



III—PERSIA.

From causes which only need to be very briefly set out, the Persian question as affecting Great Britain must take an active hand in Persia because she could not be a passive witness to

V.—WAZIRISTAN.

We can now approach the real frontier question of the day, the future of Waziristan. Unlike other parts of India, however, the wild people acknowledge little allegiance to the British Government.

a forward railway policy will help to solve the problem. A line has been surveyed from Tank to Drabaud and thence up the valley to Fort Sandeman, so connecting with the Zhob and perhaps later to Wana. The Gumal Tangal

en now. The task is infinitely more difficult to-day, chiefly because the tribesmen are infinitely better armed, their arms having increased at least tenfold during the last 20 years. Dealing with the Chase Border pres-

greatly excited and sent down bands to all
near the border and watch for an opportunity
to join in. The Upper Tochi Wazirs simul-
taneously took to arms and shortly afterwards

tribes, and must remain there so long as the
policy is not extended over their highlands.

bombing. The road system, meanwhile, en-
abled troops to be moved at will to positions of
advantage for dealing with whatever
tribal aggression appeared likely.

In the result, the Mohmands, who
bombed several times, found discre-

Mohmand Outbreak in 1933—
disturbances in the Mohmand country during
the winter of 1933 both in the opera-
tion of the modern frontier and in the need to
it a live policy if it is to be used at
all. Mohmands may be divided into two
descriptions: the Upper Mohmands who are
of the Mohmand country, and the

VI—AFGHANISTAN.

The relations of Afghanistan with the Indian | Khojak tunnel through the Khwaja Amran

ected with the Indian railway system by | to ascend the throne, as the only means
lines of railway which climb to the Quetta | of escape from the tangle of 1879, none
Plateau by the Dolan Pass and through the | realised his great qualities. Previously the
Chapper Lift, lines which rank amongst the | Amir of Afghanistan had been the chief
most picturesque and daring in the world. | of a confederacy of clans. Abdurrahman
From Quetta the line has been carried by the | made himself master in his own kingdom. By

means into which it is not well closely to enter, he beat down opposition until none dared lift a hand against him. Aided by a British subsidy of twelve lakhs of rupees a year increased to eighteen by the Durand Agreement of 1893 and subsequently to over 20 lakhs, he established a strong standing army and ac-

Murder of the Amir—It is believed that if he had lived Habibullah Khan would have used this authority for a progressive policy

signed.

It is very doubtful if the Amir and his advisers

a long tour to India and Europe. It is under stood that this was one of the cherished ambi tions of his father, King Habibullah, who was assassinated in 1919. King Amanullah, when he set out, was warmly welcomed in India

Clause 1.—In the event of war or hostile action between one of the contracting parties and a third power or powers the other con tracting party will observe neutrality in res pect of the first contracting party.

Clause 2.—Both the contracting parties agree to abstain from mutual aggression, the one against the other. Within their own dominions also they will do nothing which may cause political or military harm to the other party. The contracting parties particularly agree not to make alliances or political and military agreements with any one or more other powers against each other. Each will also abstain from joining any boycott or financial or economic blockade organized against the other party. Besides this in case the attitude of a third power or powers is hostile towards one of the contracting parties, the other contracting party will not help such hostile policy, and, further, will prohibit the execution of such policy and hostile actions and measures within its dominions.

Clause 3.—The high contracting parties acknowledge one another's Government as rightful and independent. They agree to abstain from all sort of armed or unarmed interference in one another's internal affairs. They will decidedly neither join nor help any one or more other powers which interfere in the internal

With every appreciation of the spirit and

VII.—TIBET.

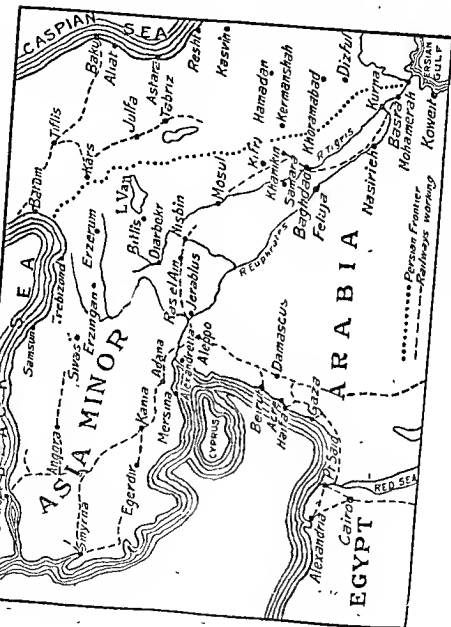
W. H. L. & Co. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Russian Intervention.

This was the position when in 1899 Lord the Home Government were unable to accept the full terms of this agreement. The indemnity was reduced from seventy five lakhs of

machine in Nepal is also peculiar. The Maharaja, 1911 to April 1912 in subduing the tribe. After

arm of the Indian Empire. Beyond Nepal, no steps have been taken to prevent



The Army.

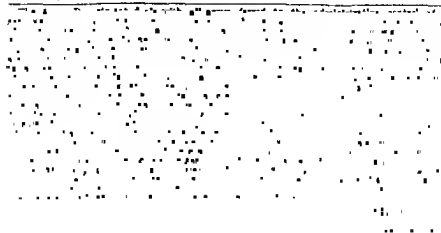
The great sepoy army of India originated in the small establishments of guards, known as *sepoys*, enrolled for the protection of the factories of the East India Company. The Indians numbered some 67,000, the infantry being generally formed into 75 regiments of two battalions each. In Bengal, regiments were reorganised on the existing battalions of ten with large establishments of The Madras and Bombay in same time reorganised on cavalry and artillery com-

Reorganisation of 1790 — In 1817, hostilities again broke out with the Indian armies, which had on the Presidency system, The European troops were

Mahratta Chiefs of Poona, Narpur, and Indore [in which the powder was enclosed in a
~~box in the shape of a box and was kept in a box~~]

and their army was taken over by the Crown. At this time the army was organised into three | is assisted by one first grade staff officer, selected from the Indian Army in order that he

The commands were increased to four in 1920, each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief. The Army Department—The Department



Plan Showing Chain of Command.

2nd. COMD ANGRY-CHILL.

(His Excellency Field-Marshal Sir Philip W. Chetwode, Bart., GCB, GCSI, KCMG, DSO, DCL, Ser)

General Officer
Commanding in Chief,
Western Command
(Lt Genl Sir Forquhill Mackenzie,
KCB, CMG, DSO, DCL, Ser)

General Officer
Commanding in Chief,
Northern Command
(Genl Sir Kenneth Wigram,
KCB, CML, CBE, DSO, DCL, ADC)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>—Commander, Baluchistan District — (1st class)
(Maj) Genl H Karstake, CB, CMG, DSO, Brit Ser</p> | <p>—Commander, 4th (Quetta) Infantry Brigade
(Brig C. N T. Broad, DSO, Brit Ser)
—Commander, 5th (Quetta) Infantry Brigade
(Brig. A J H Chope, DSO, IA)</p> |
| <p>—Commander, Zhob (Independent) Brigade Area.
(Brig J C McKenna, DSO, IA)</p> | — |
| <p>—Commander, Sind (Independent) Brigade Area
(Maj) Genl C Kirkpatrick, CB, CBE, IA)</p> | — |
| <p>—Commander, Waziristan District — (2nd class)
(Maj) Genl D E Robertson, CB, DSO, IA)</p> | <p>—Commander, Razmak Brigade
(Brig J S Marshall, DSO, CBE, IA)
—Commander, Bannu Brigade.
(Brig F H Maynard, MU, IA).
—Commander, Wana Brigade
(Brig T Milne, DSO, IA)</p> |
| <p>—Commander Lahore District — (1st class)
(Maj) C</p> | <p>—Commander, 2nd (Sialkot) Cavalry Brigade
(Brig F Gwatkin, DSO, MC, IA)
—Commander, Ferozepur Brigade Area
(Brig H M Burrows IA)</p> |
| <p>—Commander, Rawalpindi District — (1st class)
(Maj) Genl R C Wilson, CB, DSO MC, IA)</p> | <p>—Commander, 1st (Abbottabad) Infantry Brigade
(Brig H L Maughton, CBE, CBE)
—Commander, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Infantry Brigade.
(Brig A L Ransome, DSO, MC, Brit Ser)
—Commander, 3rd (Jhelum) Infantry Brigade
(Brig C W Frizell, DSO, MC, Brit Ser)</p> |
| <p>—Commander, Kohat District — (2nd class)
(Maj) Genl D I Shuttleworth, CB, CBE, DSO, IA)</p> | <p>—Commander Kohat Brigade
(Brig H L Scott, CB, DSO, MC, IA, ADC)</p> |
| <p>—Commander, Peshawar District — (1st class)
(Maj) Genl S F Mospratt, CB, CML, CBE, DSO, IA)</p> | <p>—Commander, 1st (Risalpur) Cavalry Brigade
(Brig D A. McLeod, DSO, IA)
—Commander Lapdikotal Brigade
(Brig A L M. Molesworth, IA)
—Commander, Peshawar Brigade
(Brig G J L Auchincloss, CB, DSO, CBE, IA)
—Commander Nowshera Brigade
(Brig Hon. H R L G. Alexander, DSO, MC, Brit Ser)</p> |

Army Headquarters

— Maj Genl D. H. Morgan, C. B.

— Maj Genl D. H. Morgan, C. B.

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— Maj Genl D. H. Morgan, C. B.

(His Excellency Field-Marshal Sir Philip W. Chetwode, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., Brit Ser)

General Officer
Commanding in Chief,
Western Command
(Lt-Genl Sir Forquhill O. Maiterson,
K.C.B., C.M.G., Brit Ser)

—Commander, Baluchistan
District —
(1st class)
(Maj-Genl H. Kardlake, C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O., Brit Ser)

—Commander, Zhob (Independent)
Brigade Area
(Brig J. C. McKenna, D.S.O.,
I.A.)

—Commander, Sind (Independent)
Brigade Area
(Maj-Genl C. Kirkpatrick, C.B.,
C.M.E., I.A.)

—Commander, 4th (Quetta) Infantry
Brigade.
(Brig C. N. F. Broad, D.S.O.,
Brit Ser)

—Commander, 5th (Quetta) Infantry
Brigade
(Brig A. J. H. Chope, D.S.O.,
I.A.)

—Commander, Waziristan
District —
(2nd class)
(Maj-Genl D. E. Robertson,
C.B., D.S.O., I.A.)

—Commander, Razmak Brigade,
(Brig J. S. Marshall, D.S.O.,
C.M.E., I.A.)

—Commander, Bonny Brigade
(Brig F. H. Maynard, M.C.,
I.A.)

—Commander, Wana Brigade
(Brig T. Milne, D.S.O., I.A.)

—Commander, 2nd (Sialkot) Cavalry
Brigade
(Brig F. Gwatkin, D.S.O., M.C., I.A.)

—Commander, Herowpur Brigade
Area

—Commander, Rawalpindi
District —
(1st class)
(Maj-Genl R. C. Wilson, C.B.,
D.S.O., M.C., I.A.)

—Commander, 1st (Abbottabad)
Infantry Brigade
(Brig H. I. Haughton, C.B.,
C.M.F.)

—Commander, 2nd (Rawalpindi)
Infantry Brigade
(Brig A. L. Ransome, D.S.O.,
M.C., Brit Ser)

—Commander, 3rd (Jhelum) Infantry
Brigade
(Brig C. W. Frizell, D.S.O.,
M.C., Brit Ser)

—Commander Kohat District
(2nd class)
(Maj-Genl D. I. Shuttleworth,
C.B., C.B.F., D.S.O., I.A.)

—Commander, Kohat Brigade.
(Brig H. L. Scott, C.B., D.S.O.,
M.C., I.A., ADC)

—Commander, Peshawar Dis-
trict —
(1st class)
(Maj-Genl S. P. Manspratt, C.B.,
C.S.I., C.B.F., D.S.O., I.A.)

—Commander, 1st (Risalpur)
Cavalry Brigade
(Brig D. K. McLeod, D.S.O.,
I.A.)

—Commander Jandikotal Brigade
(Brig A. L. M. Molesworth,
I.A.)

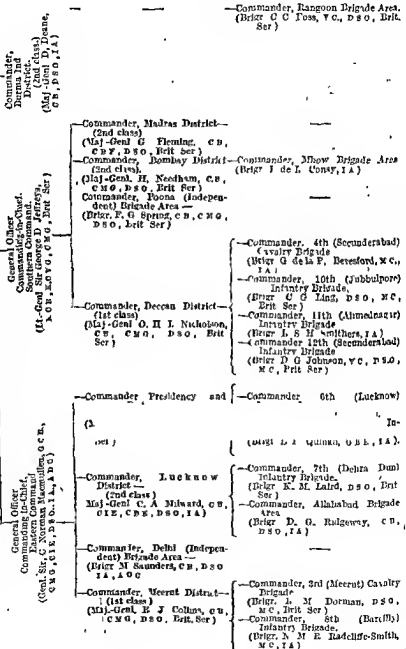
—Commander, Peshawar Brigade
(Brig C. J. E. Auchincloss, C.B.,
D.S.O., C.M.E., I.A.)

—Commander Nowshera Brigad
(Brig Hon H. R. L.
Alexander, D.S.O., M
Brit Ser)

General Officer
Commanding in Chief,
Northern Command
(Genl Sir Kenneth Wigram,
C.B., C.B.F., D.S.O., I.A., ADC)

Plan Showing Chain of Command.
THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—could.

(His Excellency Field-Marshal Sir Philip W. Chetwode, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.I., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Brit. Ser.)



Secretary, P. W. D., to the Agent to the

wardness for war of the engineer

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structional efficiency, accurac

all projects and designs submit

new composition of the corps of supply

was Sappers and

Bangalore King

ers and Miners

Royal Bombay

headquarters at

Secretary, P. W. D., to the Agent to the

Army Co-operation Squadron at Peshawar.

Command.—There is one Wing only namely 3 (Indian) Wing, R.A.F., Quetta. The Wing Commander is with Air Force rank corresponding to Maj-General in the Army.

Royal Air Force in India.

The Royal Air Force in India is under

the command of the Air Marshal whose rank corresponds to that of a Major-General in the Army. One is stationed at Peshawar, and one is stationed at Bangalore.

The number of aeroplanes in a squadron

Subordinate formations.—The formations subordinate to the Royal Air Force Headquarters are,—

- (i) GROUP COMMAND
- (ii) WING
- (iii) SQUADRON
- (iv) The Aircraft Section

Of the 8 squadrons 4 are equipped with

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The Aircraft Park - Establishes in the Heavy Transport Section

practically the whole of the motor transport bodies required for R. A. F. vehicles are built or repaired at Aircraft Park. The Heavy Transport flight is administered by this unit.

Composition of Establishment

and training of aircraft for the Indian Air Force cannot at present be undertaken in India, and arrangements have been made to continue their training at Cranwell.

Regular Indian Forces.

at number of

Indian cavalry

officers and

establishment of
ted as follows:

Battalions

of .. 98

pers .. 7

.. 20

125

The normal strength of an active battalion is—

	British Officers	Indian Officers	Indian other ranks
Infantry	12	20	703
Gurkhas	13	23	898

The strength of an infantry training battalion depends upon the number of battalions forming the regiment. The average is as follows—

British Officers 10, Indian Officers 15, and Indian other ranks 780

In 1932 it was decided that the Pioneer organization was no longer absolutely necessary

The warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and aircraftsmen are employed at all units. The personnel of the Indian Technical and Followers Corps are employed as follows—

- (a) Technical Section .. Aircraft Depot.
(artificers) .. Aircraft Park.
- (b) M. T. Drivers Section .. All Units.
- (c) Followers Section .. All Units.

The total establishment of the Royal Air Force in India is as follows—

Officers 260

giving upon the human constitution both mental and physical, to study also the effects of different forms of illness and physical disability.

as follows—

The Indian Army Reserve consists of private soldiers or their equivalent. It is comprised of class 'C' reservists for Indian Cavalry

Regular Indian Forces.

(g) The Indian Military Service

the
Del
Ind
Que... Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing
Service and the Queen Alexandra's
Military Nursing Service for India are
primarily concerned with the medical care
of British troops, while the officers of the
Indian Medical Service the officers of the

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT.

Officers with King's commissions.	
Indian officers	.. .. .
British other ranks	.. .. .
Indian other ranks	.. .. .
Indian civilians	.. .. .
Followers	.. .. .
Total	.. 4,679

are also 3 035 reservists
mechanical transport establishments
of the following:—

- Field units—
- 11 M T Companies, consisting of 1 headquarters, 32 service sections (higher establishment), and 8 service sections (lower establishment).
 - 5 M T Companies for motor ambulance convoys consisting of 5 headquarters, 1 section (higher establishment) and 11 sections (lower establishment).
 - 2 M T Companies (Mobile Repair Units) consisting of 2 headquarters and 4 sections.
- (b) Maintenance units—
- 5 Heavy Repair shops.
 - Central M T Stores Depot.
 - Vehicle Reserve Depot.
 - Chokli Headquarters Experimental section.

Civilians of miscellaneous classes employed by the Army in Waziristan are given medical treatment in military hospitals, and arrangements have been made with the Headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society for the medical treatment and care of cases amongst Indian soldiers and followers of the Indian Army for chronic diseases, such as tuberculosis, leprosy and diabetes.

Indian Army Service Corps—The Indian Army Service Corps is the counterpart of the Royal Army Service Corps of the British Army. It has developed from the Commissariat Department of an earlier period, and its immediate predecessor was the Supply and Transport Corps, by which name the service was known up to 1923. The Indian Army Service Corps which is under the control of the Quartermaster General, is constituted in three main branches, namely (a) Supply, (b) Animal transport, and (c) Mechanical Transport. The latter is constituted upon a special basis, which is, generically, a sub-division of the Royal Army Service Corps organisation.

The strength of the establishment is shown by categories in the following table—

SUPPLY.

Officers with King's commissions:	
Indian officers	129
British other ranks	63
Civilians	280
Followers	847
Total	1,401

Total .. 2,424

ANIMAL TRANSPORT

Officers with King's commissions	
Indian officers	48
British other ranks	129
Civilians	39
Indian other ranks	97
Followers	2,845
Total	1,401

Total .. 11,561

Apart from units and vehicles employed in the conveyance of military stores, the mechanical transport services also provides motor ambulance convoys for hospitals and field medical units, and vehicles for other miscellaneous purposes. The total establishment now consists of 2,068 vehicles with 109 motor cycles.

The mechanical transport was taken over by the Indian Army Service Corps in 1927. At present the officers of the service are mainly drawn from the Royal Army Service Corps.

At present there are no facilities for training in transport.

The Ordnance Services which are under the MGO may be broadly described as the agency whose duty it is to supply the army with munitions of war, such as small arms, guns, ammunition and other equipment of a technical military character, and also, under an arrangement introduced in recent years, with clothing and general stores other than uniforms.

ation of all units, services and departments of the army. A general responsibility for the efficiency of all the animals of the

7 years in army service and 8 years in the reserve.

Gurkhas and trans-frontier personnel of

sonnel of the Indian
drivers of mechanical
talents of the Army

previous leader for the army.

(11) The military dairy farms, for the provision of dairy produce for the army and for

After the war, the question of universal training for European British subjects came

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61

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tations,—machine gun companies, a Signal | ment has not been completely filled in all cases

incidentally they are expected to be a source of supply of both officers and men for the provincial and urban units

ment of CLASS A troops.

Class C.—These troops consist in the main of militia formations, which are not permanently embodied. The standard of training, discipline and armament, prescribed for this class, is generally lower than the standard prescribed for Class B troops.

The authorized and actual strength of the

School of Artillery, Kakul.{ The strength of the Reserve on the 1st

Effectives, 1934

	Officers with King's Commissions.	British other ranks.	Indian Officers with Viceroy's Com- missions.	Indian other ranks.	Cheta and other civilians	Followers.	Indian reservists.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Combatant Services (includes Cavalry, Artillery Engineers, Pioneer, Infantry, Signal Service and Tank Corps) ..	3,929	54,310	3,17	1,21,724	(1)	19,329	33,280
II. Staff (inclusive of personnel of Administrative Services) ..	566	491	20	13	1,334	500	..
III. Training Establishments (In- clusive of personnel of De- partmental Corps) ..	106	135	11	87	64	490	..
IV. Educational Establishments ..	61	161	50	24	440	278	..
V. Indian Army Service Corps (Numbers taken after deduct- ing the numbers included in item II) ..	405	733	277	13,411	1,254	6,079	4,611
VI. Indian Army Ordnance Corps (Numbers taken after deduct- ing the numbers included in item II) ..	119	654	6	1,021	83	225	85
VII. Medical Services (Numbers taken after deducting the num- bers included in item II) ..	861	802	621	2,424	..	4,708	5,300
VIII. Veterinary Services (Numbers taken after deducting the numbers included in item II) ..	44	4	112	55	45	90	77
IX. Remount Services (Numbers taken after deducting the num- bers included in item II) ..	28	16	8	14	273	2,618	..
X. Miscellaneous Establishments (inclusive of Military Accounts Department) ..	314	125	140	585	5,421	2,010	..
XI. Auxiliary and Territorial Forces (Permanent Estab- lishments) ..	120	244	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6,621	57,604	4,422	1,41,223	9,759	38,005	4

(a) Included in column 7.

For a record of the services of the Indian Army in the War, see "The Book" of 1920, p. 152, et seq.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A part of the Defence expenditure on the Indian Budget is incurred in England the

are being prepared at the standard rate of 1s 2d per £100

SUMMARY OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE (Gross)

Table 1

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Closed Accounts	Revised Estimates.	Budget estimates as passed.
	Rupees (000's omitted.)		
Defence Services—Effective	41,63.38	40,95.94	41,45.52
Defence Services—Non-effective.. ..	8,59.54	8,62.78	8,62.70
Defence Reserve Fund	14.76	8.49	49.75
Total ..	60,37.48	49,67.21	49,58.47

NOTES—(1) This summary includes the cost of the Royal Air Force, which is included in the Army Estimates, and also the expenditure on non-effective services, but does not include debt services.

(2) All Expenditure for Military purposes incurred in the United Kingdom by the Indian Government, as also all contributions to the Imperial Government for these purposes, are included in the above figures.

ANALYSIS OF DEFENCE EXPENDITURE.

1. The following table gives the main items of Army Expenditure, (gross) shown for India and England separately:—

Table 2.

	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Closed Accounts.	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates
INDIA.			
Rupees (000's omitted).			
A. <i>Effective Services:</i>			14,04,27
<i>General Services:</i>			6,21,09
<i>Salaries and allowances</i>			2,15,96
<i>Grants-in-aid</i>			1,84,08
<i>Purchase and sale of stores, equipment and animals</i>			3,44,81
<i>Special Services</i>			..
<i>Transportation, Conservancy, anti-malarial measures, hot weather establishments and miscellaneous</i>			1,97,01
<i>Total Effective Services</i>			29,67,22
(2) <i>Non-effective Services:</i>			3,65,26
<i>Non-effective charges</i>			68,72
B. <i>Auxiliary and Territorial Forces:</i>			1,01,53
<i>Effective</i>			26
C. <i>Royal Air Force:</i>			
<i>Effective</i>			
<i>Non-effective</i>			
Total India:			
<i>Effective</i>	32,35,32	31,63,23	31,37,47
<i>Non-effective</i>	3,53,03	3,61,60	3,65,62
Total	35,88,35	35,14,92	35,03,09

Table 2—contd.

	1932-33	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Closed Accounts	Revised Estimates.	Budget Estimates.
ENGLAND.	(Rupees	000's omitted)	
1. Standing Army.			
(1) Effective Services—			
Fighting Services			3,08,30
Administrative Services .. .			42,41
Manufacturing establishments (including stores)			23,74
Army Headquarters, Staff of Com- mands, etc.			10,09
Purchase and sale of stores, equipment and animals			56 86
Special Services			" "
Transportation, Conservancy, anti-mala- rial measures, hot weather establish- ments and miscellaneous .. .			83,07
Total Effective Services ..			5,27,37
(2) Non-effective Services			4,84,01
B. Royal Air Force :			
Effective			80,12
Non-effective			4,20
Total—England	11,02,59	10,88,68	10,95,70
Total Army Expenditure :			
Effective	33,48,40	37,57,61	37,41,96
Non-effective	8,43,51	8,45,96	8 53,73
Grand Total ..	48,91,94	46,03,63	45,98,69

The amounts expended in England are given in the sum of Rs. 450 millions only.

ing expenses of military esta-
bakeries, pasture and de-
hang factories, and stor-
ance factories and base
workshops are includ-
ed various institutions.

Cost of the Army.

The division of expenditure on Military Engineer Services between India and England is shown below—

		1932-33	1933-34.	1934-35.
		Closed Accounts	Revised Estimates.	Budget Estimates.
India	.. .. .	(Rupees	000's omitted)	
England	.. .. .	3,40,80	3,42,42	2,70,00
	.. .. .	57,07	4,26	4,26
	Total	3,46,60	3,46,78	2,84,10

Cost of the Army—A Tribunal was set up in 1932 to investigate the contribution

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These matters on which the Tribunal will make recommendations have been subjects of controversy for many years, and, as was recognized in the Report of the Simon Commission, the issue bears upon the great constitutional problem now under consideration. One reason for the connexion is the heavy burden of the cost of defence upon India. Taking the Central and Provincial Governments together, it amounts to 29 per cent of the total expenditure, and if the Central Government alone is considered it amounts to 54 per cent. These calculations take account of net receipts only from semi-commercial undertakings such as railways, posts, and telegraphs.

Capitation payments.—When, after the Mutiny, the troops of the East India Company were amalgamated with those of the Crown

the war (Lord Halifax) agreed to a compromise whereby the rate was raised to £11 8s. the annual charge on India being thereby increased by about £300,000. During the War India met this liability as part of her normal military expenditure, and all extraordinary costs arising from the employment of Forces from India in the various theatres of War were met by the British Exchequer, in accordance with decisions of Parliament.

The great increases in rates of pay and cost of equipment led to the capitation rate being raised in 1920 to £28 10s. Since 1921 India has paid on account each year £1,400,000, compared with War Office claims, backed by elaborate details which amounted in 1926-28 to approximately £4,600,000 and would still exceed the provisional payments by about £300,000 annually. The Government of India has disputed the bill.

The Strength of the Army.

BRITISH TROOPS

The following table gives the average strength of British troops, and the main facts as regards their health for the quinquennial periods 1910-14 and 1915-19 and for the years 1920 to 1929:—

Period.	Average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent home.	Average constantly sick.
1910-14 average	65,410	39,339	303	488	2,004.57
1915-19	66,190	55,307	543	1,960	3,277.53
1920	57,332	61,429	385	2,314	3,483.06
1921	59,681	60,515	408	749	3,070.04
1922	60,168	37,634	284	714	1,902.32
1923	63,130	37,595	237	979	1,793.31
1924	58,614	38,560	216	879	1,657.93
1925	57,378	36,060	166	997	1,750.19
1926	56,795	36,893	171	910	1,756.00
1927	55,632	34,666	149	620	1,654.22
1928	56,327	33,031	166	556	1,633.99
1929	59,627	35,742	203	671	1,746.84

INDIAN TROOPS.

The average strength of Indian troops, including those on duty in China and Nepal and other stations outside India in 1929 was 131,190.

The following table gives below the actuals and ratios of sickness, deaths, and invaliding for the quinquennial periods 1910-14 and 1915-19 and for the years 1920 to 1929 —

Period	Average strength	Admissions	Deaths	Invalids	Average constantly sick.	Ratio per 1,000 of strength.			
						Admissions	Deaths	Invalids	Average constantly sick.
1910-14 (average)	130,261	71,213	573	699	2,662	544.6	4.39	5.4	20.7
1915-19 (average)	204,209	161,024	3,435	4,829	7,792	783.2	16.81	23.6	38.1
1920	216,443	161,987	2,124	4,564	9,263	742.3	9.81	21.1	42.8
1921	175,384	119,215	1,762	3,638	6,031	679.7	10.16	20.7	34.4
1922	147,840	77,468	1,014	2,679	3,639	524.0	6.86	18.0	24.6
1923	143,234	66,817	856	2,328	2,955	466.7	5.98	16.3	20.63
1924	134,742	57,014	772	1,731	2,432	423.1	5.73	12.8	16.05
1925	136,473	48,691	547	1,712	2,053	356.6	4.01	12.5	15.
1926	135,146	52,517	607	1,509	2,052	363.6	3.73	11.6	15.4
1927	133,200	47,054	442	1,842	1,675	358.6	3.37	12.8	15.
1928	131,190	43,739	372	1,251	2,634	371.3	2.61	9.51	15.
1929	134,580	45,654	639	1,431	1,861	361.5	3.42	....	16.

The division of expenditure on *Military Engineer Services* between India and England is as shown below:—

	1933-34	1933-34.	1934-35.
	Closed Accounts	Revised Estimates.	Budget Estimates.
	(Rupees	000's omitted)	
India	3,40,80	3,42,42	2,79,00
England	57,07	4,36	6,25
Total	3,46,50	3,46,78	2,84,16

were amalgamated with those of the Crown the bill

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Period.	Average strength.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Invalids sent home.	Average constantly sick.
1910-14 average	53,440	39,339	303	489	2,094.57
1915-19 ..	66,199	54,267	593	1,980	3,277.53
1920 ..	57,332	61,429	385	2,314	3,489.08
1921 ..	58,631	60,515	408	749	3,070.04
1922 ..	60,165	37,634	284	714	1,902.32
1923 ..	63,139	37,595	237	970	1,793.31
1924 ..	58,614	38,560	246	879	1,857.95
1925 ..	57,578	36,069	165	997	1,700.19
1926 ..	56,798	36,893	171	910	1,768.60
1927 ..	55,632	34,666	149	829	1,654.22
1928 ..	55,327	33,034	166	556	1,635.99
1929 ..	59,627	39,742	203	671	1,746.84

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1910-14 (average)	130,261	71,213	573	699	2,062	544.6	4.39	5.4	20.7
1915-19 (average)	204,298	161,028	3,435	4,829	7,792	788.2	16.81	23.6	38.1
1920 ..	216,445	164,997	2,124	4,564	9,265	762.3	9.81	21.1	42.8
1921 ..	175,334	119,215	1,782	3,638	6,031	679.7	10.16	20.7	34.4
1922 ..	147,840	77,468	1,014	2,509	3,639	524.0	6.86	18.0	24.6
1923 ..	143,234	66,617	856	2,323	2,955	466.7	5.98	16.3	20.6
1924 ..	134,742	57,034	772	1,731	2,492	423.1	5.73	12.6	
1925 ..	136,473	48,691	547	1,712	2,053	356.8	4.01	12.5	
1926 ..	135,146	52,517	507	1,660	2,082	389.6	3.75	11.6	
1927 ..	133,200	47,054	442	1,642	1,972	358.6	3.37	12.6	
1928 ..	131,190	48,739	372	1,251	2,034	371.5	2.81	6	
1929 ..	154,530	45,654	639	1,431	1,861	361.5	3.42		

and heavy fire from both flanks, he opened fire machine guns and infantry had surrendered and knocked out the enemy machine gun crew to him before he died. His valour and initiative Then switching his fire on the enemy bombers were of the highest order.

Johar Sing Negi, 2nd Battalion, Rifles.—For most conspicuous

Ressaldar Badlu Singh, 14th Lancers, gagement.

abis.—For beyond all 1971 He

ion himself has hours

THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

considerably improved. The the place of the id been flagship user replaced the

of the East user Squadron

ser, 9,850 tons ons; "Enterprise arily replaced b tons); Sloop "Powe," at

India contributes £100,000 a year towards naval expenditure and approximately £3,000 a year on account of Indian Transport Service performed by the Admiralty, and also maintains the Royal Indian Navy.

India's Naval Expenditure.

Since 1869 India has paid a contribution of varying amounts to the Imperial Government in consideration of services performed by the Royal Navy. Under existing arrangements which date from 1896 7 the subsidy of £100,000 a year is paid towards the upkeep of certain ships of the East India Squadron, which may not be employed beyond prescribed limits, even with the consent of the Government of India. India's total naval expenditure is well over half a million pounds.

The question of a new distribution of the burden of the cost of Imperial Naval defence discussed at the Imperial Conference in London in October—November 1926. The matter appeared to be one on which the delegates could form no new decision without further consultations of their respective capitals and no resolution was passed.

The Royal Indian Navy consists of a Depot Ship, 4 Sloops, 2 Patrol vessels and a A 15th sloop has just been completed in England and will replace one of the Patrol vessels.

and heavy fire from both flanks, he opened fire machine guns and infantry had surrendered and knocked out the enemy machine gun crew to him before he died. His valour and initiative were of the highest order. Then switching his fire on the enemy bombers and riflemen in front of him, he silenced their

Dilman Singh Negi, 2nd Battalion,

—For most conspicuous
in 1915 at Neuve Chapelle.
the German position he
it party with bombs who
trench, and was the first
ch traverse, driving back
of were eventually forced
as killed during this en-

Ressaldar Badin Singh, 14th Lancers,
attached 29th Lancers —For most conspicuous
bravery and self-sacrifice on the morning of the

engagement.

Sepoy Ishaw Singh, 28th Punjabis —For

"quite beyond all
21 He
he chest

THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON.

... had considerably improved. The
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niser replaced the
of the East
niser Squadron)
ser, 9,850 tons;
ons, "Enterprise
arily replaced by
tons); Sloop,
"Tovey," and

India contributes £100,000 a year towards naval expenditure and approximately £3 000 a year on account of Indian Transport Service performed by the Admiralty, and also maintains the Royal Indian Navy.

India's Naval Expenditure.

... to the Imperial Government
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limits, except
is well under

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The Royal Indian Navy consists of a Depot Ship, 4 Sloop, 2 Patrol
A fifth sloop has just been completed in England and will replace one of the

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

The Royal Indian Navy (The Sea Service, Ahwar 1856-57 War in China 1859-60) under the Government of India traces its origin so far back as 1612 when the East India Company started a small fleet of vessels to protect its trade from the pirates who infested the coast. The first two ships (the *Osander*), in 1612 under the command of Captain

1612-1686

Bombay

Indian Navy

Bombay Marine

H. M. Indian Marine

Royal Indian Marine

Royal Indian Navy 1934.

India's Naval Force has since then

1612-1686
1686-1830

various duties
"Dufferin"
"Larabreck"

employed on many and
Indian Marine Ships
as "NORTHBROOK"
to
with

Ports, Office

port duties in Indian

and the official residence of the Flag Officer Commanding

of Operations in Mesopotamia a large number of Regular and Temporary Officers and men were seconded to the Royal Engineers and General Service respectively for duties in the which controlled all that country, and important executive

War Service of India's Naval Forces.

1612-1717 Continuous

Portuguese

Coast of India

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dienne in

1774 Mahat

part of the

French and

Trincomalee,

1801 Egyptian campaign under Sir Ralph

Abercrombie 1803 War with France, 1810

Taking of Mauritius and capture of French

ship in Port Louis. Early part of the nine-

teenth century suppression of Jowassi

Pirates in the Persian Gulf 1811 Conquest of

Tara 1813 Expedition against Sultan of

Sambar 1817-18 Mahratta War, capture

of Forts at Severndroog, 1819 Expedition

to exterminate piracy in the Persian

1820 Capture of Mocha, 1821

against the Beni-kow-Ali Arabs.

Burma War, 1827 Blockade of

Somali Coast 1835 Defeat of

1838 Expedition to Afghanistan and

capture of Karachi, 1838 Capture of Aden

1840-42 War in China, 1843 Sino War

Battle of Manceur, capture of

1845-46 Maori war in New

War in Punjab, siege of Mool

Burma War, Capture of Ma

Bawein, Prom and Pegu

War, capture of Bushire, 1

trawlers were built in the Bombay and Calcutta Dockyards and mine sweeping operations were carried out with these and launches off Bombay and elsewhere the trawlers were also used for towing duties

Retired Royal Indian Marine Officers were employed on naval transport duties in England and France, and also in very responsible positions with the Inland Water Transport in France

Copying

human year book for 1922 and earlier editions (q & v 202 et c)

Reorganised

Shortly afterwards

was not adopted, and Admiral Mowby resigned his appointment

To effect this change in the title, it was necessary to draw up a new Indian Naval Discip-

A Combatant Service—Apply for the

The Royal Indian Navy, which has been

Personnel, 1933

HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

Flag Officer Commanding, Royal Indian Navy and P. & I. O., East Indies
Naval Secretary
Flag Lieutenant

Rear-Admiral A. E. F. Redford, C.B.
Paymaster Commander M. H. Elliott, M.B.E., R.N.
Lieut. H. Morland, R.N.

Chief of the Staff and Captain Superintendent of Dockyard

Staff Officer (Operations)

Commander of the Dockyard

Squadron Gunnery Officer

Squadron Signal Officer

Engineer Manager of the Dockyard

1st Assistant to the Engineer Manager of the Dockyard

2nd Assistant to the Engineer Manager of the Dockyard

Naval Store Officer

Financial Adviser

Chief Superintendent

Captain A. G. Maundrell, R.N.

Commander F. A. Mare, R.N.

Commander A. R. Ratnay, R.N.

Lieut. K. Duxton, R.N.

Lieut. M. H. St. L. Nott, R.N.

Engineer Captain W. W. Collins, R.N. (to leave)

Engineer Commander W. Richardson, R.N. (Off Engineer Manager).

Engineer Lieut.-Comdr. G. W. Telford

J. A. H. Hawes Esq. (Temp.)

The Hon'ble Tarrun Simha, P.A.

V. G. Rose, Esq.

MARINE TRANSPORT STAFF.

Divisional Sea Transport Officer, Bombay Commander C H. Boykett, R.N.
 Asst Sea Transport Officer Lieut-Comdr. C L. Turbett, R.N.
 Sea Transport Officer, Karachi Lieut-Comdr. R. B. Caws, R.N.

CIVILIAN GAZETTED OFFICERS.

Constructor	W. O. J. Francis, Esq.
Assistant Constructor	E. J. Underbay, Esq.
Electrical Engineer	N. T. Patterson, Esq.
Assistant Naval Store Officer	P. Mearns, Esq. (Temp.)

OPTICKS

Captains	9	Engineer-Lieutenant-Commanders, Engi-	
Commanders	15	neer-Lieutenants and Engineer-Sub-	
Lieutenant-Commanders, Lieutenants,		Lieutenants	35
and Sub-Lieutenants	41	WARRANT OFFICERS	
Engineer-Captain	1	Gunners and Boatswains	16
Engineer Commanders	13	Warrant Writers	

PETTY OFFICERS AND MEN

Who are recruited, in the main, from the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab, in almost equal proportions.

足部按摩:

Sloop Minesweeping ..	H. M. L. S. Clive ..	2,050 tons ..	1,700 Horse Power ..
Sloop ..	" Cornwallis ..	1,200 " ..	2,500 ..
Sloop Minesweeping ..	" Hindustan ..	1,190 " ..	2,500 S. H. P. ..
Sloop Minesweeping ..	" Lawrence ..	1,225 " ..	1,900 Horse Power ..
	" India ..		
Surveying Vessel ..	" Investigator ..	1,574 " ..	11,376 " ..
Depot Ship ..	" Dalbousie ..	1,960 " ..	
Patrol Vessel ..	" Paduan ..	693 " ..	3,500 S. H. P. ..

In addition to the above there are 11 vessels composed of minesweeping and steam trawlers, service launchers, target towing tugs, distributed at Bombay, Calcutta, and Karachi.

Dockyards.

CALCUTTA.

part-
cor.
trial
3rd

Madras

Medical Officer, Major R. McKinlay, R.A.M.C.
Officer in Medical Charge, of Dispensary,
Captain J. B. D'Souza, M.B.E., L.M.D.

ИЗДАНИЕ.

KARACHI.

Mercantile Marine Depart-
 ment

ADZ.

Mercantile Marine Depart-

CHICAGO

Nautical Surveyor and Engineer and Ship
Surveyor.

PORT BLAIR.

Engineer and Harbour Master.

Agriculture.

The distribution of the rain the year, which is of considerable importance to agriculture, is none too good. It is not quite so bad as is often supposed. The rainfall is greatest in the winter, and is otherwise the hottest time of the year. It should be remembered that in the winter the intermittent showers are frequent, and evaporation is very rapid. The rainfall is concentrated in a limited period, and has its drawbacks and demands. The system of agriculture, has many of its own peculiarities.

movable property

implements are made of wood although

For *Rabi* crops which demand a fine seed-bed preparatory tillage consists mainly of repeated treatments with the indigenous what in different parts of India, rates are also lower when the water has to be lifted than when flow irrigation is given.

Often the indirect effect of the tank in main- | agricultural departments is now well over 2
~~tylation the tank will not be found in any department~~

street
 floors

Rice
 show
 crop
 with
 either
 regular
 with
 varie

and so it requires to be thoroughly weeded. Exports.—The exports of raw cotton from

is also an important crop. The produce is consumed in the country.

Pulses—Pulses are commonly grown through-

United Kingdom	270	251	168	167	342
Other parts of the British Empire	7	6	6	7	3
..	1,640	1,686	1,080	1,085	1,022
..	393	362	183	150	261
..	63	232	81	124	163
(ex- e of 1 g , etc)	656	606	436	131	337
m	341	217	121	123	145
Spain	60	106	5	52	61
Germany	314	309	166	152	247
Other countries	178	121	85	64	159

Cotton—Is one of the most important commercial crops in India and despite the sharp fall both in quantity and value due to the trade

important buyer. An
ation in January,
ry million bales of
Japan, India will
of Japanese piece
apparently successful
crease the United
Indian raw cotton.



AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

Parallel develop-
provision made
animal health.
Institute of Vet-
started in 1903 as
research on rinde
research institute which also manufactures

much has already been done in the 20 years since the agricultural departments were created, the Commission also emphasised the enormous field for future work to which all witnesses had drawn their attention. The agricultural departments having shown that the application of science to Indian agriculture is a practical proposition and further that the individual cultivator can be reached and his methods improved, the problem is now to develop and intensify such work so that a general advance in agricultural practice will result. At no time

from product on in excess of effective demand.

The Government of India have recently announced their intention to render further

staff appointed in the various provinces

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

In Chapter III of their Report, the Royal Commission on Agriculture stated that the most important problem with which they had been confronted was that of devising some method of infusing a different spirit into the whole organisation of agricultural research in India and of bringing about the realisation

of veterinary matters generally and would take over the publication work at present carried out by the Imperial Agricultural Department. The Commission proposed that the Council should be entrusted with the administration of a non-lapsing fund of Rs 50 lakhs to which additions should be made from time to time as

Constitution of the Council—In a Resolution Rs. 2.25 lakhs to the cost of its staff and

The Advisory Board would consist of all those whose inclusion in the Council was

—In addition to the 18 *ex-officio* members the Governing Body includes the following gentlemen—

Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur G. Narayana Chetty elected by the Council of

Advisers: Mr B C. Bart, C.I.E., M.B.E., I.A.S.; Colonel A. Oliver, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.V.S.; Mr. A. M. Livingstone and the Secretary—Rai Bahadur Malik Charan Das, I.S.S. (on leave preparatory to retirement).

The Advisory Board consists of the Vice-

or unofficial. Though certain of its activities are administered direct the Council has no permanent research institute of its own and its normal method of promoting agricultural and veterinary research is by means of research grants to existing institutions. Proposals for

Representative of the Indian Tea Association and of the Southern India Planters' Association

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(i) Special All-India schemes of research

Constitution of the Council.—In a Resolution, No. 225 of 1913, to the effect of its staff

of the Council and two technical members

The Advisory Board would consist of all those whose inclusion in the Council was

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I.A.S.; Colonel A. Oliver, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C. are administered direct the Council has no
V.S.; Mr A. M. Livingstone and the Secretary— permanent research institute of its own and its

Representative of the Indian Tea Association (i) Special All-India schemes of research
and of the Southern India Planters' Association

Mr F
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In
Co-ordinated schemes of research in
provinces where grants in aid are given
to be carried out provincially as part
general scheme. Examples are found

The Rice research scheme in Madras,
U.P., Burmah, B & O. and Assam.

The Sugarcane testing station scheme
in Punjab B & O, Bombay, Bengal, Assam,

The work of the Council.—It is an all collaborating with the Coimbatore cane

(ii) Research schemes carried out by arrangement in one province or State on a problem of all-India importance or affecting several provinces.

Transport scheme; the Madras Potato Breeding scheme.

Grants to Universities to enable research workers on the University staff to expand existing research of agricultural importance or to develop the agricultural aspect of their

Statements showing schemes of Agricultural and Veterinary Research in Universities or Colleges in India and sanctioned by the Council up to December 1932

Name of University	Schemes	Amount sanctioned
		Rs
Dacca (†)	Research on the effect of ions on plant growth by Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar	34,040
Dacca		11,200
Calcutta (†)		14,100
Calcutta		11,500
Punjab		12,600
Punjab		8,700
Punjab		12,500
Punjab	Research on the effect of ions on plant growth by Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar	6,000
Punjab	Investigation of an electric method of Hygrometry by Prof J. B. Seth for 2 years	3,600
Madras	Research in the cytological study of Indian crop plants	25,830
Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	Research on water Hyacinth by Prof Parija of Ravenshaw College, Cuttack	9,646
Agra College (†)	Research work on cereal rusts by Dr Mehta of Agra College	1,02,100
Agra College (†)	Research work on investigation on Physiologic forms of wheat rusts by Dr Mehta of Agra College	3
Royal Institute of Science, Bombay.	Research work on the Physiology of rice plant of Prof. R. H. Dastur	10.
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	(i) Scheme for the preparation of cheap synthetic manure from town refuse and waste materials	1
	(ii) Scheme for the extension of sewage farm investigation with special reference to Papaya and Plantain cultivation	18.
	(iii) Scheme for the extension of work on "quality" in crops	5.
Vishwa Bharati* Institute of Rural Reconstruction, Shrieketan	Development of methodology in rural research	18.
School of Science, Calcutt		62.
Allahabad Institute		8.

* Funds not yet allotted for these schemes

(†) Since extended for a further term of 3 years

II Statement showing schemes of Agricultural and Veterinary Research received from Universities or Colleges in India and approved by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research during 1933

Name of University	Scheme	Amount
		Rs
Calcutta*	Scheme for statistical studies relating to Agricultural work in India by Prof P C Mahalanobis for five years	40,000
Punjab*	Investigations on the relations of Physico-chemical factors to the fertility of soils by Dr S S Bhatnagar for seven months	2,420
Punjab*	Investigation of the wither tip of citrus trees by Dr H C Chandhuri for 4 months	2,200
Lucknow*	Enquiry into the Helminthiasis of cattle, sheep and goats in the United Provinces by Prof G C Tripathi for 5 years	25,400
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore*	Study of the composition and nutritive value of milk of the cow, buffalo and goat for three years	50,555

III Statement showing schemes of Agricultural and Veterinary Research received from Universities or Colleges in India and approved by the I C A R during 1934

Name of University	Scheme	Amount
		Rs
Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Orla*	Financial assistance to	30,000
Madras*	Research on the development, morphology and anatomy of sugarcane-sorghum hybrids and of the Indian sugarcane and wild saccharum for three years by Prof Ekambaram	7,600
Calcutta*	Investigation of the life history, Economics and development of fresh water fishes of Bengal for 3 years by Dr H K Bhoojerjee	7,870
Dacca*	Research on the Bio-Chemical and Physico-chemical properties of rice at the Bio-Chemical laboratory for 5 years	21,600

* Funds not yet allotted for these schemes

The principal whole time research officers employed under the Council are —

Agricultural Statistician—Mr. M Vaidyanathan (I C A R Headquarters)

1st Economist—Mr E D Kapoor (I Headquarters)

Entomologist at Locust Sub-Station—Dr K R Karandikar, Panaji

The following research schemes have sanctioned by the Governing Body Imperial Council of Agricultural Research

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No	Name of Scheme.	Total sanctioned grant	Budget Estimates for 1935-36	REMARKS
	A-II GRANTS-IN-AID TO CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS—contd.	Rs	Rs	
1	Grant for research on Mosaic and other cane diseases at Pusa (a) Non recurring (12,000) (b) Recurring (53,000) for 3 years	65,000	19,400	
5	Establishment of Sugarcane station in Bihar and Orissa and appointment of a Sugarcane specialist (a) Non recurring (28,400) (b) Recurring (17,000) per annum for 5 years	2,05,800	25,600	
		82,000	10,000	
7	Grant to the Government of Mysore for Breeding of thick canes in Mysore (a) Non recurring (3,000) (b) Recurring (3,600) per annum for 5 years from 1933-34	21,000	3,700	
8	Lump sum grants of Rs 8,000 each to the U P, B & O and Punjab Governments, for experiments in the designing of a satisfactory small power sugar cane crushing mill	29,000	2,100	
9	Sugarcane seedling testing station at Dacca (a) Non-recurring (1,350) (b) Recurring (2,340) per annum for 5 years from 1931-32	13,100	2,800	
10	Sugarcane Research Station in the Bombay Deccan (a) Non-recurring (67,900) (b) Recurring (90,840) per annum for 5 years from 1931-32	5,23,000	63,200	
11	Research on the genetics of sugarcane at the Imperial Cane breeding Station Coimbatore for 5 years	37,000	5,900	
12	Research on sugarcane in the Madras Presidency for 5 years (a) Non recurring (28,600) (b) Recurring (1,21,500)	1,50,100	34,100	
13	Scheme for the establishment of a sugarcane research station for the Punjab for 5 years from 1933-34 (a) Non recurring (9,650) (b) Recurring (1,23,350)	1,33,000	31,100	

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No	Name of Scheme.	Total sanctioned grant	Budget Estimates for 1933-36	REMARKS
	A-II GRANTS IN-AID TO CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS—contd			
14	Investigations into various problems of sugar industry in the United Provinces (5 years from 1933-34) (a) Non-recurring (16,950) (b) Recurring (94,950)	Rs 1,11,900	Rs 16,000	
		1,67,400	69,100	
16	Extension of Sericulture work at the Jorhat Experimental Station, Assam for 5 years (a) Non-recurring (13,000) (b) Recurring (30,000)	49,000	8,300	
		6,000	1,000	
	B-I—ENCOURAGEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT IN METHODS OF AGRICULTURE.			
	SCHEMES DIRECTLY ADMINISTERED BY THE COUNCIL			
	<i>Locust control measures.</i>			
1	Special staff for research work with headquarters at Karachi, from 1930-31 to 1934-35	1,66,200	86,300	
	B-II—SCHEMES OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH			
1	Statistical Section of the Bureau of Agricultural Intelligence	35,000	10,000	
2	Indian Oil Seed Crushing Industry Committee	18,200	2,500	
3	Award of a prize for a bone-crusher worked (a) by animal power (b) by mechanical power	7,000	1,000	
4	Marketing scheme at Headquarters	1,00,000		Special Marketing Office created
5	Marketing scheme (Provincial portion)	10,00,000	2,33,000	
	B-III—GRANTS IN-AID			
	CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS			
1	Datanikul—sub-station at Karnal— (a) Non-recurring (10,000) (b) Recurring (24,700). per annum for 5 years from 1930-31	1,33,900	12,400	

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No	Name of Scheme	Total sanctioned grant	Budget Estimates for 1935-36	REMARKS
	CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS— <i>contd</i>	Rs	Rs	
2	Agricultural Meteorology, Poona— (a) Non recurring (3,000) (b) Recurring (18,670) per annum for 3 years from 1932-33	61,600	9,300	
3	Grant to the Government of Punjab for locust control measures	12,000		(not settled)
	be	22,600	4,300	
		54,600	44,100	
		2,41,700	26,200	
		1,08,600	17,200	
		2,02,100	30,600	
		1,17,900	24,700	
	(a) Non recurring (29,600) (b) Recurring (22,000) per annum for 5 years			
(v)	Bengal— (a) Non recurring (33,500) (b) Recurring (26,260) per annum for 5 years	1,56,300	24,300	
(vi)	United Provinces— (a) Non recurring (39,900) (b) Recurring (22,100) per annum for 5 years	1,64,000	24,700	
(vii)	Madras— (a) Non recurring (25,500) (b) Recurring (18,620) per annum for 5 years	1,15,700	19,500	
7	Deputation of Dr B N Uppal to foreign countries to study virus diseases of plants	6,700		(completed)
8	Research work on potatoes in Madras for 5 years from 1933-34	20,000	4,000	
			7,500	
		96,200	17,600	
		66,000	21,200	

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No	Name of Scheme.	Total sanctioned grant	Budget Estimates for 1933-36.	REMARKS
	CENTRAL PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT—contd	Rs.	Rs.	
	(c) Bengal for 5 years	56,000	7,600	
	(i) Non recurring (14,000)			
	(ii) Recurring (42,000)			
	(d) United Provinces for 5 years—	1,60,800	25,500	
	(i) Non-recurring (19,200)			
	(ii) Recurring (1,41,600)			
	(e) Bihar and Orissa for 5 years—	90,000	15,000	
	(i) Non-recurring (6,000).			
	(ii) Recurring (84,000)			
	(f) Punjab for 2 years—	11,100	6,200	
	(i) Non-recurring (1,600)			
	(ii) Recurring (9,500)			
11	Dry farming research scheme for the Bombay Deccan	2,40,000	34,100	
12	Dry farming research scheme in the ceded Districts of Madras	1,39,500	24,000	
13	Dry Farming Research scheme for Hyderabad—Deccan	59,400	10,100	
14	Coconut enquiry officer	7,000		(completed)
15	H. E. K. the Nizam's Government Scheme for the improvement of the castor crop in India	61,100	10,600	
	Recurring 56,300			
	Non-recurring 4,750			
	(From 1934-35 to 1939-40)			
	Total 61,050			
17	Financial Assistance to the Oil Technological Section of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute	30,000	30,000	
18	Maltling and Brewing Test of Improved Barleys—			
	(i) United Provinces	4,600	1,600	
	(ii) Punjab	6,000	500	
	(iii) Bihar and Orissa	6,000	2,400	
	B-IV—UNIVERSITIES AND PRIVATE PERSONS			
1	Dacca University scheme of Agricultural Research for 5 years from 1930-31	39,800	1,400	
2	Prof Mukerjee's scheme of research into properties of colloidal soil constituents—			
	(a) Non recurring (4,100)			
	(b) Recurring (2,000) per annum for 5 years from 1931-32 ..	14,100	1,000	
3	Prof Mithalambia's scheme of Investigation on experimental errors in field trials	51,500	7,100	
4	Dr Bhatnagar's scheme of effect of various ions on plant growth from 1930-31 to 1933-35	8,000		(completed)
5	Dr Bhatnagar's scheme of investigation on relations between the physico-chemical properties and fertility of soils from 1931-32 to 1934-35	10,700		(completed).

STATEMENT SHOWING COST OF EXPIRED SCHEMES

<i>Sugar Schemes</i>		<i>Animal Husbandry Schemes</i>	
	Rs.		Rs.
1. Lump sum grant to Shahjahanpur Research Station for a detailed examination of new seedling cane ..	5,000	1. Testing of Drug Plasmoguin	523
2. Deputation of a chemist to Bhopal to test K. B. Hadis' process of manufacturing Sugar by open pan method	1,030	2. All India Legislation for the control of animal disease	415
3. K. B. Hadis Commercial Test of Bihar under Lal Har Sahai Gupta	12,920		
4. Deputation of the Sugar Technologist to Europe and America	12,666	Total Rs.	938
Total	32,666 or 32,700	(I)	
		<i>Contributions, etc</i>	
		1. Contribution to Royal Veterinary College, London .	1,000
		(II)	
		<i>Deputation of India's Representatives at International Conferences</i>	
		1. Deputation of Dr K. C. Mehta and others to the International Botanical Congress at Cambridge in 1930	2,432
		2. Expenditure on the Third Entomological Conference in London in 1930	741
		3. Expenditure on the International Veterinary Conference in London in 1930	525
		4. Expenditure on the Conference of workers interested in problems of fruit production within the Empire held in London in 1930	193
		5. Indian Delegation to the International Institute of Agriculture Rome	5,150
		6. India's representation at the Ninth International Dairy Congress, Copenhagen, 1931	3,372
		7. Cost of India's representation at the Preparatory Conference to the Second World Wheat Conference, Rome	857
		8. Cost of India's representatives at the Soil Workers' Conference held in London in 1930	163
		Total Rs.	10,241
<i>Agricultural Schemes</i>			
1. Grant to Dr K. C. Mehta for —			
(a) Investigation of rusts of wheat and barley	41,432		
(b) Investigation into the Physiologic forms of wheat rusts	4,009		
(c) Giving some relief from a part of his duties at college	4,192		
2. Hemp marketing officer	13,864		
3. Investigation into the vitamin contents of mangoes by Dr Zilva	1,015		
4. "Water Hyacinth" by Professor Parjia	2,646		
5. Standardisation of Physico-chemical single value in measurements most suitable for Indian Soils by Dr A. N. Parij	5,250		

STATEMENT SHOWING COST OF EXPYRED SCHEMES—*contd.*

Agricultural Schemes—contd		
	Rs	R
6 Grants to Provinces for collecting data on manurial experiments conducted in the past	17,329	
7 Distribution of Sodium Fluosilicate to Indian States	1,757	
8 Cost of exhibits in connection with commercial samples room of the High Commissioners office	516	
	98,909	
	or	
	98,900	
		(III)
		General Schemes
		1 Honorarium to Dr Agharkar
		2 Honorarium to Mr Amar Nath
		..
		Total ..
		1,200
		(IV)
		Grand Total of (I), (II), (III) and (IV)
		18,516
		Sugar Schemes ..
		32,700
		Agricultural Schemes ..
		99,000
		Animal Husbandry and
		General Schemes ..
		16,630
		Grand Total ..
		1,43,230

RESOLUTION

The reports of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India and the Central Board of Agriculture Committee.

the population of the recommended standard 1 9 As regards figures the Government

may be relieved.

AREA, CULTIVATED and UNCULTIVATED, in 1931-32 in EACH PROVINCE

Provinces.	Area according to survey	Deduct Indian States	NET AREA.	
			According to survey	According to Village Papers
	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara	1,770,921		1,770,921	1,770,921
Assam	43,375,360	7,890,560	35,484,800	35,484,800
Bengal	52,044,314	3,477,760	48,566,554	48,566,554
Bihar and Orissa	71,507,695	18,331,720	53,175,975	53,175,975
Bombay	97,418,023	18,608,960	78,877,063	78,877,063
Burma	155,849,528		155,849,528	155,849,528
Central Provinces and Berar Coorg	85,100,400	21,207,680	63,892,720	64,060,237
	1,012,260		1,012,260	1,012,260
Delhi	359,004		359,004	359,004
Madras	91,073,424		91,073,424	91,158,469
North-West Frontier Province	8,578,296	140,800	8,437,496	8,578,829
Punjab	65,257,965	3,236,700	61,971,265	60,187,672
United Provinces	72,648,741	4,348,232	68,300,509	67,970,517
Total	746,124,831	77,255,412	668,869,419	667,057,729

Provinces	CULTIVATED		UNCULTIVATED		Forests.
	Net area actually sown	Current fallows	Culturable waste other than fallow	Not available for cultivation	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer-Merwara	357,930	151,613	303,402	861,134	98,782
Assam	5,752,043	1,811,270	19,527,781	4,571,030	3,822,678
Bengal	23,567,900	5,309,710	5,915,644	9,152,760	1,629,540
Bihar and Orissa	24,768,100	6,214,766	6,999,999	8,017,148	7,172,964
Bombay	32,239,045	10,737,504	7,168,016	19,693,044	9,096,554
Burma	17,470,599	4,215,204	59,896,313	52,036,821	22,200,591
Central Provinces & Berar Coorg	25,257,361	3,536,041	14,077,297	4,941,846	18,247,692
	137,793	171,547	11,690	331,045	357,185
Delhi	218,850	7,124	63,093	80,737	
Madras	33,495,793	10,666,863	13,042,033	20,463,293	13,333,775
North-West Frontier Province	2,275,121	509,044	2,764,037	2,668,346	360,281
Punjab	27,549,514	3,321,166	14,716,694	12,721,912	1,979,286
United Provinces	33,745,770	2,468,775	10,573,809	9,013,539	9,268,577
Total	225,835,924	49,041,627	153,999,849	145,614,386	88,565,903

NOTE.—Statistics for Manipur Pargana have been omitted as it now forms part of Ind State

Provinces.	CROPS IRRIGATED *				
	Rice	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar or Cholam (great millet).	Bajra or Cumbu (spiked millet)
	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer-Merwara	43	17,770	41,903	157	292
Assam	601,056	..	..	..	..
Bengal	1,519,614	16,189	6,436	10	80
Bihar and Orissa ..	3,423,584	234,437	130,638	3,040	1,438
Bombay	1,402,544	591,157	20,013	654,520	478,356
Burma	1,349,174	83	..	181	..
Central Provinces & Berar .	811,522	53,455	1,784	335	..
Coorg	3,591	..	..	..	..
Delhi	20	22,905	2,445	636	210
Madras	8,261,907	2,764	2	416,000	311,226
North-West Frontier Province	41,369	329,649	60,517	24,565	8,327
Punjab	651,477	4,916,800	196,858	211,074	335,500
United Provinces	453,372	3,751,491	1,902,803	45,697	3,328
Total ..	18,594,883	9,958,674	2,362,789	1,397,065	..

* Includes area irrigated at both harvests

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1931-32 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	FOOD GRAINS				
	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar or cholem (great millet)	Bajra or cumbu (spiked millet)
	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Ajmer Merwara	586	30,696	61,767	104,994	35,238
Assam	4,699,639	-	-	-	-
Bengal	22,128,800	145,200	87,500	6,200	2,200
Bihar and Orissa	14,091,300	1,220,900	1,358,400	83,500	71,100
Bombay	3,159,208	2,314,405	35,161	7,893,837	5,223,780
Burma	12,543,154	40,519	-	651,670	-
Central Provinces & Berar Coorg	5,537,392 83,128	3,513,009	16,851	4,290,249	119,306
Delhi	34	46,948	12,711	30,067	60,630
Madras	11,537,733	12,361	2,911	4,830,678	2,677,161
North-West Frontier Pro- vince	41,405	1,014,245	152,441	61,433	155,166
Punjab	799,028	9,079,613	629,450	1,013,634	3,232,686
United Provinces	6,676,506	7,697,212	4,137,004	2,619,023	2,150,162
Total	61,237,906	25,330,103	6,403,226	21,608,475	13,941,599

Provinces	FOOD GRAINS				
	Ragi or marua (millet)	Maize	Gram (pulse)	Other food grains and pulses	Total Food Grains.
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer-Merwara	111	72,252	35,081	56,523	400,238
Assam	-	-	-	213,983	4,912,713
Bengal	4,400	83,700	179,700	1,071,000	23,708,700
Bihar and Orissa	744,100	1,633,900	1,465,000	4,646,500	25,372,700
Bombay	644,196	191,418	1,019,057	3,208,499	23,694,561
Burma	-	221,113	244,640	734,065	14,435,361
Central Provinces & Berar Coorg	13,826 2,331	154,245	1,327,123 320	5,447,566 1,062	20,409,573 67,661
Delhi	15	2,069	92,020	7,502	267,938
Madras	2,200,674	110,184	105,112	6,948,542	28,630,356
North-West Frontier Pro- vince	-	449,266	224,072	308,232	2,229,274
Punjab	14,254	1,004,431	5,516,655	1,495,388	22,816,099
United Provinces	246,292	2,125,045	5,685,928	6,511,350	38,048,5
Total	3,870,753	6,108,794	12,931,743	30,448,475	139,415,599

* Included under "Other food grains and pulses"

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1931-32 IN EACH PROVINCE

Provinces	Dyes and Tanning materials.		Drugs and Narcotics					Fodder Crops.
	Indigo	Others	Opium.	Tea	Coffee	Tobacco.	Other Drugs and Narcotics (a)	
	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.
Ajmer-Merwara ..	..	..	..	431,145		23	..	1,403
Assam ..	..	..				13,830		
Bengal				199,100		295,800	3,800	100,100
Bihar and Orissa ..	4,000	500		4,100		141,100		31,400
Bombay ..	182	520,034	..	24	4	153,423	29,778	2,449,716
Burma	405	..		65,393	17	91,922	67,249	235,416
Central Provinces and Berar	3	34	..			15,671	2,349	441,073
Coorg ..	..	..		415	40,533	7		..
Delhi	1					464		25,207
Madras ..	37,239	6,237		64,794	51,160	238,815	156,512	404,978
North-West Frontier Province ..		23				15,444	65	126,115
Punjab	8,992	7,241	1,177	9,695		85,258	1,480	4,471,971
United Provinces ..	2,631	830	40,916	6,455		68,803	2,470	1,277,283
Total ..	53,453	533,699	42,093	775,121	91,714	1,157,260	263,688	9,624,662

(a) Includes Cinchona and Indian hemp also

Provinces	Fruits and Vegetables including root crops	Miscellaneous Crops		Total area sown	Deduct area sown more than once	Net area sown
		Food.	Non food			
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ajmer-Merwara	1,467	7,719	2,542	463,408	107,478	357,930
Assam	413,658	(b)	155,941	6,424,801	672,809	5,752,043
Bengal	772,160	249,000	104,300	28,875,400	3,107,500	23,567,900
Bihar and Orissa	652,900	1,069,300	347,900	30,086,800	6,318,500	24,768,300
Bombay	255,855	3,148	8,622	33,697,572	1,448,527	32,239,045
Burma ..	1,099,195	21,575	249,496	18,379,794	(c) 909,195	17,470,599
Central Provinces and Berar	120,959	4,491	965	27,900,800	2,513,445	25,257,361
Coorg ..	5,632			139,051	1,258	137,793
Delhi	6,170	494	839	310,633	100,893	218,950
Madras ..	741,075	65,422	137,272	38,314,577	4,848,779	33,495,798
North-West Frontier Province ..	21,931	61,633	3,007	2,636,778	361,657	2,275,121
Punjab	284,058	218,890	6,500	32,006,577	4,457,163	27,549,514
United Provinces ..	521,499	199,970	7,938	43,634,348	8,098,573	35,745
Total	4,895,669	1,899,502	1,022,519	262,901,495	34,065,571	

(b) Included under Miscellaneous non food crops

(c) Includes an area of 1 acre for the second time owing to triple cropping during

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Source — Estimates of area and yield of Principal crops in India 1932-33
The figures represent the out turn of provinces (British districts) in 1931-32 in thousands of tons —

Provinces	Rice.	Wheat.	Sugarcane (Gat)	Tea (000 lbs)	Cotton (000 bales of 400 lbs each)	Jute (1932) (000 bales of 400 lbs each)	Linseed.	Rape & Mustard	Sesamum.	Castor Seed	Ground- nut (Unshelled)	Barely.
Ajmer Merwara ..	..	9	..	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	..	12
Assam ..	1,538	..	32	243,229	15	340	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bengal ..	9,493	34	273	83,482	15	6,167	20	159	20	..	..	..
Bihar & Orissa ..	5,736	409	307	867	14	519	92	150	30	..	..	27
Bombay ..	1,427	444	187	..	728	..	14	14	28	12	403	514
Burma ..	4,402	673	35	..	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
C P & Berar ..	1,772	9	2	..	442	..	87	16	30	8	125	..
Delhi ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	39	..	39	2
Coorg ..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Madras ..	5,385	..	324	27,509	421	..	..	..	..	33	1,231	..
N W Frontier Province ..	..	250	55	..	4	..	..	10	97	..	..	..
Punjab ..	..	2,760	368	1,902	538	..	3	184	..	..	..	53
United Provinces ..	1,089	2,610	2,207	1,207	205	..	..	..	14	..	..	161
Total ..	31,649	7,258	3,700	303,550	2,329	7,038	374	407	123	8	..	107
							1,012		387	61	1,800	2,386

* * Includes mixed crop of U. P.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS : (Figures in thousands of acres)

	1924-25.	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31.	1931-32.
Area by Professional survey	687,646	667,630	697,760	970,034	670,947	660,010	660,345	669,800
Area according to village papers ..	68,514	96,937	67,029	60,985	87,324	87,277	87,902	687,054
Area under forest	150,071	160,184	149,014	140,943	140,034	146,873	146,810	85,566
Area Not available for cultivation	152,694	151,872	152,531	155,477	154,680	155,401	154,017	145,014
Cultivable waste other than fallow	47,170	49,306	49,604	51,029	48,432	49,714	49,619	155,000
Yellow land	226,980	225,349	238,012	223,402	223,166	228,161	220,115	49,042
Area irrigated	45,200	47,666	47,745	45,321	49,793	51,010	49,607	224,826
Area under Food crops—								48,729
Rice	70,306	70,172	73,602	76,607	81,122	79,424	80,072	61,238
Wheat	24,818	23,979	24,181	24,369	24,726	24,731	24,707	21,320
Barley	6,070	6,010	6,387	6,825	7,533	7,027	6,003	9,495
Jowar	22,470	20,617	21,121	21,248	20,534	23,241	22,408	21,004
Bajra	11,000	12,362	13,801	14,062	12,952	15,291	13,693	13,942
Ragi	3,040	3,681	3,854	3,852	3,904	4,000	3,973	3,871
Maize	5,048	5,504	5,555	5,917	6,012	6,522	9,469	6,109
Gram	16,552	14,326	14,664	13,973	13,625	11,458	12,644	15,022
Other food grains and pulse	28,898	29,712	29,151	29,600	29,651	30,294	30,033	30,449
Total Food grains	200,326	198,069	197,219	196,673	200,360	200,018	202,736	205,014
Area under other food crops in- cluding fruits, vegetables, con- sistants, spices & miscellaneous food crops.	7,071	7,755	7,537	7,444	7,852	7,898	8,241	8,389
Roger	2,655	2,805	3,041	3,016	2,975	2,583	2,659	3,011
Onion	91	95	91	92	87	91	93	92
Onion	716	729	738	743	789	766	775	775

Nearly one-eighth of the whole area irrigated in India.

Rs 2 to Rs 3-4-0 per acre for cotton and from Rs 2 to Rs 3-4-0 per acre for millets and pulses. Charge is made for additional water-rings. Practically speaking, Government guarantees sufficient water for the crop and gives it as available. If the crop fails to mature, or if its yield is much below normal, either the whole or part of the irrigation assessment is remitted.

Water is distributed
temperament
rent, and the
distributed

ordinary land revenue assessment includes also the charge for water, 9/10ths of this assessment being regarded as due to the canals. In others, as in parts of Madras and Bombay, different rates of land revenue are assessed according to whether the land is irrigated or not, and the assessment upon irrigated land includes also the charge for water. These methods may however be regarded as exceptional. Over the greater part of India water is paid for sepa-

Taken as a whole, irrigation is offered on extremely easy terms, and the water rates represent only a very small proportion of the extra profit which the cultivator secures owing to the water he receives.

Triennial Comparisons.—The average area irrigated in British India by Government works of all classes during the triennium 1927-30 was nearly 30 million acres.

The results obtained in each province are given in the table below —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in triennium 1925-28.	Triennium 1927-30.
Madras	7,205,587	7,277,967
Bombay (Deccan)	440,538	406,748
Sind	3,395,379	3,579,592
Bengal , , . . .	97,182	90,054
United Provinces	2,698,265	3,039,867
Punjab	10,442,730	11,200,550
Burma.	1,930,029	1,994,321
Bihar and Orissa	950,112	917,067
Central Provinces	417,950	400,438
North-West Frontier Province	369,343	403,064
Rajputana	24,820	31,984
Baluchistan	23,319	22,407
Total ..	27,973,152	29,954,058

Productive Works — Taking productive works only, a triennial comparison is given in the following table. It will be seen that the average area irrigated by such works during the triennium was one-and-a-half million acres more than in the previous period —

Provinces	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1921-27	Average area irrigated in triennium 1927-30
Madras	3,732,971	3,831,815
Bombay Deccan	2,699	2,637
Sind	2,891,468	2,681,519
United Provinces	2,462,061	3,372,506
Punjab	9,755,740	10,775,794
Burma	1,531,403	1,378,393
Central Provinces	153,942	21,889
North-West Frontier Province	200,413	207,750
Total	29,732,987	31,202,303

Unproductive Works.—Turning now to the unproductive works, the areas irrigated in the various provinces during the triennium were as below:—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1924-27.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1927-30
Madras	271,455	266,849
Bombay-Deccan	277,709	239,278
Sind	527,737	831,722
Bengal	73,381	67,802
United Provinces	207,312	252,643
Punjab	243,613	424,756
Burma.. .. .	268,110	539,253
Bihar and Orissa	289,733	904,303
Central Provinces	230,280	333,432
North-West Frontier Province	156,911	195,314
Rajputana	23,272	31,584
Baluchistan	22,070	22,407
Total	3,191,533	4,109,793

Non-capital Works.—The results obtained from the non-capital works are given below:—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in pre- vious triennium 1924-27.	Average area irri- gated in triennium 1927-30
Madras	3,174,731	3,189,303
Bombay-Deccan	157,025	164,833
Sind	87,279	86,351
Bengal	23,135	22,252
United Provinces	8,008	14,717
Punjab	349,768	Nil
Burma	72,870	76,676
Bihar and Orissa	2,246	2,764
Central Provinces	45,689	45,067
Total	3,919,749	3,601,963

Irrigated Acreage.—A comparison of the acreage of crops matured during 1930-31 by means of Government irrigation systems with the total area under cultivation in the several provinces is given below:—

Provinces.	Net area cropped	Area irrigated by Government irrigation works	Percentage of area irrigated to total cropped area	Capital cost of Government irrigation & Navigation works to end of 1930-31 In lakhs of rupees	Estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State irrigation. In lakhs of rupees.
	Acres	Acres			
Madras	39,193,000	7,573,000	19.3	17.63	22.33*
Bombay-Deccan ..	26,264,000	403,000	1.5	10.38	2.02
Sind	4,336,000	3,716,000	85.7	21.90	6.87
Bengal	23,339,000	73,000	0.3	4.85	27
United Provinces	43,021,000	3,989,000	9.3	25.12	14.43
Punjab	30,265,000	11,485,000	38.0	33.38	24.77
Burma	14,023,000	2,098,000	11.6	6.62	6.33
Bihar and Orissa	29,779,000	890,000	3.0	6.28	6.39
Central Provinces	20,610,000	423,000	2.1	6.63	1.40
North-West Frontier Provinces	2,423,000	405,000	16.7	2.94	1.28
Rajputana	377,000	20,000	5.3	35	5
Baluchistan	457,000	22,000	4.8	36	5
Total	243,188,000	31,097,000	12.7	1,30.44	86.10

* Exclusive of the value of crops raised on some 3 million acres irrigated by non capital works.

Unproductive Works.—Turning now to the unproductive works, the areas irrigated in the various provinces during the triennium were as below —

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1924-27.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1927-30
Madras	271,403	266,849
Bombay-Deccan	277,709	239,278
Sind	527,737	831,722
Bengal.	73,381	67,802
United Provinces	207,312	252,643
Punjab	243,613	424,756
Burma	268,110	539,253
Bihar and Orissa	832,733	904,303
Central Provinces	239,280	333,482
North-West Frontier Province	156,911	196,314
Rajputana	23,272	31,984
Baluchistan	22,070	22,407
Total	3,191,584	4,109,793

Non-capital Works—The results obtained from the non-capital works are given below:—

Provinces.	Average area irrigated in previous triennium 1924-27.	Average area irrigated in triennium 1927-30.
Madras	3,174,731	3,189,303
Bombay-Deccan	157,025	164,833
Sind	87,279	86,351
Bengal	22,135	22,252
United Provinces	8,006	14,717
Punjab	349,769	Nil.
Burma	72,870	76,676
Bihar and Orissa	2,546	2,764
Central Provinces	45,689	45,067
Total ..	3,919,742	3,601,963

Irrigated Acreage—A comparison of the acreage of crops matured during 1930-31 by means of Government irrigation systems with the total area under cultivation in the several provinces is given below:—

Provinces.	Net area cropped.	Area irrigated by Government irrigation works.	Percentage of area irrigated to total cropped area	Capital cost of Government irrigation & Navigation works to end of 1930-31.	Estimated value of crops raised on areas receiving State irrigation.
	Acrea.	Acrea		In lakhs of rupees.	In lakhs of rupees.
Madras	39,193,000	7,573,000	19.3	17.63	22.33*
Bombay Deccan ..	26,264,000	403,000	1.5	10.38	2.02
Sind	4,336,000	3,716,000	85.7	21.90	6.87
Bengal.,	23,329,000	73,000	0.3	4.85	27
United Provinces ..	43,022,000	3,959,000	9.3	25.12	14.43
Punjab	30,265,000	11,465,000	38.0	33.38	24.77
Burma	18,023,000	2,098,000	11.6	6.62	6.35
Bihar and Orissa ..	22,779,000	800,000	3.0	6.28	6.39
Central Provinces ..	20,650,000	423,000	2.1	6.63	1.40
North-West Frontier Provinces ..	2,423,000	405,000	16.7	2.94	1.28
Rajputana	377,000	20,000	5.3	35	6
Baluchistan	437,000	22,000	4.8	36	3
Total	243,183,000	31,097,000	12.7	136.44	86.19

* Exclusive of the value of crops raised on some 3 million acres irrigated by non-capital works.



from the southward over Bengal, is then directed westward by the barrier of the Himalayas and gives general rain over the Gangetic plain and fairly frequent rain over the lower ranges of the Himalayas from Sikim to Kashmir.

of storms recorded during the period 1877 to 1901 and shows the monthly distribution:—

	Jan.	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Bay of Bengal	1	4	13	28
	July	Aug	Sep.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.

To the south of this easterly wind of the

of the west coast, the amount diminishes eastward, is below 20 inches over a large part of the centre and east of the Peninsula and is only 5 inches in South Madras. It is over 100 inches on the Tenasserim and South Burma coast and decreases to 20 inches in Upper Burma; it is over 100 in the north Assam Valley and diminishes steadily westward and is only 5 inches in the Indus Valley.

The month to month distribution for the whole of India is —

May ..	..	3.1	inches.
June ..	..	7.9	"
July ..	..	11.2	"
August ..	..	10.3	"
September ..	..	7.0	"
October ..	..	3.3	"

years these variations are very large. This is more particularly the case with the discontinuous element rainfall. The most important variations in this element which may occur are —

- (1) Delay in the commencement of the rains over a large part of the country, this being most frequent in North Bombay and North-west India.
- (2) A prolonged break in July or August or both
- (3) Early termination of the rains, which may occur in any part of the country.
- (4) The determination throughout the monsoon period of more rain than usual to one part and less than usual to another part of the country. Examples of this occur every year.

About the middle of September and

May and November, but in the Bay they form a constantly recurring feature of the monsoon season. The following gives the total number of modifications which are inseparable from meteorological conditions repeats itself year after year

(For monsoon of 1934, see page 337)

First class weather observatory (W1) which is furnished with autographic instruments for continuously recording pressure, temperature, humidity, etc.

ORGANISATION.

First class weather station (W1) which is furnished with autographic instruments for continuously recording pressure, temperature, humidity, etc.

Magnetic Observatory (M) furnished with instruments for continuous observation of principal magnetic elements.

Seismological station (S) furnished with instruments for continuous observation of seismic phenomena.

* Surface observations at Persian stations are taken at 4 and 12 hours, Greenwich Mean time (Add 5½ hours to convert to Indian Standard Time).

In order to fulfil the various duties and above, the organisation of the department is made up of a central office, 7 sub-office pilot balloon observatories and 328 observatories of various classes to deal over a region stretching from Persia Zanzibar on the west to Burma on the east. The central office at Poona is the administrative headquarters of the department. The observatory weather observatories, including

* Fuller details of the aviation organisation are contained in the departmental report entitled "Meteorological Organisation for Airmen".

† Classified into various classes, the number as it stood on 31st March 1934 would be distributed as follows, —

W¹—15, W²—166, W³—80, W⁴—22, W⁵—24 and W⁶—15

A branch for agricultural meteorology has been sanctioned temporarily and is financed by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

(d) Upper Air Observatory, Agra (U W S).—Agra Observatory is the head-

quarry at Kodakanal specializes in the study of the physics of the sun and is specially concerned with the study of solar activity.

Department.

7. The auxiliary centres are situated at Rangoon, Akyab, Durn, Durn, Allahabad,

Some of the main lines, along which developments are to be desired as soon as financial conditions allow are indicated briefly below:—

(a) The improvement of the skeleton weather services along all air-routes, up to the standards recommended by the International Air Convention, including reopening of Rangoon Meteorological Office and preparation of two weathercharts daily at Poona and the provision of additional facilities at Madras and some of the intermediate stations along the Karachi-Madras route.

(b) Exchange of synoptic weather data by wireless with neighbouring countries, like Malaya, Indo-China, etc.

Upper Air Observatory, Agra.—Mr. H. Chatterji (Calcutta) Meteorologist in-charge; Dr. N. K. S. R. (Allahabad), Meteorologist; Mr. S. L. Mahlikar Bse (Mys.), M.Sc. (Canton) Meteorologist; Mr. S. P. Venkitesh (Mons) (Madras); and Mr. S. A. C. (Bombay and Lond), D.Sc. (Lond) Meteorologist.

Meteorological Office, Alipore, Calcutta.—Dr. N. K. S. R. (Cal and Lond), M.Sc. Meteorologist; Dr. B. N. Desai, M.Sc. (Bombay); Ph.D. (Edin.), B.A., LL.B. (Bombay) Assistant Meteorologist; Dr. A. K. Das, M.Sc. (Cal.) M.Sc. (Paris) Asst. Meteorologist; and Mr. C. J. Ramaswamy, M.A. (Hons) (Madras) Asst. Meteorologist.

Meteorological Office, Karachi.—Dr. S. K. Pramanik, M.Sc. (Lucknow), Ph.D. (Lond) M.Sc. Meteorologist; Mr. B. K. Roy, M.Sc. (Calcutta) Assistant Meteorologist; and Dr. S. M. M. (Benares), Ph.D. (Lond), M.Sc. Assistant Meteorologist.

Meteorological Office, Bombay.—Dr. S. C. Roy, M.Sc. (Calcutta), D.Sc. (Lond), Meteorologist.

Solar Physics Observatory, Kodaikanal.—Dr. A. R. Roy, D.Sc. (London), Director; Dr. A. N. Narayan, M.A., D.Sc. (Madras), M.

Meteorological Office, R. A. F., P. O. U. Veryard, M.Sc., Meteorologist.

Meteorological Office, R. A. F., Coetta.—

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade of Selected Stations in India.

Stations.	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
HILL STATIONS.														
Shillong	4,900	60.8	62.5	70.9	73.3	74.9	74.4	76.3	74.9	74.4	71.4	66.0	61.6	69.2
Darjeeling	7,432	47.3	48.9	56.5	62.5	64.6	65.2	66.8	66.5	65.4	61.7	55.6	49.4	59.3
Gimla	7,232	46.4	48.6	55.2	61.8	72.1	73.1	69.9	68.7	65.8	62.7	58.9	49.6	60.7
Morree	6,161	46.5	47.1	60.3	65.1	75.8	81.4	76.8	73.8	72.3	68.5	60.9	51.5	64.7
Prinagar	5,204	40.7	42.0	55.1	65.9	75.8	83.9	86.7	84.9	79.6	79.4	60.5	47.4	66.1
Mount Abu	3,545	68.9	67.6	70.7	84.3	88.9	83.4	75.4	72.1	75.2	79.0	73.0	69.2	75.8
Ootacamund	7,327	65.6	67.4	70.9	71.7	79.2	84.9	82.1	82.0	84.4	81.8	83.8	81.8	86.0
Kodaikanal	7,668	63.7	66.2	69.2	79.2	89.4	85.3	83.2	83.5	83.6	83.0	81.2	82.3	85.1
COAST STATIONS.														
Karachi	13	76.1	77.0	81.8	84.6	88.9	90.7	88.4	85.5	86.7	87.0	85.9	76.2	84.2
Veraval	19	81.6	81.6	84.9	85.9	86.2	86.1	83.8	82.3	83.5	86.7	88.7	84.1	84.8
Bombay	57	82.9	82.9	85.8	88.5	90.8	88.3	85.4	84.9	85.3	85.7	89.2	86.4	86.6
Ratnagiri	207	87.2	85.8	87.1	89.4	90.8	86.7	83.9	83.6	84.1	86.1	90.6	89.2	87.2
Mangalore	72	80.2	83.5	89.7	91.6	91.2	85.2	81.0	83.6	84.3	85.9	87.6	89.9	87.5
Calicut	77	67.2	68.1	69.8	80.8	89.9	84.3	82.1	82.5	83.8	85.7	86.6	86.9	86.4
Kerapattam	31	62.6	65.1	68.9	82.7	97.6	97.6	95.9	91.9	92.6	85.8	84.6	82.1	80.2
Madras	12	64.5	66.6	69.6	83.1	98.5	99.9	95.0	91.2	93.1	89.4	85.2	83.4	91.1
Maasulipattam	15	83.4	86.8	91.9	94.6	99.7	96.1	92.7	91.4	90.8	89.0	85.3	83.1	90.5
Gopalpur	56	69.3	73.3	86.6	87.9	90.1	89.6	87.7	87.6	88.4	88.0	83.7	79.9	86.1
Bangoon	16	86.6	92.3	95.9	98.9	91.7	86.4	85.3	85.9	85.8	87.6	87.5	87.1	89.3

* As the average mean figures for Shillong, Ootacamund and Kodaikanal are not available, means of normal maximum and minimum temperatures uncorrected for diurnal variation are given.

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.	Elevation in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS.														
Tonoooc	159	84.4	90.2	97.2	100.2	95.7	89.0	86.9	86.4	89.0	80.8	84.8	83.1	82.9
Mandla	257	84.5	90.3	98.1	102.4	99.8	94.8	94.7	93.2	93.1	92.0	87.7	83.5	92.8
Sihar	56	77.0	80.5	85.9	87.7	86.7	86.3	90.0	89.0	88.6	86.0	85.0	79.8	86.1
Cuttack	21	77.3	82.3	91.0	95.5	94.8	91.3	83.8	87.6	88.2	87.4	82.2	77.0	86.9
Burdwan	92	78.7	82.3	93.1	99.8	97.8	93.0	90.1	89.2	89.7	88.9	82.8	78.4	83.8
Patna	183	72.7	77.5	89.5	99.0	99.7	93.7	90.5	89.1	89.5	88.4	81.7	74.1	87.3
Bombay	267	74.3	79.5	91.8	102.1	105.0	100.3	92.2	89.7	90.9	90.6	82.8	75.1	89.8
Allahabad	303	74.4	79.6	91.9	102.8	106.6	102.1	92.8	90.0	91.5	91.1	83.4	75.7	90.1
Lucknow	329	73.7	78.4	90.8	101.5	104.8	101.4	92.4	90.8	91.8	91.4	83.7	75.8	89.7
Agra	516	72.9	77.7	89.7	100.8	106.5	104.4	94.8	92.0	93.0	93.6	84.4	75.4	90.5
Mirat	733	69.0	74.3	85.9	97.7	103.1	101.3	93.4	91.1	91.8	90.6	81.6	72.3	87.8
Delhi	718	70.0	74.8	86.0	97.9	104.0	103.1	94.9	92.4	93.0	91.6	82.2	72.0	88.8
Lahore	702	68.5	72.1	83.7	95.7	101.9	107.1	100.6	97.7	97.9	94.5	83.2	72.3	89.8
Multan	426	69.9	74.1	85.5	97.3	108.8	108.3	104.3	100.9	100.4	93.9	84.5	73.2	91.7
Jacobabad	186	73.2	78.2	90.6	100.0	112.1	114.1	108.7	104.6	104.6	98.1	87.4	78.2	95.7
Hydrabad (Sind)	96	76.2	80.8	92.3	101.6	107.0	104.3	99.2	95.7	97.2	97.8	88.6	78.8	93.3
Dikhanet	702	72.0	76.3	88.7	99.9	107.4	107.3	101.4	97.8	98.2	96.1	85.5	75.2	92.1
Rajkote	428	83.8	86.1	94.9	101.2	105.1	99.7	91.3	88.8	91.7	95.6	90.9	85.0	92.9
Ahmednagar	163	81.8	87.8	96.9	104.3	107.4	101.3	92.1	90.0	92.9	97.8	92.9	86.4	94.6
PUNJAB STATIONS.														
Atala	925	85.8	90.5	98.8	105.6	108.0	98.6	82.4	87.2	89.5	92.4	88.1	84.4	93.2
Jalundpur	1,327	77.5	81.6	91.8	100.8	105.3	97.8	88.7	84.6	87.2	87.7	83.0	77.0	88.3
Nagore	1,017	86.6	86.6	97.4	104.8	108.6	93.9	83.1	86.8	89.1	90.8	85.6	81.7	92.0
Raipur	970	81.4	86.1	95.3	103.0	106.8	97.3	86.9	83.7	86.0	88.4	83.5	79.5	90.2
Ahmednagar	2,154	81.3	85.4	94.8	99.7	101.3	92.0	85.6	84.9	86.2	83.0	85.7	83.4	89.0
Poona	1,816	86.1	86.6	97.1	101.1	99.7	89.6	82.8	81.7	84.6	89.1	86.8	81.7	89.5
Sholapur	1,800	87.4	82.9	93.6	104.1	104.5	93.0	89.4	88.8	88.8	90.6	87.7	85.5	92.8
Belgaum	2,562	84.5	88.3	98.7	108.0	93.1	81.4	76.1	76.2	79.3	83.3	82.5	81.8	90.6
Hydrabad (Deccan)	1,719	81.2	89.7	96.7	101.2	103.1	94.5	87.6	85.8	86.4	89.4	81.5	82.4	84.6
Rangoon	3,021	80.8	86.2	91.1	93.6	91.7	81.9	82.2	82.0	82.3	82.1	70.8	78.0	81.6
Bellary	1,475	88.1	94.1	100.3	103.6	102.4	94.6	91.2	90.3	90.7	90.4	87.5	85.1	93.3

Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperatures in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.	Elevation in feet	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
HILL STATIONS.														
Shillong	392	42.2	50.4	58.3	53.8	63.0	64.3	69.7	61.7	54.8	46.5	39.7	53.4	
Darjeeling	251	36.1	42.3	48.4	62.3	66.5	58.0	57.0	55.0	50.1	42.8	36.7	47.7	
Simla	359	35.9	43.4	51.0	53.1	40.7	60.2	59.3	56.6	51.3	44.7	39.3	49.7	
Murree	314	34.4	42.1	50.7	59.3	64.3	82.4	60.9	58.6	53.4	45.0	39.6	50.4	
Erinkest	271	25.7	37.2	44.0	51.8	58.3	64.4	67.7	64.2	41.1	31.7	27.6	44.2	
Mount Abu	513	53.2	61.1	68.4	71.1	68.5	68.0	64.4	64.8	64.0	59.1	52.0	62.0	
Ootacamund	430	44.0	47.8	51.5	52.6	52.3	52.0	51.7	51.1	50.9	49.0	44.3	49.2	
Kodikkal	460	47.5	50.6	53.5	54.6	53.6	52.6	52.5	52.2	51.8	49.4	47.6	51.0	
COAST STATIONS.														
Korachi	581	61.1	67.6	73.8	78.7	81.2	80.9	78.1	76.5	73.5	66.5	60.2	71.4	
Veraval	598	60.6	65.5	72.2	78.6	81.2	79.7	78.0	76.5	72.8	67.8	62.3	71.3	
Bombay	687	67.2	71.8	75.7	79.3	78.5	75.9	75.9	75.5	75.4	72.3	68.5	73.0	
Ratnagiri	867	67.2	72.0	76.9	79.7	77.3	76.0	75.5	74.7	74.3	70.8	67.5	73.2	
Mangalore	699	72.1	75.1	78.3	78.5	74.5	74.1	74.6	74.1	74.4	73.6	70.4	74.7	
Calcut	705	72.9	76.0	79.3	78.2	75.2	74.1	74.4	74.5	74.8	73.8	71.1	74.5	
Nagapattam	714	72.7	78.0	78.5	80.4	79.5	78.5	77.5	76.8	76.2	74.3	72.0	76.2	
Madras	678	69.7	72.3	77.5	81.1	81.1	78.9	77.7	77.2	76.2	72.5	69.9	75.0	
Madras	658	68.8	72.4	77.8	81.5	80.5	78.2	77.7	77.5	75.9	71.3	68.5	74.5	
Madras	623	67.4	73.1	77.1	80.1	80.4	79.2	78.9	78.5	74.7	67.3	61.0	73.3	
Madras	64.9	66.5	71.2	76.1	77.2	76.4	75.8	75.8	76.0	75.8	72.7	67.4	73.0	

Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperature in shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov.	Dec	Year.
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS													
Tonkoo	57.7	59.8	64.6	70.0	76.6	75.1	74.0	74.8	75.2	74.1	69.5	61.4	70.4
Mandla	56.6	60.1	65.1	72.3	78.0	78.6	78.6	77.9	77.1	74.7	67.9	59.4	71.3
Sikhar	52.5	55.7	61.1	68.4	72.6	76.1	77.7	76.8	73.5	72.3	64.7	54.7	67.5
Calcutta	55.6	60.3	69.4	75.7	77.6	73.6	73.7	74.5	76.2	74.5	64.7	55.0	70.7
Madras	55.0	58.7	67.4	75.1	77.4	73.0	70.2	70.0	78.7	74.5	64.3	53.8	70.4
Bombay	56.9	64.2	67.9	73.4	77.7	76.8	76.8	76.4	78.6	72.8	61.0	51.8	68.0
Bengal	47.0	51.8	61.5	71.4	78.8	81.8	79.7	78.6	77.1	67.0	55.5	47.6	66.0
Allahabad	45.0	51.0	61.7	72.0	79.6	82.7	79.6	78.0	76.0	67.5	55.5	47.7	68.8
Lucknow	47.0	51.0	60.7	70.7	77.7	81.6	79.5	78.5	76.4	68.2	56.0	48.6	65.7
Agra	45.7	52.4	62.4	73.2	81.2	84.8	81.1	79.4	77.1	68.2	56.0	48.0	65.0
Meerut	45.0	51.1	61.6	72.6	80.2	83.6	81.1	78.3	74.6	62.6	50.9	44.6	63.7
Delhi	47.0	51.7	61.6	72.6	80.2	83.6	81.1	79.8	77.1	63.4	56.7	48.9	67.3
Lahore	41.5	45.0	54.6	64.6	73.7	80.5	80.7	79.3	73.8	60.6	48.4	41.1	62.0
Multan	44.0	47.4	58.4	68.6	78.3	84.7	84.5	82.5	77.7	65.6	43.7	45.1	65.0
Jhelum	43.7	48.6	59.3	69.4	78.7	84.7	84.8	82.1	76.5	61.7	52.0	44.2	63.0
Hyderabad (Nand)	50.8	54.2	63.9	72.0	78.2	81.0	81.1	79.1	76.2	70.2	59.1	52.1	69.2
Punjab	48.6	52.1	61.0	71.0	78.1	81.3	82.0	80.7	74.0	71.2	59.1	49.6	68.0
Bejot	51.1	54.6	61.1	71.1	78.1	81.1	82.0	76.9	72.9	64.3	50.0	52.8	68.1
Amritsar	57.7	60.1	67.2	74.4	79.1	86.4	74.5	76.8	76.1	72.4	63.5	59.3	70.3
PLATEAU STATIONS													
Aloda	44.2	52.4	63.8	72.7	81.0	81.0	74.6	73.5	72.8	63.6	58.0	52.7	67.4
Jabalpur	44.6	52.4	60.5	70.1	78.4	78.0	75.0	74.0	72.8	64.2	53.2	46.7	64.6
Nagpur	51.6	59.6	67.2	75.7	81.8	79.0	75.3	74.6	73.8	64.3	60.0	54.2	68.8
Bhopal	55.5	60.0	68.0	76.3	81.6	74.8	75.6	74.8	74.0	69.7	60.8	54.1	69.1
Amritnagar	52.8	55.5	62.5	69.5	71.9	71.0	70.5	69.0	67.9	65.5	52.7	52.7	64.0
Poona	54.2	58.2	62.8	69.9	71.0	72.6	71.0	69.0	68.6	66.5	59.4	53.0	64.6
Solapur	53.1	57.5	60.1	73.3	76.7	73.8	72.0	70.0	70.8	64.7	62.8	58.3	68.3
Belgaum	57.8	59.4	63.7	67.1	68.2	64.2	67.2	60.4	65.5	65.3	61.5	58.4	64.1
Hyderabad (Deccan)	59.0	64.2	70.1	76.2	80.0	76.1	73.3	72.5	72.3	69.4	67.2	58.3	69.0
Bombay	57.5	60.2	68.8	76.4	80.2	66.0	66.0	65.8	65.6	63.2	62.3	58.5	64.3
Yalga	61.3	66.1	71.2	77.2	77.5	73.3	74.9	73.6	71.2	71.1	66.7	61.5	69.9

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India.

Stations.	Elevation in feet.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
HILL STATIONS														
Bhillong	..	0.53	1.20	1.92	5.38	10.57	16.37	14.49	14.50	10.73	6.80	1.58	0.10	93.02
Darjeeling	..	0.55	1.10	1.84	3.85	8.70	24.26	32.31	20.12	18.36	4.54	0.78	0.24	122.67
Simla	..	2.71	3.13	2.67	1.94	2.67	7.13	16.84	17.33	9.23	1.98	0.52	1.11	63.57
Muttee	..	3.73	4.14	4.87	4.21	2.67	3.66	11.81	14.88	5.01	1.60	0.77	1.67	69.85
Erinagar	..	2.76	2.73	3.03	3.79	2.27	1.48	3.32	2.33	1.60	1.00	0.43	1.44	25.87
Mount Abu	..	0.26	0.28	0.17	0.13	1.06	5.22	21.07	22.31	8.99	0.09	0.19	0.12	60.76
Ootacamund	..	1.51	0.68	1.24	2.85	6.61	0.55	0.62	5.60	0.17	8.17	5.70	1.61	63.58
Nedakanal	..	2.83	1.41	2.03	4.25	0.62	4.09	8.02	0.69	7.55	0.69	6.17	4.42	62.18
COAST STATIONS.														
Karachi	..	0.52	0.32	0.33	0.17	0.67	0.86	2.91	1.67	0.42	9.02	0.04	0.14	7.56
Veraval	..	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.31	4.47	0.83	3.70	2.41	0.65	0.10	0.04	16.80
Bombay	..	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.81	18.31	21.26	15.80	10.50	2.16	0.41	0.05	70.63
Ratnagiri	..	0.10	0.05	0.04	0.08	1.36	25.82	32.93	19.71	12.08	3.72	0.03	0.03	99.08
Mangalore	..	0.06	0.06	0.08	1.26	6.20	36.73	37.11	22.54	19.42	7.53	3.12	9.50	125.69
Calicut	..	0.40	0.16	0.47	3.28	8.63	34.68	30.24	15.18	7.73	19.22	5.38	1.09	117.16
Nagapatam	..	1.68	0.61	0.34	0.57	1.61	1.30	1.89	3.59	3.77	10.48	17.72	11.40	54.08
Madras	..	1.39	0.32	6.19	0.53	1.07	1.89	3.91	4.61	4.99	11.72	14.25	5.81	50.74
Masulipatam	..	0.23	0.42	0.28	0.62	1.31	4.51	6.44	6.91	0.20	8.10	5.67	0.87	41.59
Gopalpur	..	0.23	0.69	0.54	0.79	1.07	5.82	0.83	7.75	7.51	8.02	4.02	0.74	44.96
..	..	0.21	0.22	0.32	1.63	11.98	18.61	21.42	19.87	15.27	6.91	2.70	0.37	99.03

For elevation kindly see table of maximum temperature normals

STATIONS ON THE PLAINS.

Tongoo
Mandlay
Sicular
Calcutta
Rudwan
Puna
Tenara
Allahabad
Lucknow
Agra
Meerut
Delhi
Lahore
Multan
Jacobabad
Hyderabad (Sind)
Rawalp
Balkote
Ahmedabad
Akola
Jubbulpore
Nagpore
Bampur
Ahmednagar
Poona
Sholapur
Belgaum
Hyderabad (Deccan)
Bangalore
Bellary

For elevation kindly see table of maximum temperature normals.

Stations.	Eleva- tion in feet.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Tongoo	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.23	1.85	7.72	14.16	17.64	10.12	12.08	7.42	1.82	0.45	82.00
Mandlay	0.03	0.08	0.10	0.10	1.12	5.85	5.52	3.70	4.09	5.74	4.72	1.03	0.38	33.16
Sicular	0.34	2.12	7.91	14.23	15.65	21.88	19.74	19.76	14.41	6.55	1.40	0.39	124.68	
Calcutta	0.20	1.25	1.87	2.11	8.13	10.24	12.37	11.20	8.00	3.43	0.60	0.15	58.03	
Rudwan	0.53	0.71	0.47	0.30	1.67	8.12	11.94	13.65	8.32	2.54	0.79	0.09	49.52	
Puna	0.67	0.86	0.36	0.17	0.62	4.09	11.54	7.12	7.12	2.26	0.80	0.21	40.55	
Tenara	0.76	0.66	0.31	0.16	0.36	4.06	11.71	11.70	6.07	2.32	0.32	0.23	59.06	
Allahabad	0.77	0.65	0.35	0.20	1.01	4.47	11.45	10.82	7.07	1.18	0.19	0.29	38.57	
Lucknow	0.54	0.48	0.39	0.24	0.47	2.36	9.12	8.15	6.03	0.18	0.12	0.37	38.00	
Agra	1.29	0.88	0.42	0.43	0.65	3.13	2.00	8.59	6.07	0.58	0.13	0.41	31.96	
Meerut	1.64	0.76	0.52	0.39	0.68	2.99	7.52	7.42	4.73	0.32	0.11	0.40	28.84	
Delhi	1.05	0.04	0.86	0.54	0.70	1.69	5.48	5.33	2.36	0.23	0.07	0.30	10.82	
Lahore	0.42	0.36	0.43	0.27	0.39	0.62	2.02	1.04	0.61	0.05	0.07	0.32	7.20	
Multan	0.26	0.37	0.24	0.20	0.14	0.20	0.60	0.98	0.21	0.04	0.07	0.13	3.08	
Jacobabad	0.20	0.37	0.24	0.05	0.05	0.45	2.65	2.12	0.60	0.02	0.06	0.06	7.12	
Hyderabad (Sind)	0.34	0.28	0.26	0.22	0.72	1.45	3.16	3.47	1.47	0.20	0.04	0.18	11.70	
Rawalp	0.04	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.43	4.31	10.90	5.71	3.78	0.23	0.04	0.04	28.29	
Balkote	0.02	0.12	0.06	0.09	0.41	4.33	11.23	8.00	3.75	0.59	0.15	0.03	28.83	
Ahmedabad	0.35	0.29	0.37	0.16	0.46	5.38	0.27	6.43	5.49	1.87	0.49	0.60	31.86	
Akola	0.80	0.82	0.57	0.35	0.53	7.32	17.62	16.86	7.67	1.81	0.57	0.29	55.71	
Jubbulpore	0.42	0.60	0.52	0.56	0.83	5.90	13.84	11.64	8.25	2.10	0.71	0.04	48.97	
Nagpore	0.29	0.85	0.09	0.64	1.00	0.01	18.46	13.73	7.43	2.11	0.40	0.24	60.83	
Bampur	0.20	0.17	0.16	0.31	0.91	4.82	3.76	2.40	6.36	2.03	0.41	0.41	22.33	
Ahmednagar	0.60	0.06	0.60	0.57	1.20	4.77	7.01	3.00	4.84	3.74	0.99	0.16	27.11	
Poona	0.15	0.66	0.19	0.44	1.03	4.68	4.22	4.67	7.98	3.23	1.05	0.45	28.48	
Sholapur	0.13	0.65	0.27	1.60	2.46	8.14	16.15	9.67	4.88	4.67	1.74	0.37	60.13	
Belgaum	0.24	0.30	0.72	1.05	1.00	4.59	6.49	6.30	7.04	3.25	1.10	0.10	22.37	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	0.26	0.37	0.56	1.33	4.50	3.89	4.18	5.34	5.04	2.94	0.46	0.46	35.37	
Bangalore	0.11	0.20	0.72	1.88	1.87	1.87	1.87	2.32	5.03	3.90	2.11	0.11	28.37	
Bellary	0.11	0.16	0.20	0.72	1.88	1.87	1.87	2.32	5.03	3.90	2.11	0.11	28.37	

MONSOON OF 1934.

June.—Indications of the approach of the August.—During the first three weeks the

MONSOON OF 1934.

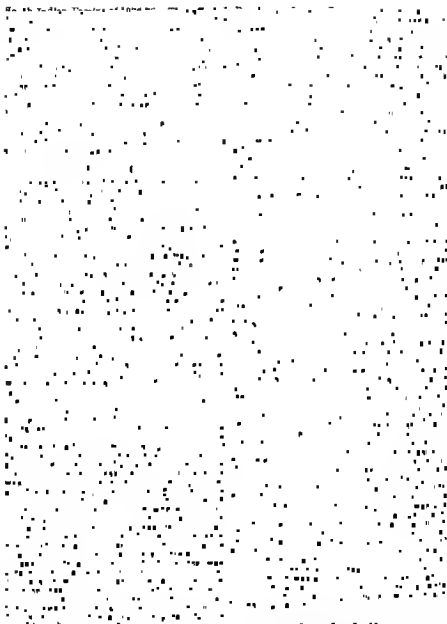
June—Indications of the approach of the August—During the first three weeks the

he month
soon

Monsoon of 1934.

The total rainfall for the season—June to September—averaged over the plains of India was 42.9 inches, 9 per cent in excess of the normal. The following table gives details of the seasonal rainfall of the period.

DIVISIONS	RAINFALL, JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, 1934			
	Actual	Normal	Departure from Normal	Percentage Departure from Normal
	Inches	Inches	Inches	
Burma	99.1	86.4	+ 12.7	+ 15
Assam	61.7	61.1	+ 0.6	+ 1
Nepal	57.2	60.4	- 3.2	- 5
East and West Bengal	42.4	47.1	- 4.7	- 10
United Provinces	39.1	36.1	+ 3.0	+ 8
Madhya Pradesh	15.4	14.1	+ 1.3	+ 9
North-West Frontier Province	4.3	4.9	- 0.6	- 12
Punjab	7.3	4.7	+ 2.6	+ 55
Hyderabad	27.2	18.1	+ 9.1	+ 50
Andhra Pradesh	38.4	31.8	+ 6.6	+ 21
Tamil Nadu	57.6	51.8	+ 5.8	+ 11
Malabar	44.4	40.8	+ 3.6	+ 9
Coastal	28.1	25.2	+ 2.9	+ 11
Central	15.5	15.5	0.0	0
North	10.0	10.0	0.0	0
South	4.9	39.5	+ 34.6	+ 70

**The Famine of 1893-1900.**

This famine affected 475,000 square miles with a population of 59,500,000. In the Central

The Government of India are now in possession of complete machinery to combat the effects of drought. In ordinary times Government is kept informed of the meteorological

conditions and the state of the crops; programmes of suitable relief works are kept up-to-date, the country is mapped into relief circles, reserves of tools and plant are stocked

The Outlook.

Such in brief is the official programme and organisation which has been built up

Famine Protection.

the drought completely disappeared with the good rains of the following year.

of the co-operative credit movement has improved rural credit. Finally, there is the

The whole conditions to meet which the Trust

Hydro-Electric Development.

Yadav Narayan is the son of the late Narayan Narayan, a well-known

Company, Ltd. Started in 1915
 The Andhra Valley
 Electric Power Sup-
 ply Company, Ltd. " " 1922
 The Tata Power Com-
 pany Ltd. " " 1927.
 The Hydro Electric schemes have a com-
 bined capacity of 245,000 H.P. and
 the electrical energy for the City of Bombay,
 its suburbs Thane, Kalyan and Greater

The hydraulic works of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Company are situated near Lonavla at the top of the Jhor Ghats. The monsoon rainfall is stored in three lakes, namely, Lonavla, Walvan and Shiravta, from

which advantages Bombay has a great manufacturing, trading and shipping centre.

Mysore Hydro Electric Works.

One of the principal objects of this scheme was the supply of power to the

The number of the consumers of all classes continues to increase rapidly every year with government growth in the State instruction the most

While a Hydro

The Tata Hydro Electric Power Co. The Andhra Valley Power supply Co. Tata Power Company operating as a single management supply the whole electrical energy required by the Electric Supply & Tramways Co. Ltd.

power. Another interesting project is the hydro-electric grid scheme in the United Provinces which will carry electric power to a large number of places. Financial considerations it has now been indefinitely shelved.

INTEREST TABLE.

From 5 to 12 per cent, on Rupees 100

Calculated for 1 Year, 1 Month (Calendar), 1 Week, and 1 Day (365 Days to a Year), the Decimal Fraction of a Pice for the Day being shown for the Day

Per cent,	1 Day	1 Week.	1 Month	1 Year.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
5	0 0 2 630	0 1 6	0 5 8	5 0 0
6	0 0 3 156	0 1 10	0 6 0	6 0 0
7	0 0 3 682	0 2 1	0 6 4	7 0 0
8	0 0 4 208	0 2 6	0 10 8	8 0 0
9	0 0 4 734	0 2 9	0 12 0	9 0 0
10	0 0 5 260	0 3 0	0 13 4	10 0
11	0 0 5 786	0 3 4	0 14 8	11 0
12	0 0 6 312	0 3 8	1 0 0	12

Local Self-Government.

VILLAGES are built up the larger administrative | Village Autonomy.—The Indian villages
titles—tahalls, sub-divisions, and districts |

and there is a considerable consensus of opinion that this new departure should be made under the special guidance of sympathetic officers."

This is, however, still mainly a question of future opportunities and resources.

Of these municipalities, roughly 710 have a population of less than 50,000 persons and the remainder a population of 50,000 and over.

Municipalities—The Presidency towns had some form of Municipal administration, first under Royal Charters and later under statute, from comparatively early times, but outside of them there was practically no attempt

and programme of expenditure are also
them

Provincial Progress—There was passed in
the year 1900 the Local Government Act

District and Local Boards

The following table gives the membership, income and expenditure of District and Local Boards in the same financial year,—

Province,	No. of Boards	No. of Members		Income (excluding balances),						Expenditure,					Total.
		Ex-officio and Nominated	Electd.	Provincial Rates	Chol. Works	Other Sources	Total	Incl. per Head.	Rs. & p.	Rs.	Rs.	Civil Works	Sanitation, Hospital, etc.	Debt and Miscellaneous.	
Madras	(a) 610	2,069	6,920	1,18,43,618	1,48,65,643	3,28,16,767	6,95,24,920	1 3 6	1,20,90,489	2,80,28,344	67,31,763	1,88,87,373	67,31,763	1,88,87,373	6,07,47,449
Bombay	249	995	3,320	50,42,264	27,22,926	1,65,06,614	2,32,71,820	1 3 6	1,24,43,777	43,87,945	13,32,552	67,51,397	13,32,552	67,51,397	2,35,18,581
Bengal	100	1,303	763	76,05,783	16,24,238	65,67,842	1,47,96,119	4 11	37,89,581	50,06,442	34,49,005	25,33,286	34,49,005	25,33,286	1,48,48,854
United Provinces	48	1,407	93	77,00,514	14,75,386	1,01,90,359	1,93,72,249	0 8	1,14,60,668	35,82,805	46,45,708	2,05,927	46,45,708	2,05,927	1,09,93,091
Punjab	29	832	347	63,45,046	18,46,906	1,29,04,507	2,10,98,459	0 0	1,11,50,252	14,31,223	27,43,473	81,21,774	27,43,473	81,21,774	2,14,65,722
Muz and Orissa	66	887	311	71,08,864	9,52,493	55,90,690	1,36,52,046	0 7 3	48,00,449	45,39,942	23,76,174	23,44,670	23,76,174	23,44,670	1,41,10,284
C. P. & Berar.	108	1,404	495	25,16,623	3,48,107	53,90,893	82,63,320	0 2	31,44,413	9,54,422	5,10,061	30,18,600	5,10,061	30,18,600	82,22,605
Assam	19	360	104	11,06,750	9,78,559	15,18,974	36,04,273	0 7 3	13,91,834	12,38,600	6,18,676	6,43,935	6,18,676	6,43,935	37,93,045
N. W. Frontier Province	6	221	221	2,44,992	2,06,478	10,50,042	15,01,512	1 2 9	10,77,276	1,04,977	1,34,147	1,31,350	1,34,147	1,31,350	16,07,760
Ajmer-Merwara	1	16	27	31,320	1,33,399	64,535	2,29,203	0 0 7	55,669	47,122	39,070	1,01,211	39,070	1,01,211	2,37,072
Coorg	1	13	7	57,669	44,300	43,675	1,45,650	0 14 3	97,708	31,261	29,421	30,686	29,421	30,686	1,59,078
Delhi	1	12	8	49,855	19,014	1,76,426	2,45,295	1 4 4	1,32,837	41,401	84,930	42,705	84,930	42,705	2,49,953
	1,246	16,083	5,444	4,96,61,389	2,52,17,597	9,03,26,156	16,57,04,942	0 10 5	6,15,59,731	4,51,95,082	1,90,89,049	3,94,47,662	1,90,89,049	3,94,47,662	16,89,41,795

7) Includes 455 Union Panchayats with 4,043 elected and 1,971 ex-officio and nominated members.

Local Government Statistics.

Municipalities.—With this general introduction we can now turn to the statistical results of the working of Local Self-Government. The following table gives information as to the constitution of municipal committees, taxation, &c., in the chief provinces in 1930-31.

Provinces.	Classification of Members				Incidence per Head of Population.		Expenditure.		
	Population within Municipal Limits.	Number of Municipalities.	Number of Members.	Income.	Total In- come (exclud- ing Extra- ordinary and Debt.)				
					Ra. a. p.	Ra. a. p.			
<i>Presidency Towns.</i>									
Calcutta	1,077,264	1	90	1	89	4,64,73,418	16 0 3	19 14 5	4,25,16,073
Bombay City	1,163,353	2	308	4	304	16,68,24,539	23 14 4	27 10 0	16,69,01,737
Madras City	647,223	1	49	1	48	1,07,92,666	6 15 11	10 16 8	98,34,978
Rangoon	396,971	1	34	4	30	1,33,42,606	19 6 3	26 2 4	1,31,55,413
<i>District Municipalities</i>									
Bengal (excluding Calcutta)	2,112,907	117	1,661	120	1,541	91,90,381	2 3 0	4 0 4	93,75,593
Bihar and Orissa	1,537,315	61	1,931	117	1,814	52,32,982	2 3 8	5 16 9	44,69,171
Assam	214,653	25	253	7	246	13,16,719	2 8 2	5 6 11	13,55,237
Bombay (excluding Bombay City)	3,045,994	124	3,051	199	2,852	3,84,02,930	5 4 4	7 6 0	3,89,52,357
Madras (excluding Madras City)	2,725,190	51	1,639	4	1,635	2,09,31,279	2 7 5	5 12 4	2,18,01,602
United Provinces	2,917,160	85	1,442	13	1,429	1,69,52,904	3 13 2	5 7 11	1,68,73,932
Punjab	2,476,945	107	1,256	103	1,153	1,36,89,870	3 1 1	5 7 0	1,40,15,220
N. W. P. Province	248,101	7	133	38	97	16,41,347	3 14 7	8 11 5	16,34,593
Central Provinces and Berar	1,361,557	71	1,248	51	1,197	81,84,753	2 5 8	5 0 10	87,15,730
Burma (excluding Rangoon)	909,109	57	775	61	634	75,23,051	3 10 6	8 1 9	80,81,403
British Baluchistan	21,891	1	38	5	33	7,01,000	14 8 4	19 7 0	7,58,473
Almer-Marwara	157,751	4	69	7	53	6,31,861	2 0 6	3 12 3	6,24,884
Coorg	13,916	5	51	19	42	18,010	2 1 9	2 8 0	51,212
Delhi	247,935	11	37	3	34	29,02,435	5 9 9	11 16 10	38,60,257
Bangalore	134,123	1	28	8	20	10,57,371	4 6 5	7 4 6	10,63,350
Total 1930-31	21,250,470	781	12,776	737	11,979	36,59,70,350	6 16 7	8 4 0	36,24,69,576

Calcutta Improvement Trust.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust was instituted by Mr. A. J. Thompson, A.M.I.C.E., appointed by

working classes displaced by the execution of improvement schemes.

In Central Calcutta many highly insanitary bustles have been done away with and several

The following constituted the Board as follows:

Thompson, elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; Sir Hari Santal Paul, Kt., elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Usud Datta, Sir Badridas Goenka, Mr. Lt. Col. Rai Bahadur Dr. Haridhan Dutt, Some progress has also been made with that highly congested area to the west of the City by opening up new roads and widening the existing ones. This Scheme is known as Mayadapath, Scheme No. XXVII.

could not more be obtained for
sold as this scheme never became
with the class of tenants for whom
originally intended. Owing to this and
the Board further decided to throw
tenants of all classes 18 out
35 semi-detached houses this
however produced no effect.

Owing to want of suitable
dwellings in Kerbuli Tank
have been sold by private sale
31st March 1927.

Bow Street Re-housing
Blocks of buildings comprising
rooms and three roomed sub-
structed to re-house Anglo
by the operations of the Tr

The Indian Ports.

The administration of the affairs of the larger ports (*Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Rangoon and Chittagong*) is vested by law in bodies specially constituted for the purpose. They have wide powers, but their proceedings are subject to a greater degree than those of municipal bodies to the control of Government. At all the ports the European members constitute the majority and the Board for Rangoon consists mainly of European members.

Figures for 1932-33 relating to income, expenditure and capital debt of the six principal ports managed by Trusts (Aden is excluded from the tables) as obtainable from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (India) are shown in the following table:—

	Income.	Expenditure.	Capital Debt.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	2,46,36,681	2,08,65,301	24,81,33,001
Bombay	2,49,70,839	2,65,52,541	21,72,50,504
Madras	29,86,304	32,12,510	1,59,18,930
Karachi	62,43,147	62,77,454	4,28,59,000
Rangoon	68,82,555	70,76,007	5,66,10,825
Chittagong	6,50,425	6,94,822	* 26,08,827

* Includes the first instalment of Rs 15 lakhs, the second instalment of Rs. 5 lakhs, the third instalment of Rs 2 lakhs, and the fourth instalment of Rs 3 lakhs, of a loan of Rs. 60 lakhs from Government.

CALCUTTA.

The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta are as follows:—

Mr. T. H. Elderton, *Chairman*

Mr. W. A. Burns, *Deputy Chairman and Traffic Manager.*

Elected by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce—Mr. G. R. Campbell; Mr. A. L. B. Tucker, Mr. M. A. Hughes; Mr. K. J. Nielson, Mr. S. D. Gladstone; Mr. J. Reid Kay

Elected by the Calcutta Trades' Association.—Mr. C. H. Pratt.

Elected by the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce—Raj Bahadur A. C. Banerjee, C.I.E.; Mr. Nalinid Ranjan Sarkar.

Elected by the Indian Chamber of Commerce.—Mr. D. P. Khakhan.

Elected by the Muslim Chamber of Commerce.—Mr. Kasim A. Mohammad.

Elected by the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta—Mr. Rajendra Narayan Banerjee

Nominated by Government—Captain L. W. R. T. Turbett, C.M.F., R.N., Mr. A. V. Venables, M.C., M.L.C., M.L.E. (Ind.), Raj Bahadur B. R. Singh; Mr. V. E. D. Jarrod, Mr. W. J. Ward.

The principal officers of the Trust are—

Secretary—Mr. C. W. T. Hook

Traffic Manager.—Mr. W. A. Burns.

Chief Accountant—Mr. J. Dand, C.A.

Chief Engineer.—Mr. J. R. Rowley, A.S.C. H. Inst. C.E.

Deputy Conservator—Commander C. V. L. Norcock, O.B.E., R.N.

Medical Officer.—Lt.-Col. F. J. Anderson, M.C., F.R.C.S., F.M.S.

Consulting Engineer and London Agent—Mr. J. Angus, H. Inst. C.E.

The traffic figures and the income of the Trust for the last fifteen years are as follows —

Year.	Docks.			Jetties	Stream.		Nett tonnage of shipping entering the Port.	Income
	General Exports	Coal Exports	Imports	Imports	Exports	Imports.		
	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.
1914-15	920,658	2,633,805	700,133	917,978			3,714,844	1,44,50,349
1915-16	1,054,988	1,610,645	570,997	169,431			2,967,708	1,50,35,456
1916-17	1,185,159	1,904,528	444,210	686,010			2,804,680	1,57,23,432
1917-18	925,112	1,014,993	363,383	633,693			2,004,011	1,58,39,175
1918-19	1,007,562	1,333,285	482,403	873,833			2,292,462	1,90,58,513
1919-20	1,148,479	2,264,976	653,066	713,749			2,941,246	2,23,55,614
1920-21	1,133,719	3,046,400	413,357	635,080			4,017,514	2,66,08,032
1921-22	974,753	1,637,222	697,381	622,411			3,448,021	2,19,17,041
1922-23	1,414,166	1,174,041	304,109	660,053			3,339,722	2,84,75,322
1923-24	1,722,305	1,823,801	221,035	761,920			3,621,243	2,60,89,027
1924-25	1,779,054	1,493,913	290,412	874,714			3,845,788	3,78,23,384
1925-26	2,494,442	1,796,409	332,714	951,462	2,231,637	1,601,941	3,887,892	3,21,27,748
1926-27	2,465,251	2,478,791	453,577	983,297	2,344,800	1,513,885	4,177,118	3,12,02,183
1927-28	1,837,871	2,817,441	480,367	1,007,917	2,639,186	1,606,728	4,638,509	3,38,83,124
1928-29	1,750,969	2,644,256	1,164,631	1,049,668	2,524,701	1,706,559	4,818,881	3,41,82,729
1929-30	1,985,042	3,016,185	853,452	829,002	2,839,658	1,648,932	4,985,096	3,43,98,110
1930-31	1,440,871	2,389,393	616,844	553,317	2,148,837	1,582,502	4,361,953	2,83,73,490
1931-32	1,251,080	2,595,912	596,002	380,324	1,748,950	1,363,076	4,180,742	2,67,01,883
1932-33	1,123,420	2,559,136	562,023	469,513	1,685,432	1,332,672	3,828,083	2,46,36,681
1933-34	1,412,336	2,191,523	463,357	416,783	1,758,565	1,307,031	3,970,343	2,88,29,623

BOMBAY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.—Mr G. Wiles, C.B., C.I.E., I.C.S., (Chairman) Nominated by Government.—Mr. [Name], [Address].

The following are the principal officers of the Trust —
Secretary, N. M. Morris, Deputy Secretary,

sett,
coll,
not,
-e,
D.
o,
h

KARACHI.

TRUSTEES

Chairman—Colonel D. S. Johnston, CIE
(Former Chairman—Lala Jagan Nath Balaran
Randon, BSC. elected by the Board).
elected by the Karachi Indian Merchants'
Association.

APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT.

Collector of Customs—F. Buckney, R.A.
A. K. Homan (Divisional Superintendent,
North Western Railway).
Major J. C. Gair, MC (D.A.A. & QMG.
Sind Independent Brigade Area)
Mir Ayub Khan, Barrister at Law

ELECTED BY THE KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

W. D. Young, (Couper & Young)
J. W. Anderson, (Grahams Trading Co.,
Forbes (India), Ltd.,
G. H. Raschen, (Forbes, Forbes Campbell &
Co., Ltd.), H. S. Bagg-Wither, CBE,
(Punjab Chamber of Commerce & Industry)

Principal Officers of the Port Trust.—

Chief Engineer—W. P. Shepherd-Barron,
R.C.M., Inst. C.E.
Deputy Chief Engineer—H. A. L. French,
M. Inst. C.E.
Chief Accountant—B. A. Inglet, B.A., C.A.
Traffic Manager—A. A. L. Flynn, V.D.,
C.M.S.

SHIPPING.

Number of vessels which entered the Port
during the year 1933-34 exclusive of vessels
put back and fishing boats was 3119 with a

INCORPORATION

Thammas Wadhwanal, M.A. (Oxon), Barrister
at Law.

The total volume of imports and exports
was 1,917,000 tons against 1,600,000 tons
in the previous year.

MADRAS.

The following gentlemen are the Trustees of
the Port of Madras:—

Officials—G. G. Armstrong, CBE, MC,
V.D., M. Inst. T., (Chairman and Traffic
Manager), G. N. Bower, B.A.,
(Collector of Customs), Commander C. H.
Blunt, R.N., (Presidency Port Officer).

Non-Officials—(1) Nominated by Government
H. N. Colam, Sir Percy Rothen, Bt.,
CBE, M. Inst. C.E., I.M.E.

Representing Chamber of Commerce, Madras—
W. N. Browning, O. A. Hambridge,
G. H. Hodgson & Barley, M.L.C.

Representing Southern India Chamber of
Commerce, Madras—M. R. Ry. M. Ch. M.

Assistant Mechanical Engineer.—S. W.
White, M.I. Mar. E., & M.E.I.A.

1st Engineer and Dredging Master—F. G.
Cooper.

Assistant Engineers—M. R. Ry. V. Dayananda
Kamath Avergal, B.A., B.E., M. R. Ry. S.
Nagubashanam Aiyar Avergal, B.A., M.E.,
A.I.E.E.

Assistant Engineer (Electrical)—M. R. Ry. K.
Subramania Aiyar Avergal, M.E., A.I.E.E.

Harbour Master—A. Mackenzie

Assistant Harbour Masters—Mr S. Prytherch,
Mr L. J. Lewis, Mr L. J. Whitlock

Assistant Traffic Manager—M. R. Ry. M. S.
Venkataraman Avergal, B.A., L. A.
Abraham, B.A., F.C.I.

Deputy Chief Accountant—M. R. Ry. R.
Rangantham Aiyar Avergal, B.A.

Deputy Chief Accountant (Engineering)—M.
R. Ry. V. Mathuswami Aiyar Avergal, B.A.

Office Manager—M. R. Ry. G. M. Ganapathi
Aiyar Avergal

The receipts of the Trust during 1933-34
on Revenue Account from all sources were

Deputy Traffic Manager—J.

leave preparatory to ret.

Chief Accountant—M. R. Ry.

Pal Avergal, M.A.

Mechanical and Electrical

E. G. Bowers, M.C., M.I.E.

Asst. Engineers, P. E. Vaidar, L.C.E., F. M. Surveyor, D.S.C. (Class), A.M.I.C.E., E. L. Everett, A.M.I.C.E., H. N. Barla, L.C.E., Chief Draftsman, L. B. Andrew, M.L. Struck, & Personal Asst. to the Chief Engineer, T. H. Hawkins, Mechanical Superintendent, R. B. McGregor, A.M.I.E.E., Asst. Mechanical Superintendents, D. C. Sharpe, A.M.I.E.E., S. J. Watt, M.L.E.E., D. V. Kohli, B.Sc., and A. C. Strelley M.A. Mat. E., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.E.P. Chief Foreman, B. Shaw.

DOCKS DEPARTMENT

Manager, C. N. Rich, B.A.; **Deputy Managers,** F. A. Borlasow, W. G. H. Templeton, and F. Seymour Williams, D.S.O.; **Deputy Manager (Office),** P. A. Davies; **Asst. Managers, 1st and 2nd Grade,** E. C. Jolley, A. Maiton, L. E. Walsh, F. J. Warder, E. J. Kay, D. L. Lyon, C. O. A. Martinez, P. B. Fenner, Nanabhai Premji, Ardeshir ~~Wadia~~, A. B. Jaywant, Cash Sur., Cashier, Robert Fernandes.

RAILWAY DEP.

Manager, D. G. M. M., **Deputy Managers,** A. P. Gaydon, **Asst. Manager,** S. Doyce and M. E. A. Kish, **Superdt.,** W. H. Brady; **Offs.,** Raghunathan.

PORT DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Conservator, Captain A. G. Kinch, D.E.O. (Retd.), **Dock Masters** Alexander Dock, J. L. Williams and C. R. H. Thomas, **Dock Masters, Prince's & Victoria Dock,** C. T. Wilson and G. England, **Port Department Inspector and Superdt. of Police, Harbour Patrol,** W. P. Bigg; **Office Superdt.,** Moses Samuel.

PILOT ESTABLISHMENT

Harbour Master, E. G. Worthington; **Master Pilots,** J. B. Nicholson and R. D. Vint.

Pilots, A. M. Thomson, H. W. L. T. Davies, H. H. Church, W. L. Brown, W. L. Pileod, R. H. Friedlander, W. Sutherland, H. Lloyd Jones, J. Cook, G. E. Firth, H. T. Elliott, T. B. G. Wordland, J. S. Hawkes and C. J. R. Williams.

LAND AND BUNDLES DEPARTMENT.

Manager, F. H. Taylor, F.S.I., M.R.S.; **Deputy Manager,** B. C. Durand, **Personal Asst.,** R. G. Deshmukh, B.A., M.A., **Office Superdt.,** D. A. Pereira; **Asst. Managers** W. H. Cummings, C. P. Warren and W. O'Brien; **Chief Inspector,** G. C. Eattenberg.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

Controller of Stores, H. E. Lees; **1st Assistant,** W. J. Wilson, **2nd Assistant,** D. F. Davidson, **Statistical Superdt.,** H. L. Barrett.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Administrative Medical Officer, Dr. F. D. Bana, M.S., M.B.C.S.; **Medical Officers, (North District),** Dr. A. D. Karbhariwalla, M.B.B.S. **Superintendent, Antop Village,** Dr. M. Vijaykar M.B.B.S.

The revenue of the Trust in 1933-34 amounted to Rs 2,45,36,698 and the expenditure to Rs 2,45,34,226. The result of the year's working was a deficit of Rs. 2,873 under General Account which has been met from the Revenue Reserve Fund, and a surplus of Rs. 92,351 under Pilotage Account, which has been transferred to the Vessels Rep'l Fund. The balance of the Revenue Fund at the close of the year to Rs. 65,30,348. The aggregate capital expenditure

the trade of the Port of Bombay during the last official year aggregated Rs. 178 crores in value.

The number of steam and vessels which during recent years have the docks or been berthed at the 1 walls and paid dues, excluding those have unloaded and loaded in the stream—

Year.	Number	Tonnage net.
1911 to 1916 (average)	1,868	3,437,344
1916 to 1921	" 2,086	4,753,500
1921 to 1926	" 1,902	4,374,31
1926 to 1931	" 1,954	4,712,5
1931-32	" 1,866	4,555,
1932-33	" 1,836	4,601,
1933-34	" 1,913	5,092,1

The two dry docks were occupied the year 1933-34 by 143 vessels, the amounting to 554,468 an excess of 67,433 t over the previous year.

KARACHI.

TRUSTEES.

Chairman—Colonel D S Johnston **CBE**
Vice-Chairman—Lala Jagannath Malaram
 Bandon **M.Sc.**, elected by the Board,
 elected by the Karachi Indian Merchants'
 Association.

APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT

Collector of Customs—F Buckney, **B.A.**
K. Homan (Divisional Superintendent,
 North Western Railway)
Major J. C. Gairn, MC (D.L.A. & QNG,
and Independent Brigade Arty).
Sir Ayub Khan, Bar at Law

ELECTED BY THE KARACHI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

F. D. Young, (Couper & Young)
W. Anderson, (Grahams Trading Co.,
Forbes (India), Ltd.,
H. H. Rachen, (Hutchinson & Co., Ltd.), H.
(Burmah-Shell
Co of India, Ltd.

ELECTED BY THE KARACHI INDIAN MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

Shewaram Shewaram (Shewaram Rewachand)
Electd BY THE BUYERS & SHIPPERS' CHAMBER
Shardas N Malik, (H. B. Jesharam Thaker
das), Mohamedali A. K. Alavi, (Yusufali
Alibhoy Karim) and Co)

ELECTED BY THE KARACHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

Thamdas Wadhmal, M.A. (Oxon), Bar at
Law.

The following gentlemen are the Trustees of
 Port of Madras.—

Fields—O. G. Armstrong, **CBE, MC,**
F.D., M. Inst. T. (Chairman and Traffic
 Manager). **G. N. Bower, B.A.**
(Collector of Customs), Commander C. B.
Finch, M.C.

G. H. Hodgson & Birley, M.C.
 representing Southern India Chamber of
 Commerce, Madras—**M. R. Ev. M.C.**

Commandant A. D. Harrington, R
(Retd)

Deputy Traffic Manager—J. G. Lord,
 leave preparatory to retirement)

Chief Accountant—M. R. Ry G. Venkataraya
Pal Avergal, M.A.

Mechanical and Electrical Engineer—Major
E. G. Bower, M.C., M.I.E.E., A.I.E.E.

Principal Officers of the Port Trust.—

Chief Engineer—W. P. Shepherd Barton,
M.C.M., Inst. CE

Deputy Chief Engineer—H. A. L. French,
M. Inst., C.E.

Chief Accountant—B. A. Inglet, **B.A., C.A.**
Traffic Manager—A. A. L. Flynn, **F.D.,**
C.M.S.

Deputy Conservator—J. A. Searr, **M.B.E.**
Chief Storekeeper—R. A. Donde,

Secretary—L. J. Mascarenhas

Revenue Receipts and Expenditure of the
Port of Karachi for the year 1933-34.

Revenue Receipts Rs 61,91,000 Special
Receipts Rs 63,000 Revenue Expenditure
65,71,000 Deficit Rs 3,14,000 Reserve
Fund Rs 59,32,000

SHIPPING

Number of vessels which entered the Port
34 exclusive of vessels

tons was 3,119 with a
against 3,234 with a

1932-33 878 steamers
the Port with a

tonnage of 2,257,280 against 341 and 2,134,689
respectively in the previous year. Of the 875
steamers 683 were of British Nationality.

The imports during the year totalled 724,000
tons against 745,000 tons in the previous year.

The shipments were 893,000 tons in 1933-34
against 914,000 in 1932-33

The total volume of imports and exports
was 1,617,000 tons against 1,650,000 tons
in the previous year

MADRAS.

Assistant Mechanical Engineer—**H. W.**
White, M.I. Mar. E., A.M.N.E.A.

1st Engineer and Dredging Master—**T. O.**
Cooper

Assistant Engineers—**M. R. Ry. V. Dayananda**
Kamath Avergal, B.A., B.E., M. R. Ry. E.
Nagabhashanam Aiyer Avergal, B.A., M.E.,
A.F.E.E.

Aiyer Avergal

U. M. Ganapathi

The receipts of the Trust during 1933-34
on Revenue

GROWTH AND ORGANISATION OF ENGLISH EDUCATION.

Statement of Educational Progress in British India.

Area in square miles	1927-28.	1928-29	1929-30.	1930-31	1931-32.	1932-33.
Population ..	1,001,333	1,091,325	1,091,359	1,093,422	1,094,162	1,094,094
{ Male ..	127,042,063	127,042,463	127,043,304	140,077,750	140,075,218	140,022,643
{ Female ..	120,285,463	120,285,463	120,287,304	131,710,932	131,704,893	131,669,261
Total Population ..	247,327,946	247,327,946	247,330,613	271,788,682	271,780,151	271,691,904
Recognized Institutions for Males.						
Number of arts colleges ..	217	223	222	224	223	228
Number of high schools* ..	2,497	2,556	2,642	2,734	2,801	2,866
Middle Schools ..	3,394	3,524	3,623	3,793	3,875	3,902
Number of primary schools ..	5,134	6,486	6,766	5,927	5,891	5,700
Males Scholars in Recognized Institutions	168,648	171,336	172,686	172,330	166,665	166,538
In arts colleges (a) ..	71,051	73,036	76,583	71,803	78,044	81,310
In high schools ..	768,078	802,616	843,745	844,907	862,513	870,216
Middle Schools ..	380,880	406,087	422,721	412,432	410,450	400,344
In primary schools ..	656,569	690,617	743,235	772,896	754,521	723,271
Percentage of male scholars in Recognized Institutions to male population.	7.01-5.54	7.21-5.518	7.33-5.678	7.35-1.199	7.37-5.57	7.36-4.68
Recognized Institutions for Females	7-29	7 49	7 67	6 99	6 06	6 94
Number of arts colleges ‡ ..	19	19	19	20	20	24
Number of high schools* ..	202	278	302	312	324	338
Middle Schools ..	235	314	318	339	357	360
Number of primary schools ..	417	429	461	481	490	485
High Schools	28,631	30,302	31,403	32,154	32,635	33,170

* High Schools include vernacular high schools also in some provinces.
 ‡ Includes Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges of the new type.
 (a) Includes scholars in University Departments and the Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges of the new type.

	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33
<i>Female Scholars in Recognised Institutions</i>						
In arts colleges (a)	2,009	2,230	2,702	2,744	2,966	3,189
In high schools*	82,776	69,449	79,605	85,879	92,539	99,486
Middle Schools	36,867	40,565	44,184	48,272	51,315	55,035
In primary schools	29,305	101,509	119,168	122,655	126,143	130,712
Percentage of female scholars in recognised institutions to female population,	1,831,414	1,500,073	1,691,403	1,961,349	2,077,103	2,167,502
TOTAL SCHOLARS in recognised institutions,	1,68	1,69	1,79	1,72	1,80	1,88
<i>TOTAL SCHOLARS (both male and female) in all institutions</i>	9,515,109	9,515,109	9,748,49	9,796,483	9,759,917	9,715,753
Percentage of total scholars to population,	2,032,383	2,032,383	2,149,866	2,260,154	2,309,529	2,478,364
<i>Number of Pupils in Class IV.</i>	11,661,169	11,661,169	11,804,602	12,656,637	12,129,466	12,192,137
<i>Expenditure (in thousands of rupees)</i>	11,775,222	12,165,839	12,816,120	12,089,066	12,710,517	12,653,632
From provincial revenues	7 70	7 89	8 07	7 36	7 31	7 32
From local funds	1 66	1 74	1 83	1 60	1 89	1 95
From municipal funds	4 76	4 92	5 06	4 67	4 70	4 73
Total	717,633	764,175	790,964	877,593	842,153	893,753
From provincial revenues	235,022	82,234	103,693	126,464	133,783	146,030
From local funds	803,155	657,459	690,619	698,097	1,010,430	1,040,333
From municipal funds	Rs 12,66,62	Rs 13,18,10	Rs 13,23,39	Rs 13,00,97	Rs 12,49,01	Rs 11,35,50
Total	2,52,71	2,59,25	2,75,09	2,84,17	2,80,01	2,54,68
From fees	1,20,17	1,31,89	1,49,36	1,54,12	1,53,17	1,52,79
From other sources	10,45,80	17,12,24	17,60,03	17,99,76	16,84,19	15,42,56
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	5,44,72	5,78,18	6,04,61	6,14,59	6,22,70	6,23,60
From	3,97,28	4,16,90	3,86,17	4,17,78	4,11,68	4,06,60
From	25,82,38	27,07,22	27,42,52	28,31,61	27,18,57	25,78,76

* High Schools include vernacular high schools also in some provinces.

(a) Includes scholars in University Departments and in the Intermediate and Second Grade Colleges including Intermediate colleges of the new type.

N.B.—In the educational tables of most provinces the new census figures of 1931 have been used; hence the percentages for 1931 are not strictly comparable with those for 1930.

Recent Developments.

Government of India Resolutions on Indian Educational Policy. The present Educational Commissioner is Universities Act of 1904 was two important resolutions of the of India on Indian Educational 1904 and the other in 1913 of 1904 was comprehensive in reviewed the state of educa-

comprehensive instructions contained in this resolution were followed in the next few years by the assignment to the provinces of large Imperial grants, mainly for University, technical, and elementary education. The resolution of 1913 advocated *inter alia* the

tion of the administrative machinery which will admit of fuller representation of local interests, and supervision of different classes of institutions by several appropriately constituted bodies.

The Commission gave detailed suggestions

members the history of the nation which has been...

Statistical Progress

The two tables given below afford useful comparisons with previous years and serve to illustrate the growth and expansion of education in India.

(a) STUDENTS.

Year.	In Recognised Institutions.			In All Institutions (Recognised and Unrecognised).		
	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total
1916-17	6,050,840	1,156,468	7,207,308	6,621,527	1,230,419	7,851,946
1921-22	6,401,434	1,340,842	7,742,275	6,962,979	1,418,422	8,381,401
1926-27	8,777,739	1,781,811	10,559,550	9,375,140	1,842,356	11,217,496
1927-28	9,260,266	1,899,830	11,160,166	9,778,737	1,995,445	11,774,182
1928-29	9,615,109	2,032,383	11,647,497	10,023,088	2,157,753	12,180,841
1929-30	9,744,749	2,149,353	11,894,102	10,256,914	2,258,212	12,515,126
1930-31	9,796,853	2,260,184	12,057,037	10,373,493	2,375,593	12,749,086
1931-32	9,752,937	2,309,529	12,062,466	10,273,888	2,402,649	12,676,537
1932-33	9,715,753	2,476,384	12,192,137	10,247,062	2,608,470	12,855,532

(b) EXPENDITURE.

Year.						Total expenditure on education in British India.	
						Public Funds.	Total.
1916-17	..	..	..	..	..	Rs. 6,14,80,471	Rs. 11,28,83,068
1921-22	..	..	..	..	..	11,49,51,178	16,37,52,959
1926-27	..	..	..	..	..	15,59,23,968	24,58,47,572
1927-28	..	..	..	..	..	16,45,80,915	25,82,73,819
1928-29	..	..	..	..	..	17,12,31,514	27,07,32,751
1929-30	..	..	..	..	..	17,50,03,644	27,42,82,018
1930-31	..	..	..	..	..	17,99,26,248	28,31,61,446
1931-32	..	..	..	..	..	18,81,12,016	27,18,76,622
1932-33	..	..	..	..	..	18,37,56,210	27,78,76,888

The different types of institutions with the scholars in attendance at them are shown in the following table —

Types of Institutions.	Number of Institutions		Number of Scholars	
	1932	1933	1932.	1933.
<i>Recognized Institutions</i>				
Universities	16	16	9,091	10,041
Arts Colleges	243	252	72,354	75,329
Professional Colleges .	74	72	13,048	13,391
High Schools .. .	3,125	3,224	955,051	978,792
Middle Schools	10,616	10,537	1,342,469	1,318,365
Primary Schools . . .	201,410	199,706	9,454,360	9,531,970
Special Schools	7,760	6,759	271,094	259,339
Total of Recognized Institutions	222,804	220,564	12,122,466	12,192,137
Unrecognized Institutions .	34,988	34,781	644,071	661,395
Grand total of all Institutions	257,792	255,345	12,766,537	12,853,532

Primary Education — The primary schools of bodily infirmity. Walking distance to s

The following table shows in summary form the number of such institutions and of students attending them:—

Type of Institution.	1932		1933	
	Institutions.	Students	Institutions	Students.
I Colleges—				
Training	22	1,462	22	1,390
Law	12	7,151	12	7,232
Medical	11	4,075	11	4,440
Engineering	7	2,171	7	2,142
Agricultural	8	942	8	872
Commercial	7	1,860	6	2,042
Forest	2	87	2	66
Veterinary	4	489	4	433
Total ..	73	18,237	72	18,602
II Schools—				
Normal and Training ..	631	28,768	592	27,276
Law	2	127	2	113
Medical	31	6,710	32	7,655
Engineering	11	2,062	11	1,929
Technical and Industrial ..	483	28,711	451	25,645
Commercial	135	6,240	132	5,411
Agricultural	13	464	15	433
Forest .. ..	....	1	1	63
Schools of Art	16	2,454	15	2,128
Total ..	1,325	73,531	1,243	69,705
GRAND TOTAL ..	1,398	91,768	1,320	88,567

Universities.

There are now 18 Universities in India, of which two are situated in Indian States. The following table gives the latest available figures and certain other particulars about these Universities.—

Statistics of Universities—1933

University	Type †	Original Date of Foundation.	Faculties ‡	No of Members of Teaching Staff.		No of Students		No of Students who graduated in Arts and Science in 1932	REMARKS.
				In University Departments	In Affiliated Colleges §	In University Departments	In Affiliated Colleges §		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Calcutta	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A, Sc, L, M, Eng	231	1,364	1,391	24,021	2,309	Degrees in Commerce and Education are also awarded.
2. Bombay	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A, Sc, L, M	4	621	102	15,225	1,373	Degrees in Commerce, Education, Agriculture and Engineering are also awarded
3. Madras	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A, Sc, Ed, L, M, Eng, Ag, Com, O, P A	31	1,260	130	15,374	2,168	Degrees and Diplomas in Oriental Learning and Economics are also awarded
4. Punjab	Affiliating and Teaching	1882	O, A, Sc, M, L, Ag, Com, Eng	98	943	168	18,526	1,400	Faculty of Arts includes Education.
5. Allahabad	Unitary	1887	A, Sc, L, Com	106	.	68	.	424	Reconstituted in 1921.
6. Benares Hindu	Unitary	1916	A, Sc, O, Th, L, M	..	215	.	3,305	291	...
7. Mysore*	Teaching	1916	A, Sc, M, L, Eng, Tech	.	232	.	2,334	286	Degrees in Commerce and Education are also awarded.
8. Patna	Affiliating	1917	A, Sc, L, Ed, M, Eng	.	331	..	34,276	285	..

* Situated in an Indian State outside British India

§ In constituent colleges.

‡ Faculties—A.—Arts; Ag.—Agriculture; Com.—Commerce; Ed.—Education (Teaching); Eng.—Engineering; F.—Forestry; P A.—Fine Arts; L.—Law; M.—Medicine; O.—Oriental Learning; Sc.—Science; Tech.—Technology; Th.—Theology.

§ The term "Affiliated Colleges" here includes all colleges affiliated to, associated or recognised by a University of any type.

Professional and Technical Education — the Departments of Industries. In addition
 A research Institute in agriculture was a number of engineering schools, there

The following table shows in summary form the number of such institutions and of students attending them:—

Type of Institution	1932		1933	
	Institutions.	Students	Institutions.	Students
I Colleges—				
Training	22	1,462	22	1,590
Law	12	7,151	12	7,200
Medical	11	4,079	11	4,400
Engineering	7	2,171	7	2,100
Agricultural	8	912	8	870
Commercial	7	1,880	6	2,000
Forest	2	87	2	60
Veterinary	4	489	4	430
Total	73	18,237	72	18,800
II Schools—				
Normal and Training	634	28,763	592	27,200
Law	2	127	2	110
Medical	31	6,719	33	6,600
Engineering	11	2,062	11	1,900
Technical and Industrial	493	26,711	451	25,800
Commercial	135	6,246	132	5,400
Agricultural	13	464	12	490
Forest	..	..	1	60
Schools of Art	16	2,434	15	2,120
Total	1,325	73,551	1,243	69,700
GRAND TOTAL	1,398	91,788	1,320	88,500

Universities.

There are now 15 Universities in India, of which two are situated in Indian States. The following table gives the latest available figures and certain other particulars about these Universities:—

Statistics of Universities—1933

University.	Type †	Original Date of Foundation	Faculties ‡	No of Members of Teaching Staff		No of Students		No of Students who graduated in Arts and Science in 1932	REMARKS.
				In University Departments	In Affiliated Colleges ‡	In University Departments	In Affiliated Colleges ‡		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Calcutta	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A, Sc, L, M, Leg	231	1,564	1,391	24,021	2,309	Degrees in Commerce and Education are also awarded.
2. Bombay	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A, Sc, L, M	4	621	102	15,225	1,375	Degrees in Commerce, Education, Agriculture and Engineering are also awarded.
3. Madras	Affiliating and Teaching	1857	A, Sc, Ed, L, M, Eng, Ag, Com, O, F A	31	1,260	120	15,374	2,168	Degrees and Diplomas in Oriental Learning and Economics are also awarded
4. Punjab	Affiliating and Teaching	1920	A, Sc, M, L, Ag, Com, Leg	94	943	158	18,526	1,409	Faculty of Arts includes Education.
5. Allahabad	Unitary	1887	A, Sc, L, Com.	108		689		424	Reconstituted in 1921
6. Benares Hindu	Unitary	1916	A, Sc, O, Th, L, M	..	215		3,205	291	....
7. Mysore*	Teaching	1916	A, Sc, M, Eng, Teach		3142		32,934	286	Degrees in Commerce and Education are also awarded.
8. Patna	Affiliating	1917	A, Sc, L, Edn, M, Eng		3331	..	34,276	235	....

* Situated in an Indian State outside British India

‡ In constituent colleges.

† An "Affiliating" University is a University which recognises external colleges offering

‡ Faculties: A = Arts, Ag = Agriculture, Com = Commerce, Ed = Education (Teaching), Eng = Engineering, F = Forestry, F.A = Fine Arts, L = Law, M = Medicine, O = Oriental Learning, Sc = Science, Tech = Technology, Th = Theology

‡ The term "Affiliated Colleges" here includes all colleges affiliated to, associated with or recognised by a University of any type.

Universities in India.

University.	Type.†	Original Date of Foundation.	Faculties ‡	No of Members of Teaching Staff.		No of Students		No of Students who graduated in Arts and Science	REMARKS.
				In University Departments	In Affiliated Colleges ‡	In University Departments	In Affiliated Colleges ‡		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. Osmania*	Teaching	1918	A, Th., Sc., M. Eng., Ed., L.		173		1,316	64	....
10. Aligarh Muslim	Unitary ..	1920	A, Sc., L., Ed., Th.	100	1,184			120	There are Departments of Studies in various subjects instead of Faculties.
11. Rangoon	Teaching	1920	A, Sc., M., Eng., F., Ed.		211		1,783	125	There are Boards of Studies in various subjects instead of Faculties.
12. Lucknow..	Unitary ..	1920	A, Sc., M., L., Com.	114	1,052		60	252	Diplomas in Education and Oriental Languages are also awarded.
13. Dacca ..	Unitary	1921	A, Sc., L.	111	1,010			201	Degrees in Commerce and Education are also awarded.
14. Delhi ..	Teaching	1922	A, Sc., L.	10	100	160	2,053	233	....
15. Nagpur ..	Affiliating and Teaching.	1923	A, Sc., L., Ed., Ag.		139		2,048	249	....
16. Madras ..	Affiliating	1926	A, Sc., M., Ed., O.	19	272	79	3,292	400	....
17. Bombay ..	Affiliating	1927	A, Sc., Com L., Ag.		382		3,249	1,414	....
18. Banarasi.	Unitary ..	1929	A, Sc., O..	77	630		95	....	....

(c) to serve as an authorized channel of communication and facilitate the co-ordination of university work;

(d) to assist Indian universities recognition for their degrees, diplomas and examinations in other countries;

(e) to appoint or recommend, salary, a common representative oratives of India at Imperial or International conferences on higher education;

(f) to act as an appointments for Indian universities;

(g) to fulfil such other duties as assigned to it from time to time by the Universities.

Each member University has to make an annual contribution towards the expenses of the Board.

The meetings of the Board are bi-annual. The Board consists of one representative from each member University.

Arts colleges, medical colleges, and the like admit students of both sexes, and a few girls attend them. The Lady Hardinge Medical College for women at Delhi is the only one.

The comparative statement below shows the state of women's education during 1932-33:—

	No of Institutions.		No of Scholars.	
	1932	1933	1932	1933.
Recognized Institutions—				
Arts Colleges	20	24	1,337	1,640
Professional Colleges	8	8	283	307
High Schools	324	338	81,243	86,152
Middle Schools	844	845	122,618	129,783
Primary Schools	32,626	33,170	1,298,414	1,349,810
Special Schools	390	391	15,876	16,556
Unrecognized institutions	4,241	3,988	92,174	93,796
Total	38,453	38,754	1,611,949	1,676,044

Education in the Army.—The Army in India undertakes the responsibility of the education of the sons of the Chiefs and Princes of India in point of buildings, staffs and organization.

(ii) The State to the service (B);

(iii) The

The P.
Military (

Chiefs' Colleges.—For the education of the sons and relatives of the Chiefs and Princes of India, whose families rule over one-third of the Indian continent, five Chiefs' Colleges are maintained, viz:—

- (i) Mayo College, Ajmer, for Rajasthan Chiefs;
 (ii) Dule College, Indore, for Central India Chiefs;
 (iii) Alcock College, Lahore, for Punjab Chiefs;
 (iv) Rajkumar College, Rajkote, for Kathiawar Chiefs; and
 (v) Rajkumar College, Raipur, for Central Provinces and Bihar and Orissa Chiefs.

2 In Europe—

Austria	..	..	\$ 25,000
France	..	..	25,000
German	..	..	25,000
Switzerland	..	..	25,000
Italy	..	..	25,000
Total	..	..	125,000

3 In United States of America .. 152

Total .. 1,250

(i) Number of Institutions, 1932-33.

provinces in British India, and will be of general interest.

Province.	NO. OF RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS		NO. OF UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS		TOTAL NO. OF INSTITUTIONS.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-)		
	1932	1933	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	1932	1933	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)			
Madras	53,547	51,075	-2,472	1,590	1,406	-172	55,127	52,483	-2,644
Bombay	13,932	15,757	+205	1,247	1,114	-133	17,209	16,871	-338
Bengal	67,106	68,773	+1,367	1,630	1,554	-76	69,036	70,327	+1,291
United Provinces ..	23,520	22,941	-579	2,325	2,416	+93	25,845	25,359	-486
Punjab	12,000	11,673	-327	4,472	6,236	+256	16,472	17,909	+563
Burma	7,303	7,356	+53	16,194	16,205	+11	25,497	25,561	+64
Bihar and Orissa	20,026	20,962	+936	1,176	2,442	+265	31,214	31,596	+382
Central Provinces and Berar	5,336	5,356	+20	257	220	-37	5,592	5,640	+48
Assam	6,594	6,568	-26	600	619	+19	7,194	7,205	+11
North-West Frontier Province ..	987	992	+5	179	162	-17	1,166	1,154	-12
British India ..	222,816	220,566	-2,244	34,988	34,781	-207	257,796	255,347	-2,451

des figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas).

(11) *Distribution of Scholars in Recognized Institutions, 1933.*

NO OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR MALES.

Province.	In Universities	In Arts Colleges	In Professional Colleges	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	In Primary Schools.	In Special Schools	TOTAL.
Madras ..	631	11,002	2,258	157,943	20,513	2,240,018	23,089	2,472,854
Bombay ..	102	9,698	3,713	83,814	25,067	967,643	14,857	1,104,228
Bengal ..	1,810	20,359	6,010	208,209	161,699	1,724,395	319,103	2,302,752
United Provinces ..	5,634	8,015	4,034	80,817	97,005	1,135,474	21,520	1,356,424
Punjab ..	31	13,443	2,036	127,002	481,457	16,186	1,020,468	1,606,468
Burma ..	1,615	139	18	58,730	127,459	259,242	19,200	461,442
Yihar & Orissa ..	-	3,590	914	50,104	81,523	827,102	18,677	981,906
Central Provinces and Berar ..	-	2,699	573	8,263	99,004	303,844	2,503	416,411
Assam ..	-	1,521	63	20,933	44,348	240,119	4,795	320,779
North-West Frontier Provinces ..	-	541	23	12,916	24,506	31,281	166	73,523
BRITISH INDIA *	10,041	73,639	18,034	892,580	1,168,662	8,162,151	342,753	10,497,910

* Includes figures for Minor Provinces and Administration (centrally administered areas).

NO OF SCHOLARS IN INSTITUTIONS FOR FEMALES.

Province.	In Arts Colleges	In Professional Colleges	In High Schools.	In Middle Schools.	In Primary Schools.	In Special Schools	TOTAL.
Madras ..	512	70	17,151	6,074	361,762	5,574	391,743
Bombay ..	-	63	16,068	3,19	172,712	2,465	193,964
Bengal ..	508	10	16,385	8,592	469,745	2,162	494,635
United Provinces ..	245	16	7,118	37,114	68,700	729	113,916
Punjab ..	324	28	12,163	30,769	98,82	2,798	68,422
Burma ..	-	-	8,599	12,385	36,930	505	505
Yihar and Orissa ..	7	11	1,911	6,522	64,009	873	72,384
Central Provinces and Berar ..	-	-	388	6,983	52,469	818	40,668
Assam ..	-	-	2,172	6,114	23,379	112	31,777
North-west Frontier Provinces ..	-	-	382	6,451	7,549	61	13,436
BRITISH INDIA *	1,610	307	86,122	129,783	1,349,819	16,556	1,684,227

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces (centrally administered areas).

Expenditure on Education.

(iv) Expenditure on Education, 1932-33.

(iv) Expenditure on Education, 1932-33.

Province	TOTAL EXPENDITURE			PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURE					AVERAGE ANNUAL COST PER SCHOLAR.				
	1932.	1933.	Increase (+) Decrease (-)	Government Funds.		Local Funds.	Fees	Other Sources	Govern- ment Funds	Local Funds (e)	Fees	Other Sources	Total cost.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	%	%	(e)	%	%	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Madras	5,67,41,851	5,31,58,078	-36,02,873	45.98	14.12	17.83	29.22	8.90	2.911	3.51	4.1	7.18	9.7
Pomhoy	4,00,40,519	3,81,71,810	-18,08,703	44.4	18.9	22.2	14.5	13.9	6.9	6.0	4.9	0.20	9.9
Bengal	4,22,67,036	4,17,51,651	-5,35,485	32.4	7.8	43.8	16.0	4.12	10.1	3.2	9.8	2.9	5.14
United Provinces	2,90,21,112	2,71,20,637	-18,00,625	53.7	13.0	18.7	14.6	13.9	1.3	2.9	8.0	2.9	5.14
Punjab	2,04,31,142	2,00,56,429	-3,74,723	51.40	12.80	25.77	10.03	11.14	9.2	15.0	5.15	7.2	5.23
Burma	2,11,11,085	1,60,03,291	-41,17,404	38.00	29.16	29.03	13.32	12.4	10.9	1.9	6.7	8.4	7.32
Pihar and Orissa	1,73,91,803	1,67,08,763	-6,43,042	30.06	29.45	24.15	15.44	4.16	4.10	8.3	3.2	7.2	15.13
Central Provinces and Berar	1,04,79,760	97,02,220	-5,67,540	43.13	26.10	10.05	9.63	9.310	0.0	7.4	1.8	2.1	121.9
Azam	50,10,284	48,06,400	-1,13,884	57.0	13.0	18.0	12.0	7.14	5.1	12.10	2.8	0.1	9.713
North West Frontier Province	27,21,602	27,20,082	-2,780	68.9	10.2	10.7	10.2	23.5	11.3	7.2	3.9	11.3	133.14
TOTAL—BRITISH INDIA, *	27,18,56,622	25,78,75,895	-1,39,80,726	46.0	15.8	21.4	15.8	9.2	0.3	5.5	5.2	8.3	5.421

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces.
(e) Includes both District Board and Municipalities (centrally administered areas).

* Includes figures for Minor Administrations and Provinces.
 (a) Includes both District Board and Municipalities (centrally administered areas).

BOY SCOUTS.

The Boy Scouts movement, initiated in England by Lord Baden Powell (the Chief Scout), has spread widely in India, both among Europeans and Indians. The Viceroy is Chief Scout of India and the heads of Provinces are Chief Scouts in their own areas. The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance—inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others—and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves.

8 That he smiles and whistles under all difficulties,

9 That he is thrifty,

10 That he is clean in thought, word, and deed

INDIAN HEADQUARTERS

Patron—H R H The Prince of Wales, K G

Chief Scout for India—His Excellency The

non military, non political and non sectarian. Its attitude towards religion is to encourage every boy to follow the faith he professes

Chief Scout for India

E C Merville, Esq, CSI, CMG

Deputy Chief Commissioner—Rai Sahib Datta

General Secretary for India—N N Bhose Esq, BA (Contab), Bar at Law, DCC

Travelling Secretary for India—G T J. Thaddaeus, Esq, BA, DCC (N & R), Ak L (for India)

General Council for India—

Ex-officio—The Chief Commissioner for India,

The Provincial Commissioners

The Presidents of Provincial Councils

Electoral—(Not completed)

Nominated—(Not completed)

law referred to have down—

1 That a Scout's honour is to be trusted,

2 That he is loyal to God, King and country, his parents, teachers, employers, his comrades, his country and those under him,

3 That he is to be useful and to help others,

4 That he is a friend to all and a brother to every other scout, no matter to what social class the other belongs;

5 That he is courteous,

6 That he is a friend to animals,

7 That he obeys orders,

The Boy Scouts Association (India and Burma)

No.	NAME	No. of Groups			Sections of Groups			Officers Warranted & on Probation			
		"Open."	"Controlled"	Total.	Troop	Pack	Crew	G. S. M.	Troop.	Pack.	Crew.
1	Ajmer-Merwara ..		35	35	31	6	0	3	59		
2	Assam ..	1	95	95	79	47	2	4	84	36	2
3	Baluchistan ..		14	14	13	1		4	10	11	8
4	Bangalore ..	2	22	24	16	18	1	12	21	18	1
5	Bengal ..	46	403	449	297	151	31	17	376	171	30
6	Bihar & Orissa ..	4	259	263	234	139	12	117	215	104	8
7	Bombay ..	45	1,472	1,517	1,118	515	63	167	1,525	623	63
8	Central India ..	3	12	15	9	13	2	10	13	19	2
9	Central Provinces ..	91	1,093	1,189	127	643	50	38	817	810	54
10	Delhi ..	1	54	55	40	26	3	6	56	29	4
11	Hyderabad British Administered Areas ..	3	49	52	23	29		2	26	35	1
12	Madras ..	30	473	493	320	283	57	5	587	302	72
13	N. W. F. P. ..	6	87	93	78	30	16	40	92	45	17
14	Punjab ..	13	1,497	1,510	1,356	410	69	618	1,440	425	33
15	United Provinces ..	31	551	582	471	151	65	16	895	163	66
16	Western India States ..	3	37	40	44	8	7	6	45	1	1
17	Baghat State ..		5	5	2	2	1	1	2	4	1
18	Barwan State ..		3	3	2	1			2	1	
19	Bharatpur State ..		13	15	15	13	7	1	24	20	6
20	Bhopal State ..		2	12	12			5	90		
21	Bijawar State ..		1	1	1	1		1			
22	Charkhari State ..		4	4	3	1			1		
23	Chattisgarh State ..		4	4	25	1		4	25	1	
24	Cochin State ..	6	54	60	54	27	14	11	64	28	13
25	Datta State ..		6	6	5	2		1	4		
26	Dhar State ..	2	37	39	30				30		
27	Dhankanal State ..	51	78	129	78	69	3	13	57	47	4
28	Jaipur State ..	1	75	76	71	24	8	23	83	20	9
29	Jammu & Kashmir State ..	1	74	75	66	76	2	7	87	88	7
30	Jath State ..		1	1	4	1		1	5		
31	Jhabua State ..		1	1	1			1			
32	Kailashpur State ..		1	1	1				1		
33	Kolhapur State ..	5	50	64	51	8	3	7	32	5	3
34	Kural State ..		1	1	1						
35	Marrow State ..		103	105	60	40	5		18	45	6
36	Mysore State ..	27	349	375	256	231	64	116	225	221	54
37	Nagod State ..		3	3	3				2		
38	Narsingharh State ..		1	1	1						
39	Nawanagar State ..	4	23	27	23	2			25	1	1
40	Orchha State ..		7	7	7	7	1	7	7	1	1
41	Patula State ..	19	25	44	61	17		2	33	6	
42	Pudukottai State ..	1	17	18	14	13	1		13	17	2
43	Rajgarh State ..		1	1	1	1		1			
44	Rampur State ..		1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
45	Rathum State ..		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
46	Sallana State ..		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
47	Sangli State ..		18	18	15	3	2		18	5	2
48	Tonk State ..		1	1	4	1		1		1	
49	Travancore State ..	7	70	77	70	13	13	23	137	46	17
GRAND TOTAL ..		303	7,203	7,606	5,611	3,090	513	1,331	7,040	3,254	472

Branch), General Headquarters—Census 1934.

Total Scouters.	Number of.					Total Scouts, Cubs & Rovers.	No. of.		1934 Grand Total all ranks.	No. of Meets.
	Scouts.	Sea Scouts.	Cubs.	Rover Scouts.	Rover Sea Scouts.		Commiss- sioners.	Local Associa- tion Officers.		
62	630	..	121	319	..	890	4	157	956	
126	1,989	..	929	48	..	2,966	4	5	3,253	
33	327	..	248	90	..	674	3	6	715	
42	412	..	391	47	..	800	7	10	916	
594	7,382	..	3,366	499	..	11,247	30	138	12,009	
454	6,171	..	2,427	310	..	8,908	51	214	9,637	
12,273	29,111	33	10,896	1,214	48	40,307	7	324	42,916	
44	243	..	314	31	..	600	5	22	661	
1,627	16,937	..	14,379	2,240	..	32,547	46	428	94,718	
94	875	..	461	27	..	1,363	..	..	1,457	
64	532	..	560	54	..	1,146	4	20	1,234	
906	7,607	..	4,710	1,032	..	13,609	63	65	14,698	
194	2,455	..	1,050	318	13	3,660	8	42	4,110	1
2,565	69,474	..	8,009	954	..	48,437	65	63	51,160	
693	8,196	..	2,811	1,164	..	12,173	63	208	13,117	
66	1,302	..	151	122	..	1,575	..	..	1,691	
8	66	..	66	16	..	130	2	3	143	
3	52	..	31	..	..	83	1	0	92	
51	236	..	273	40	..	705	5	60	827	
95	893	..	..	..	..	893	3	0	994	
1	24	..	32	..	..	56	1	1	69	
1	30	..	20	8	..	58	1	3	63	
30	309	..	6	12	..	327	2	18	377	
118	959	..	445	168	..	1,591	6	44	1,756	4
7	139	..	41	..	..	183	1	3	194	
32	847	..	..	..	..	847	6	..	891	
116	1,935	..	1,740	..	116	3,791	66	5	3,978	
145	1,865	..	434	231	..	2,530	7	22	2,704	
189	1,712	45	1,487	110	..	3,354	11	..	3,554	
6	164	..	13	..	..	195	1	..	202	
1	48	..	..	..	..	48	4	12	65	
1	17	..	22	..	..	39	1	4	45	
97	1,738	..	498	256	..	2,512	..	252	2,861	
2	40	..	30	..	..	70	2	1	75	
131	1,247	..	798	78	..	2,121	4	16	2,272	
689	6,054	..	4,060	991	..	11,105	47	..	11,841	
3	60	..	..	..	..	60	1	3	67	
2	40	..	..	..	..	40	1	..	43	
27	664	24	63	24	..	775	2	4	803	1
16	150	..	143	12	..	316	4	7	343	
41	595	..	164	..	..	759	1	..	801	
32	231	..	248	14	..	493	3	7	535	
2	80	..	15	..	..	95	1	5	103	
4	48	..	32	..	..	80	1	1	86	
6	11	..	23	22	..	66	1	..	63	
4	48	24	24	..	..	96	2	7	109	
23	429	..	58	28	..	515	3	..	541	
2	40	..	8	2	..	50	1	11	64	
223	1,339	..	523	119	..	1,983	12	5	2,223	
12,097	145,211	131	62,129	9,456	177	217,104	532	2,223	231,956	6

The Boy Scouts Association (India and Burma)

No.	NAME	No of Groups.			Sections of Groups.			Officers Warranted & on Probation			
		"Open."	"Controlled"	Total.	Troop	Pack	Crew.	C. S. M.	Troop.	Pack.	Crew.
1	Almer-Merwara ..	..	35	35	31	6	0	3	50	..	2
2	Assam ..	1	92	93	79	47	2	4	84	30	8
3	Baluchistan ..	..	14	14	13	1	..	4	10	11	1
4	Bangalore ..	2	22	24	16	16	1	2	21	18	1
5	Bengal ..	46	403	449	297	151	34	17	676	171	30
6	Bihar & Orissa ..	..	253	257	234	132	12	117	235	104	8
7	Bombay ..	45	1,472	1,517	1,116	512	63	167	1,525	523	63
8	Central India ..	3	12	15	9	13	2	10	13	19	2
9	Central Provinces ..	01	1,093	1,189	127	633	50	36	817	310	31
10	Delhi ..	1	54	55	40	26	3	6	50	23	4
11	Hyderabad British Administered Areas	3	49	52	23	29	..	2	26	35	1
12	Madras ..	20	473	493	320	235	57	5	567	302	72
13	N. W. F. P. ..	8	87	95	78	39	16	40	92	45	17
14	Punjab ..	13	1,497	1,510	1,356	410	60	018	1,430	423	33
15	United Provinces ..	34	554	588	371	151	65	56	206	163	66
16	Western India States	3	37	40	48	8	7	6	49	1	1
17	Baghat State ..	..	5	5	2	2	1	1	2	4	1
18	Barwan State ..	..	3	3	2	1	..	..	2	1	..
19	Bharatpur State ..	..	15	15	15	13	7	..	24	20	6
20	Bhopal State ..	..	2	12	12	..	..	5	90	..	..
21	Bijnawar State ..	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
22	Charkhari State ..	..	4	4	3	1	..	4	1	..	..
23	Chattarpur State ..	..	4	4	25	1	..	..	25	1	..
24	Cochin State ..	6	54	60	54	27	14	11	64	28	15
25	Datia State ..	..	6	6	5	2	..	1	4	2	..
26	Dhar State ..	2	37	39	39	..	..	..	39	..	..
27	Dhenkanal State ..	51	78	129	76	69	3	13	52	47	4
28	Jaipur State ..	..	75	76	73	28	8	23	89	20	9
29	Janom & Kashmir State	1	74	75	66	76	3	7	87	83	7
30	Jath State ..	..	1	1	4	1	..	1	5	..	..
31	Jhabua State ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
32	Khilchipur State ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
33	Kolhapur State ..	5	59	64	53	8	3	7	82	5	3
34	Kurwal State ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..
35	Marwar State ..	..	105	105	60	40	5	..	18	45	5
36	Mysore State ..	27	343	373	258	231	60	116	295	224	54
37	Nagad State ..	..	3	3	3	..	..	1	2	..	..
38	Narsingpur State ..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..
39	Nawanagar State ..	4	23	27	25	2	..	..	25	1	1
40	Orchha State ..	..	7	7	7	7	1	7	7	1	1
41	Patilata State ..	19	25	44	61	17	..	2	33	6	..
42	Pudukhottal State ..	1	17	18	10	13	1	..	13	17	2
43	Rajgarh State ..	..	1	1	2	1	..	2	..	..	..
44	Rampur State ..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	2	1	..
45	Ratlam State ..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
46	Sailana State ..	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
47	Sangli State ..	..	18	18	15	3	2	..	18	3	..
48	Tenk State ..	..	1	1	4	1	..	1	..	1	..
49	Travancore State ..	7	70	77	70	13	13	23	137	46	17
GRAND TOTAL ..		395	7,205	7,603	5,611	3,000	513	1,331	7,040	3,254	472

Branch), General Headquarters—Census 1934.

Total Scouts,	Number of.					Total Scouts, Cub* & Boy Scouts	No of		1934 Grand Total all ranks	No of Bents
	Scouts	Sea Scouts,	Cubs	Rover Scouts	Rover Sea Scouts,		Centrals- scouts	Local Associa- tion Officers		
82	630	.	121	310		800	4		956	
126	1,949		924	43		10,968	4	157	3,253	
32	327		243	99		674	3	5	715	
42	412		391	47		850	2	19	918	
594	7,342		3,368	499		11,247	30	193	12,009	
444	6,171		2,427	310		6,908	30	214	9,037	
2,213	23,111	33	10,896	1,214	49	40,307	5	124	42,016	
41	243		314	31		590	5	22	651	
1,597	16,937		14,370	1,240		32,547	46	428	34,718	
94	675		461	27		1,363			1,447	
84	532		560	54		1,148	4	20	1,234	
966	7,867		4,710	1,072		13,700	63	50	14,693	
194	2,445		1,030	318	13	3,866	8	42	4,110	1
2,365	29,474		8,001	954		45,447	65	83	51,150	
643	8,194		2,611	1,164		12,173	53	208	13,117	
58	1,402		151	122		1,675			1,871	
8	58		56	16		120	2	3	143	
3	52		31			83	1	5	92	
51	263		273	49		703	5	70	827	
95	693					798	3	4	994	
1	24		22			56	1	1	69	
1	20		20	8		68	1	3	83	
30	309		6	12		227	2	18	377	
118	964		445	185		1,701	5	44	1,768	4
7	133		44			183	1	3	194	
29	847					847	5		891	
116	1,935		1,740		116	3,791	60	5	3,978	
145	1,863		454	531		2,830	7	21	2,904	
189	1,712	40	1,457	110		3,334	11		3,554	
6	164		10			195	1	3	202	
1	45					48	4	12	65	
1	17		22			39	1	4	45	
97	1,758		499	259		2,512	25		2,861	
2	40		50			70	2	1	75	
141	1,247		798	76		2,121	4	16	2,272	
689	6,054		4,060	991		11,105	47		11,841	
3	60					60	1	3	67	
2	40					40	1		48	
27	644	24	63	24		775	2	4	808	1
16	156		145	12		316	4	7	343	
41	503		164			799	1		801	
32	231		248	14		493	3	7	515	
2	60		15			95	1	6	103	
4	45		35			80	1	1	86	
6	11		23	22		56	1		83	
4	48	24	24			96	2	7	109	
23	429		84	25		515	3		541	
2	40		8	2		59	1	11	64	
223	1,539		523	119		1,993	12	5	2,022	
12,697	145,211	131	63,129	9,456	177	217,104	632	2,221	231,936	6

The Co-operative Movement.

Prolegomena—The co-operative movement in India has now been with us for more than a quarter of a century, having been introduced in 1904 when the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act was passed by the Government of India. During this period it has taken root in the soil and grown with wonderful rapidity in the British Indian provinces. It has spread to urban areas hitherto of the small man in towns, factory operative or the illiterate small trader. It is realised that co-operation is not a branch of knowledge but a method which enables the small men to stand up against the powerful forces of competition and exploitation, to gather strength and improve his economic condition by the mighty forces of association and co-ordinated action in a co-operative society, permeated with the co-operative spirit of thrift, self-reliance and mutual aid, so well summarised in the motto of the Co-operative Union of Manchester—"Each for all and all for each." This method has, therefore, been adopted not only for the benefit of the

maintain it in ordinary comfort even with the low standard of living which is so characteristic of the rural population of India. Moreover the Indian cultivator is in a large measure exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather.

It is, in fact, a purely an agricultural movement and that too chiefly for the organisation of agricultural finances on a co-operative basis. It would, therefore, be proper before we proceed further, if we indicate broadly the main features of the economic position of the agriculturist in this country.

Rural Poverty—The outstanding feature of Indian rural economy that is bound to attract the attention of any observer is the appalling poverty of the rural population. The various estimates—official and non-official, that have been made of the income per head of population in India at various times leave the matter absolutely in no doubt. The Central Board of Enquiry Committee estimated the average annual income of a rural family in India in 1901 to be Rs. 100. In 1921 the percentage of the population living on agriculture, this percentage rose to 65 in 1901 and to 73 per cent in 1921. In 1931 the percentage has fallen a little to 67. The poverty of the agriculturist may be due to a variety of causes, but we cannot ignore the fact that agriculture has in a large measure ceased to be an industry worked for profit, the cultivator labours not for a net return but for subsistence. The extent of an average holding which works out at about 6 acres for an agricultural family of 5 persons is too inadequate to

maintain it in ordinary comfort even with the low standard of living which is so characteristic of the rural population of India. Moreover the Indian cultivator is in a large measure exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather. He has sufficient spare time on his hands to devote himself to subsidiary occupations but he has been exposed to the full blast of competition of forces from the rest of the world and many of the industries on which he relied in the past have suffered largely from or been wiped out by the competition of machine-made articles. The recent fall in the world prices of agricultural produce has affected him powerfully for he is now being drawn steadily into the sphere of industrial markets both national and international and he has neither the organisation nor the credit facilities to help him as in countries like the United States of America and Canada and a few European countries. In addition to these numerous difficulties the Indian agriculturist has another serious handicap in that he is largely illiterate. The percentage of literacy in India is still very low being only 8 per cent and any progress in agriculture is well nigh impossible without the background of general education. All these factors lead to the most outstanding feature of Indian rural economy—the chronic and almost hopeless poverty of the cultivator.

During the last century and more the rural population of India has been subjected to a heavy burden of debt is the root problem which has got to be faced in any attempt to bring about the economic regeneration of the masses. Numerous causes have been advanced to account for rural indebtedness and we already have pointed out some of the general causes which give rise to it. A peculiarity, however, that we notice is that the debt which remains unpaid during the lifetime of the cultivator who contracted it passes on as a burden to his heirs so that many agriculturists start their career with a heavy burden of ancestral debt while they in their turn pass on with some further

In thousands
of rupees

total banks was 597.

i) Central banks can be classified into three

----- the numerous central banks grantatives of the primary societies do not find a place

the Committee, the office bearers and the ordi.] there were in all 1,078 unions of which 325 were

Overdue Loans in Agricultural Societies, 1932-33.
(in lakhs of rupees)

Province	Working Capital	Loans due by individuals	Overdue loans by individuals	Percentage of overdue loans to	
				Working capital	Loans due,
Gujarat	5.45	4.49	2.86	49	59
Maharashtra	4.24	3.63	1.81	43	49
Bengal	5.92	4.31	3.43	59	81
Bihar and Orissa	2.23	1.78	1.04	47	58
United Provinces	1.01	.76	.52	51	68
Punjab	8.40	6.96	43	5	6
Madras	1.37	.98	37	27	38
Central Provinces and Berar	1.62	1.32	.98	60	74
Assam	.22	.24	.21	66	89
Hyderabad	.54	.50	.20	37	40
Kerala	.34	.30	.12	35	40
Madras	.88	.64	.42	48	66
Malabar	.26	.47	.39	1.50	83
Cashmir	.68	.45	.7	12	16
Coastal	.36	.31	.17	47	55
Others	.87	.76	.14	16	18
Total	34.39	27.95	13.01	38	47

of the loans, he can more than make good on the development of agriculture, since as pointed out
threshing floor or in his shop. The co-operative above unless agriculture becomes a paying

Non Credit Agricultural Societies, 1932-33

Province	Purchase and Purchase and sale.	Production	Production and sale	Other forms of co-opera- tion	Total
Madras ..	78		11	347	436
Bombay ..	41	17	74	113	245
Bengal ..	83	972	272	44	1,333
Rihar and Orissa ..	2	2	2	6	11
United Provinces ..	19	154	56	373	429
Punjab ..	11	5	182	91	1,446
Burma ..			14	..	30
Central Provinces and Berar ..	36	11	10		67
Mysore ..	45	1	18	54	118
Karoda ..	20	25	37	90	172
Other areas ..	..	3	16	19	38
Total ..	3,37	1,150	1,693	1,136	43,15

Urban Credit Societies.

The first co-operative
'anitary Society
1 in July 1919.
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The Central
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benevolent individuals and
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dry season and providing all
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Many dispensaries and schools
some on a share basis.

Various villages are being maintained, others on a charity basis, and these societies
schools as are well conducted. Various villages are being maintained, others on a charity basis, and these societies
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gencies in that province have also started others on a charity basis, and these societies
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The compulsory services of qualified medical men within easy

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Number of Societies for all India showing the Increase since 1900-07

	Average for 4 years from 1906-07 to 1909-10	Average for 5 years from 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average for 5 years from 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average for 5 years from 1920-21 to 1924-25	Average for 5 years from 1925-26 to 1929-30	1931-32.	1932-33
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Central (including Providential and Central Banks and Banking Unions)	17	231	304	506	587	605	607
Supervising and Guaranteeing Unions (including Reinsurance Societies)			638	1,302	1,394	1,091	958
Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)	3,713	10,891	23,873	51,716	82,002	93,598	92,740
Non-Agricultural	190	664	1,663	4,18	8,862	10,756	10,018
Total	1,923	31,786	28,477	57,707	93,936	1,08,050	1,03,262

TABLE NO 2.

Number of Societies by Provinces and States for 1932-33 only

Province	Population. (Millions)	Central.	Supervising and Guar- anteeing Unions	Agricultural	Non-Agric- ultural	Total Number of Societies.	Number of Societies per 1,00,000 Inhabitants.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madras ..	48.7	33	405	11,993	1,439	13,870	29.7
Bombay ..	21.0	20	110	4,820	921	5,830	26.8
Bengal ..	50.1	120	3	21,342	2,185	23,650	47.2
Bihar and Orissa ..	37.7	67	71	8,599	517	9,054	24.0
United Provinces ..	48.4	71	3	5,512	314	5,810	12.2
Punjab ..	23.6	110	...	17,726	2,240	21,085	89.3
Burma ..	12.1	21	325	1,849	151	2,326	17.8
Central Provinces and Berar ..	15.5	36	15	3,748	99	3,898	25.1
Assam ..	8.6	19	..	1,292	94	1,403	16.3
N. W. F. Province ..	2.4	1	..	361	20	382	15.9
Coorg ..	0.2	1	13	213	25	252	126.0
Almer-Merwara ..	0.6	7	2	671	108	684	114.7
Hyderabad Administered Area ..	0.1	..	1	..	21	22	22.0
Delhi ..	0.6	1	..	..	58	59	47.2
Total (British India)	209.5	506	957	78,250	8,992	88,705	82.0
Mysore ..	6.6	14	..	1,723	443	2,180	33.0
Baroda ..	2.4	8	1	939	199	1,147	47.8
Hyderabad ..	14.4	36	1	2,130	363	2,532	17.6
Duopul ..	0.7	22	..	812	20	854	136.3
Gwalior ..	3.5	..	..	4,009	41	4,110	117.4
Indore ..	1.3	..	..	616	54	675	51.9
Kashmir ..	3.6	14	..	2,622	357	2,943	81.7
Travancore ..	5.1	1	29	1,401	337	1,769	34.7
Cochin ..	1.2	1	..	137	110	248	20.7
Total (Indian States) ..	39.8	101	31	14,499	1,056	16,657	42.6
Grand Total ..	209.3	607	988	92,749	10,948	1,05,262	31.1

TABLE NO. 3
Number of Members for all India showing the increase since 1900-07.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Average for 4 years from 1908-07 to 1909-10	Average for 5 years from 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average for 5 years from 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average for 5 years from 1920-21 to 1924-25	Average for 6 years from 1925-26 to 1929-30	1931-32.	1932-33.
Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Unions)	1,097	23,677	89,025	103,822	212,003	204,719	200,413	37,100
Co-operating and Guaranteeing Unions (including Re-insurance Societies)								
Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)	107,643	459,096	905,930	1,601,008	2,791,902	3,109,383	3,042,408	
Non-Agricultural (including other In- surance Societies)	64,267	99,157	226,031	493,508	897,279	1,181,956	1,210,416	
Total number of Members of Primary Societies	161,910	548,253	1,128,961	2,154,607	3,689,181	4,291,339	4,252,824	

TABLE No. 4
Number of Members by Provinces and States for 1932-33 only

Province.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Population. (Millions)	Central (including Provincial and Central Banks and Banking Unions)	Supervising and Guarant- ing Unions (including Re-insurance Societies)	Agricultural (including Cattle Insurance Societies)	Non Agri- cultural (including other Insurance Societies)	Total Number of Members of primary Societies	Number of Members of primary Societies per 1,000 Inhabitants
Madras	46.7	16,430	10,363	6,28,805	2,08,426	8,08,231	19.2
Bombay	21.5	14,912	3,418	2,12,443	2,03,395	5,80,748	10.5
Bengal	60.1	25,118	280	6,23,439	2,50,304	7,73,743	15.4
United Provinces	37.7	11,454	9,721	2,31,223	28,000	2,59,802	8.8
Punjab	48.4	10,725	108	1,17,763	31,164	1,48,927	3.0
Burma	23.6	35,013	..	5,76,756	7,14,332	6,88,083	29.1
Central Provinces and Berar	12.1	1,643	1,927	41,705	31,376	73,091	5.5
Assam	15.5	51,809	7,269	55,311	17,822	73,133	4.7
North-West Frontier Province	8.6	1,887	..	52,204	14,073	66,283	7.7
Coorg	2.4	185	..	10,311	1,576	11,887	4.9
Almer-Merwara	0.2	340	..	11,789	3,231	15,022	75.1
Hyderabad Administered Area	0.6	1,448	120	12,739	6,400	19,230	32.0
Delhi	0.6	480	19	..	8,341	8,541	85.4
Total (British India)	200.5	1,72,213	33,457	5,31,718	10,44,172	26,26,060	15.4
Mysore	6.6	3,014	..	71,134	70,320	1,41,354	21.4
Karoda	2.4	1,518	..	27,582	14,354	41,936	17.4
Hyderabad	14.4	4,812	2,007	43,631	17,262	60,893	4.2
Bhopal	0.7	2,209	..	16,832	457	17,289	24.7
Orissal	3.5	7,548	..	71,182	654	71,836	20.5
Indore	1.3	2,113	..	9,691	7,248	16,843	12.9
Kashmir	3.6	3,418	..	47,040	6,693	53,733	14.9
Travancore	5.1	3,390	1,633	1,62,258	65,501	2,27,757	44.6
Cochin	1.7	151	..	11,498	13,555	25,053	20.8
Total (Indian States)	38.8	26,170	3,733	4,60,750	1,06,011	6,56,794	16.8
Grand Total	400.8	2,00,413	37,190	20,42,468	12,40,416	42,82,854	13.4

TABLE No. 5
Working Capital for all India showing the Increase since 1904-07.

400

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Average for 4 years from 1906-07 to 1909-10	Average for 5 years from 1910-11 to 1914-15	Average for 5 years from 1915-16 to 1919-20	Average for 5 years from 1920-21 to 1924-25	Average for 5 years from 1925-26 to 1929-30	1931-32,	1932-33	
Share Capital paid up	Rs (1,000) 13,19	Rs (1,000) 83,87	Rs (1,000) 2,51,97	Rs (1,000) 5,25,60	Rs (1,000) 9,94,17	Rs (1,000) 12,65,60	Rs (1,000) 12,00,59	
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from members	14.12	89.28	96.35	2,54,45	5,08,42	6,83,12	7,43,01	
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from Provincial or Central Banks	13.59	1,00,42	47.81	1,40,93	2,02,88	3,50.08	4,15,29	
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from Government	5.46	10.57	25.58	67.69	1,63,31	27,99,03	27,24,10	
Loans and deposits held at the end of the year from non members and other sources	19.69	1,41.98	470.25	10,98,22	23,60,63	1,68,72	1,56,56	
Reserve and other Funds	1.07	25.00	1,23.92	3,12.39	7,13,21	28,68,57	29,85,94	
Total	63.12	5,48,42	15,18,47	30,30,26	71,89,13	11,43,51	12,58,31	
					92,60,15		95,83,89	

TABLE NO 8.
Provinces and States for 1912-33 only

Province.	Population	Share of	Assets and Deposits held at the end of the Year from					Reserve and other Funds	Total.	Number of Annas per head of Population.
			Societies	Provincial or Central Banks	Government.	Non-Members and other sources				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Millions.		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Annas
Madras	40.7		(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	
Bombay	21.9		1,12,32	5,14,03	30,49	6,84,71	1,55,36	17,70,30	59	
Bengal	50.1		1,10,83	3,14,46	48,03	4,63,39	1,21,57	16,90,91	115	
Bihar and Orissa	37.7		30,01	5,35,41	56	6,03,92	2,19,00	17,02,72	54	
United Provinces	49.4		4,17	2,29,58	51	1,09,70	62,21	6,71,33	24	
Punjab	23.6		3,70	99,58	10	48,80	49,50	2,29,03	7	
Burma	12.1		77,01	6,68,41	11,04	5,05,55	3,10,00	18,72,60	127	
Central Provinces and Berar	15.5		6,22	76,40	9,24	18,77	72,77	2,46,34	50	
Assam	8.0		31,82	2,10,78	12	1,80,00	75,72	5,38,00	55	
North-West Frontier Province	2.4		2,06	19,41	81	30,72	13,19	89,40	15	
Coorg	0.2		44	4,89		0,80	19	15,80	11	
Ajmer-Merwara	0.0		82	2,81	11	2,67	3,08	1,78,82	102	
Hyderabad Administered Area	0.1		2,08	10,53		15,55	10,33	50,63	135	
Delhi	0.0		10	7,14	13	25	43	7,89	126	
Total (British India)	266.5		3,82,87	25,40,03	1,02,49	27,02,24	11,08,29	66,72,90	61	
Mysore	0.8		28,87	29,96	3,04	72,76	28,08	2,93,10	54	
Baroda	2.4		12,82	2,67	3,25	23,01	11,58	73,40	48	
Hyderabad	14.4		5,48	4,32	3,97	52,57	34,34	2,23,30	25	
Bhopal	0.7		1,28	27	3,33	1,59	8,04	20,05	48	
Gwalior	3.5		1,81	9,87	3,06	11,59	23,02	40,77	43	
Indore	1.3		15,82	1,83	2,80	18,87	12,33	63,30	78	
Kashmir	3.9		4,77	20,35	4,48	14,91	10,89	3,01,67	46	
Travancore	5.1		27,63	1,27	2,39	10,27	1,66	8,18	26	
Tamil Nadu	1.2		3,53	2,39	...	18,18	1,66	8,18	26	
Uchch	1.2		3,57	2,43	...	7,19	3,00	24,32	32	
Total (Indian States)	98.8		1,08,91	32,42	1,81,10	58,97	2,29,70	1,02,02	9,00,00	34
Grand Total	365.3		4,91,78	4,15,29	27,21,13	1,61,46	29,31,94	12,10,31	75,72,90	95

TABLE No. 7.

Operations of Co-operative Societies, 1932-33

(In Thousands of Rupees)

	Provincial Banks	Central Banks	Agricultural Societies		Non-Agricultural Societies	
			Credit	Non-Credit	Credit	Non-Credit
Number	10	597	41,900	10,514	5,255	5,657
Working Capital,—						
Share Capital ..	67,76	2,90,27	4,40,66		4,92,39	
Loans and deposits held from—						
Members	4,85,26	19,19,51	1,40,56		5,72,42	
Non Members . . .			1,46,49		4,34,67	
Societies	74,17	3,08,29	21,00		11,82	
Provincial or Central Banks .	4,54,16	3,10,91	18,48,97		1,10,12	
Government	16,59	43,23	22,36		64,76	
Reserve and other Funds . .	52,58	2,63,57	7,78,80		1,63,38	
Total	11,50,14	31,41,83	34,78,74		18,53,16	
Loans made during the year to—						
Individuals	2,88,43	95,47	4,31,20		11,23,12	
Banks and Societies .. .	1,67,25	8,29,42	63,14		87,03	
Loans due by—						
Individuals.. . . .	10,43	57,46	27,94,72		12,55,33	
Of which overdue .. . . .	..	....	13,00,76		2,26,78	
Banks and Societies .. .	4,20,81	21,73,50	88,61		72,45	
Profits	5,61	48,63	1,43,19			

Societies : Literary, Scientific and Social.

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of April 1918 the Government of Bombay
has a statement...

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Superintendent T P Joyce Agri Horti-
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AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS—
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Chairman Mr C A Henderson, ICS
Hon Secretary Mr B S Narody, BA
Hon Treasurer Mr H A Butler, Tejnampet,
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and literary books whose total number exceeds 75. Conducts a quarterly journal devoted to research. Work done mostly in Marathi. Depends entirely on public subscriptions. Is supported by many chiefs, Jagadirdars and Sardars and the public. The late Dr J. E. Abbot of New Jersey, U.S.A., left by will a gift of \$0,000 dollars to the Mandala for buildings. Annual membership fees for various classes are Rs 3, 6, 12, 25, 125 and 300 which can be compounded for life by paying ten times the annual subscription of a particular class. *President* : Mr C. V. Vaidya, M.A., LL.B., *Vice-Presidents* : Mr N. C. Kelkar, B.A., LL.B., Shrimant Lakasaheb Pant Pratlaidhi, B.A. *Ruler of Aundh* : *Secretaries* : Prof D. V. Potdar, B.A., Sardar G. N. Mujumdar, M.L.A., *Treasurer* : Mr A. V. Patwardhan, B.A., *Leaders* : Mr S. M. Joshi and Mr H. H. Khare. *Address* : 312-13, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

contains articles on natural history and

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY—Founded 1839, to promote and encourage Art by exhibitions of Pictures and Applied Arts, and to assist in the establishment and maintenance of a permanent gallery for pictures and other works of Art. Annual held every January. At Rs. 10. Life member Rs. 100. V. V. Oak, Barr-at-Law. Ground Floor, Bombay.

Bombay.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE SOCIETY—Founded 1804, encourage Oriental Arts, literature. Annual subscription Rs. 5. J. S. Tilley, Town Hall, Bc.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION—promote friendly intercourse of views and experiences be and to maintain the interests of medical profession in Bombay. The Entrance Fee Rs. 10.

Bharucha, Hon. Secretary. Popat and Dr M. B. T. Lodge Building, French B. Bombay.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY

AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY—1811 the British and Foreign Bible Society has been at work in this country.

In 1845, the Punjab Auxiliary in 1866, the Bangalore Auxiliary in 1875, while the Agency was founded in 1899.

Portions of Scriptures in the important vernaculars have been prepared in raised type for the use of the Blind and large grants of money are annually given to the different Missions, to enable them to carry

under:—

The New Testament and Psalms to Matriculates and the Bible to Graduates.

The following table shows the growth in the British & Foreign Bible Society's work during the past few years in India and Burma:—

TABLE OF CIRCULATION OF THE B.F.B.S. IN INDIA.

Auxiliaries.	1933	1932	1931.	1930	1929.	1928.	1927.
Calcutta	230,637	250,744	211,040	174,833	204,336	230,496	174,974
Bombay	214,544	206,019	185,720	197,193	191,151	197,049	180,593
Madras	301,396	254,504	261,549	264,673	272,403	232,852	223,125
Bangalore	26,077	25,624	18,007	22,179	36,355	29,251	68,036
North India	236,800	203,756	153,403	212,457	103,539	105,898	154,273
Punjab	94,603	89,696	90,212	173,020	120,721	162,560	106,628
Burma	134,357	90,079	85,973	79,508	79,140	74,893	78,013
Total	1,238,436	1,120,422	1,003,904	1,123,863	1,097,645	1,133,004	976,091

These returns do not include the copies which any Auxiliary has supplied to London or to any other Auxiliaries during the year.

General Secretary for India and Ceylon: The Rev J S M Hooper, M A, Mayo Road, Nagpur, C P

BAITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION (Bombay)

Founded 1884 for medical work.

Bombay.

formatory School for boys under 12, and for the co-ordination of work done by voluntary supervision workers appointed by the Court. The Society is a private charitable organisation with a grant-in-aid from Government. Its work lies amongst destitute children hailing from all parts of India, juvenile offenders less than 16 years of age and children offended against by adult persons. *President*, H. E. The Rt. Hon Lord Brabourne, C I E, M C, *Vice President* The Hon Mr. R D Bell, C I E, I C S, *Chairman* Mr C P Bramble, *Actg Hon Treasurer* Mr Meyer Nisim; *Secretary* Miss M K Davis.

EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION OF INDIA.—The Federation of the non-resident

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY was established in 1927 to help forward the operation of the Bombay Children Act by taking over responsibility for the maintenance of the Umar-khadi Children's Remand Home, for the organisation of inquiry work regarding the cases of boys and girls dealt with by the Juvenile Court, for the upkeep of a Junior Re-

information of interest to employers, to nominate legislators and advisers to the International Labour Conferences and to nominate one or more of the subjects coming

KANKINARRAH—Chairman, Mr D. I. Duff, Hon Secretary, Mr C. D. Leitch

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TEHRAN—Chairman and Hon Secretary, Mr J. F. C. Reynolds

UNITED PROVINCES—Chairman Mr T. Gavin Jones, M.L.C., Hon Secretary, Mr C. R. Cooling

Most of the leading employers' organisations in India are members of the Federation

The office bearers for the current year are—President Mr H. P. Mody, Vice Presidents Sir Edward Lenthall, Mr A. R. Datta, and Mr R. Powke

The office of the Federation is at present located at Patel House, Churchgate Street, Bombay

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION—The European Association was established in 1833 under the title of the European Defence Association and in 1912 under the title Defence Association, but was adopted in 1913. The for its major object the European influence in the India. The Head Offices (Calcutta) are at 17, Stephen C. Calcutta. President Mr. Vice-President Mr R. M. (Bombay), and Sir Leslie Hudson, M.L.A. (Bombay), General Secretary Mr C. H. Withington, Hon. General Treasurer Mr E. J. Carter, Publications "The Review of India" obtainable from the General Secretary

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Madras Branch—Rao Bahadur B. Viswanath, President, Prof. Dr B. Sanjiva Rao, Vice-President and Dr K. A. Rao, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer

and Election form can be had from the *Hon'g Secretary*, Indian Chemical Society, P. O. Box 10857, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.—Founded on 30th March 1917 to promote a systematic study of political and social science in general and Indian political and social problems in particular in all their aspects taking the terms 'political' and 'social' in their widest sense, to organise

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as Firm

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In the year 1917 the following were the members of the

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ANNUAL

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Treasurers W. H. Warren, Madras, and
J. G. Fitch, Coonoor, General Secretary
E. A. Annett, Coonoor; Assistant Secretary
Rev. N. I. Rankin, Madras

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION—Founded 1878. Its objects are:—(a) To extend in
England, knowledge of India, and interest in

Ootacamund Nilgiris. The Automobile Association of Northern India 75 The Mail Lahore, Automobile Association of Southern India, Post Box No 352 Madras and The United Provinces Automobile Association 32, Canning Road All India

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.—(Founded in 1919).—The Association was formed in pursuance of clause (b) of Resolution XI of the first session of the All India Conference of the Moderate Party, with a view to do sustained work for the political progress and the moral and material welfare of the people, to give expression from time to time to the considered opinion of the Party on matters of public interest, and to inform and educate public opinion in this presidency in support of its views, policy and methods.

The objects of the Association are the attainment by constitutional means of full Dominion Status for India at the earliest possible date. For the promotion of these objects the Association shall adopt constitutional methods of agitation and work and shall foster a spirit of broadminded liberalism based on principles of liberty, equality and fraternity among the different classes and communities of the people. For the fulfilment of these objects the Association shall exert on education, and propagandist work by means of leaflets, pamphlets and other publications (a) representations to Government, (c) meetings or conferences, lectures and all such methods as may be deemed practicable and expedient to educate public opinion, and (d) for advancing the interests of the Liberal Party by organizing and inducing elections to the Legislatures Central and Provincial, to Municipalities and District Local Boards.

The affairs of the Association are conducted by a Council consisting of 48 members who are elected every two years.

President Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, K.C.I.E., LL.D. **Vice Presidents** The Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, K.C., C.I.E. and Sir Cowaji Jehangir Jeejeebhoy, K.C.I.E., Hon. Secretaries Mr. Kazi Khabiruddin, Mr. J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. A. D. Shroff and Mr. D. G. Datta. **Assistant Secretary** Mr. V. R. Bhende.

Office—107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION (PATTHEON GARDENS, LONDON, MADRAS).—This Association was started in Madras, in July 1917 with aims of service.

Aims and Objects.—To present to women their responsibilities as daughters of India. To secure for every girl and boy the right of education through schemes of Compulsory Primary Education, including the teaching of religion. To secure the abolition of child marriage and to raise the Age of Consent for married girls to sixteen. To secure for women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. To secure adequate representation of women on Municipalities, Taluk and Local

Boards, Legislative Councils and Assemblies. To secure for women the right to vote and to be elected for the Council of State. To establish equality of rights and opportunities between men and women. To help women to realise that the future of India lies largely in their hands for as wives and mothers they have the task of training, guiding and forming the character of the future rulers of India. To band women to groups for the purpose of self-development and education and for the definite welfare of others.

It has 48 branches and over 4,000 members. Each branch is autonomous and works according to the needs of the locality.

The Association grants scholarships to girls, instructs women in maternity and child welfare work in the uplift of the depressed class and in other social and welfare activities for the general betterment of Indian society. It has worked successfully for securing Franchise for women in India, (see pages 93 and 94 of the Simon Report Vol. II) and compulsory education for girls and also actively helped in the passage of Child Marriage Restraint Act in the Assembly and the Acts for the suppression of traffic in women and children and the abolition of the Devadasi system, in the local legislatures. Holds regular meetings of women to educate them as to their duties as wives, mothers and citizens, publishes a monthly magazine titled *Stri-Dhara*, now edited by Mrs. Mahon H. Jeejeebhoy for carrying out of the above objects. The Association is an All India body. Its largest branch is in Bombay and its branches are spread throughout India and flourishing as far as Kashmir and Lashkar. It is found that women everywhere welcome the opportunities given for their self-development and self-expression. The Association is affiliated to all the important progressive women associations in India and throughout the world. It was the initiator of the All-India Women's Conference and the first All-Asian Women's Conference at Lahore. The Madras Congress and the Madras Children's Aid Society, the Minto School owe their origin to the efforts of this Association. The Association has now opened a Home to facilitate the working of the Reserve Section of the Imperial Textile in which have been entered into Government. The Home was opened on 21st March 1924 by Lady Beatrice Sturt.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This Association, which was founded by the late Sir George Williams in 1844, is now a world-wide movement, well established in almost every country in both the hemispheres. The aim of the Association is, through its religious, social, educational, and physical work to answer the fourfold—spiritual, social, mental and physical—needs of young men and boys.

The Young Men's Christian Association, though relatively new to India, is spreading rapidly. The local Associations are autonomous and governed by local Boards of Directors. These Associations in Convention

elect a National Council which is responsible for the supervision and expansion of all forms of the Association work in India, Burma and Ceylon

Europeans.—Hostels, Institutes, Employment Bureaux.

Labourers in Mills — "Welfare" Work.

Rural Communities — "Rural Reconstruction" work embracing Co-operative Banking, Distribution, Cattle Insurance and Arbitration, Cottage Industries, and Adult Education in four selected Centres

A monthly magazine, the **YOUNG MEN OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON** is issued at Rs 28 0 per annum, including postage.

The work of the Association is carried out in the following manner:

FOUNDED IN 1894

The Headquarters of the National Council is 5, Russell Street, Calcutta. The officers are —

Patron — His Excellency the Earl of Willingdon, OM, GCSI, GCMG, GBE, Viceroy and Governor-General of India

President of the National Council — The Most Rev Dr Ross Westcott, Metropolitan of India.

General Secretary — B L Ralla Ram, BSc, B.A.

The Bombay Association now possesses four well-equipped buildings — Wodchouse Road, Lamington Road, Rebach Street, and Reynolds Road. The President is The Hon Mr Justice K. Bhabha and the General Secretary is Mr H W Bryant, MBE. In connection with the Association the following work is carried out:

The classes of people reached by the Indian YMCA and the lines of service it attempts to do for them may be stated as follows —

Generally — 1. **Literature** — Publication of original works and reprints six series

"Heritage of India," "Religious Quest of India," "Religious Life of India," "Builders of Modern India," "Education of India," "Heritage of Ceylon," "Women of India"

2. **Lecture Bureau** — Many thousands of slides on a wide variety of educational and recreational topics serving a clientele in over 100 centres in India

3. **Physical Training** Physical Director for schools and colleges, fostering playground movement, Olympics

Boys — Scouting, Boys' Clubs, Camps etc

Students — Hostels and Institutes in most University Centres

Indian students in Britain — Specially in London, Edinburgh and Glasgow

"Citizens" — (i.e., English-educated Indian, Ceylonese and Burmese) Reading Rooms, Libraries, Lectures, Group Conferences, Study-Circles, handling many subjects of vital interest — social, intellectual and religious

Soldiers — Institutes and Holiday Homes for British Soldiers in a number of centres including the N. W. Frontiers.

Anglo Indians — Hostels, Institutes, Employment Bureaux.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON — This Association founded in the year 1875 was organised nationally in 1896

The aims of the Association are —

at her religion may be, who
world-wide fellowship of the
lecture her sympathy with its
ture in its activities.
the patroness of the Association is H. F.
The Lady Willington

Traveller's and work is done in the large

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA.

The Association of British University Women in India was established in 1913. Its objects are—

(1) To facilitate Intercommunication and co-operation between women belonging to the universities of the United Kingdom, resident in India

(2) To provide a means of keeping in touch with the universities of the United Kingdom by communication with the British Federation of University Women, and otherwise

The Association of British University Women has two branches. The addresses of the Honorary Secretaries are as follows.—

Honorary Local Secretaries.

Bombay

Mrs C M Scott, Divisional Engineer's Quarters, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay

Punjab

Mrs Skemp, Race Course Road, Lahore.

The Delhi and ...

enacted

A valuable part of the work of the

ships from Great Britain and America which give free tuition, board and residence at the College to students for a degree year

Under-graduate House

This Association is Federated to the Federation of University Women in India, and thus forms one of the Units of the Indian Federation

Federation of University Women in India

Subscriptions—Each Unit pays capitation at Rs 25 per head

The Federation has Branches in Bombay, Lahore, Madras, Kodaikanal. Each Branch has its local Committee but as a whole

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES

Bombay	Mrs C. M. Scott,
	Miss I Baptist
Punjab	Mrs Skemp
Madras	Miss Joseph
Kodaikanal	Mrs C McClelland.

Honorary General Secretary: Mrs Doctor, Hiji Mansions Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay 6

should be made secretary who will Local Secretary to

Gulbanu J R. University Women in

President of the Association. Dr. Jai Dattar C Trany, M A, B A, 63, Peddar Hill, Bombay.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN INDIA.

Name of Club	Estab-lished	Club-house.	Subscription			Secretary
			Ent.	An-nual	Mon-thly.	
ABBOTTABAD .. ..	..	Abbottabad, N. W. F Provinces.	40	..	20	Capt F. L. Roberts
ADYAR	1890	Madras	75	12	6	C. Cayley.
AGRA	1863	Agra Cantonment ..	75	..	12	Capt D. O. Cook
ARMEDNAGAR	1889	.. ..	46	..	16	Major T. M. Ashton
AJMAL	1893	Lushai Hills, E. B. & Assam.	32	..	15	Capt E. G. Sutton.
AJMER	1883	Kabser Bagh	100	..	15	L. White
AKOLA	1870	Berar	100	..	15	L. S. Johnson
ALLAHABAD	1868	Allahabad	100	10	12	Major D. B. M. Rawbone
AMRACOTI .. ..	..	Amritsar	100	..	13	G. L. Watson, I.C.S.
AMRITSAR	1891	Amritsar	30	..	12	Walter Dawson.
BANGALORE, UNITED SERVICE.	1888	38, Residency Road	100	..	12	T. S. Kemmels
BARILLY	1893	Municipal Gardens ..	50	..	9	Major M. Hurford Jones I.A.
BARUAL	1861	Backergunj, Barisal ..	32	..	13	W. K. Hodgen
BARHACKPORE	1850	Grand Trunk Road, S Riverside.	50	..	15	J. Wilson
BASSERIN GYMKHANA..	1891	Fytche Street, Basseln, Burma.	50	..	11	A. H. Watson
BELOAUM	1884	Close to Race Course.	50	..	13	Major R. H. Coad.
BENARES .. ..	..	.. ..	20	..	18	J. Bolam
BENGAL	1827	33, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.	500	25	18	P. S. Cubitt
BENGAL UNITED SERVICE.	1845	29, Chowringhee Road.	150	20	16	H. Greenfield
BOMBAY	1862	Captnade Road ..	100	12	10	M. J. Dickins
BOMBAY GYMKHANA.	..	.. ..	75	6	9	A. W. Puttick.
BYCULLA	1833	Bellasis Road, Bombay	200	24	12	M. J. Hobbs, D.S.O., M.C.
CALCUTTA	1907	241, Lower Circular Road.	200	120	10	Hon Mr J. Ghosal, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Rtd) Mr. D. G. Anderson
CAWNPORE	1844	Cawnpore	50	..	10	G. Rose.
CHITTAGONG	1878	Pioneer H.H., Chittagong.	75	12	10	M. J. Garrett
CLUB OF CENTRAL INDIA	1895	Mhow	60	..	15	Lt R. L. Lane
CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA.	1885	Elphinstone Road, Poona.	200	12	10	J. H. Mitchell
COCHIN	1874	.. ..	100	18	10	B. H. Whitehorn
COCONADA	1856	Coconada	70	..	11	J. M. Balmforth
COIMBATORE	1868	Coimbatore	75	9	10	L. F. H. Gerrard
COONDOOR	1894	Coondoor, Nilgiris ..	50	12	6	A. K. Weld Downing
DACCA	1884	Dacca	50	..	20	C. W. Tandy Green
DALHOUSIE .. ..	..	Dalhousie, Punjab ..	..	15	7	W. L. Stevenson
DARJEELING	1868	Auckland Road	100	16	7 1/2	G. Wraugham Hardy.
DELHI	1898	Ludlow Castle, Delhi..	100	15	15	G. C. L. Wadley
IMPERIAL DELHI GYMKHANA.	..	Delhi	100	15	15	Capt E. France.

Name of Club	Est- blished	Club house	Subscription			Secretary
			Ent	An nuat	Mon thly	
JAYPOT	1887	Next to Public Gar- dens, Jaipur	50		12	Captain T Edmond.
MADRAS	1831	Mount Road, Madras.	250	20	12	J A Thomson
MADRAS COSMOPOLI TAN.	1873	Mount Road ..	150	24	8	Rao Bihadur Dr Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, M P
MALABAR	1834	Beach Road, Calicut.	100		12	
MUMBAI	1901		100	12	20	Major T C Bell, M P
MOOLTAN	1892	Mooltan	50		12	Major J M Mackenz R M C.
NALVITAL	1864	.. ..	100	12	10	Col J. de Gre o B R
OOTACAMUND ..	1840	Ootacamund. Nilgiri Hills	150	18	12	Major Arthur Johnson
ORIENT		Chowpaty, Bombay	150	72	8	Mr. I N. Mehta and Captain A. C. Richards
PEGU	1871	Prome Road, Rangoon	200	20	12	R O B Perrott
PESHAWAR	1863	Peshawar	50		12	Major E E Hille
PUNJAB	1879	Upper Mall, Lahore		15	12	Capt E. G. Sawley.
QUETTA	1879	Quetta	120		24	Major W H Presto.
RANGOON GYMNASIA	1874	Halpin Rd., Rangoon	75	6	10	R H Hugbesdon, M
RANGOON BOAT CLUB		Royal Lake, Rangoon	45	12	5	Edward Thomson.
RAJPUTANA	1880	Mount Abu	50		8	R. J Coupland.
ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB	1880	Apollo Bunder ..	300	18	12	Lt-Col C Colb, C.B.
ROYAL CALCUTTA TURF CLUB	1861	11, Russell Street ..	500	25		P V Duettll.
ROYAL WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.		Nasik	75	15	12	H. G Lang
SATCRDAY		7, Wood Street, Cal- cutta	175	12	12	E. P J. Ryan
SECUNDERABAD ..	1883	Secunderabad (Deccan)	50		14	Major H S Morris, M
SHILLONG	1878	Northbrook Road, Shillong	100	12	23	J C. Rutter.
SIALKOT		Sialkot, Punjab ..	32		21	Capt M. C. D. Stur
SIND	1911	Karachi	200	12	12	H L Walker
TAICHINOPOLY ..	1869	Cantonment	80	12	12	E. Geophegan.
TATTOORRY	1885	Tuticodin	50	6	10	R S Kemp Scriven
UNITED SERVICE CLUB	1866	Simla	100	12	12	Major L B Gra M P
UNITED SERVICE CLUB, LOCKHAW.	1861	Chatter Masnall Palace	100		12	A L. Mortimer.
UPPER BURWA ..	1889	Fort Dufferin, Man- dalay.	50	12	20	A Douglas Marshall
WESTERN INDIA TURF.		Bombay and Poona ..	150	24		C. C. Guillian I.
WILLINGDON SPORTS ..	1917	Clerk Road, Bombay.	500	120		W. Botterill
WHEELER LTD. ..	1863	The Mall, Meerut ..	50		15	Capt W Auer

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at the West End Hotel

BOMBAY: President M. H. Hanamont, M.A.
Honorary Secretary M. S. Mithani, M.A.

SINGAPORE President L. J. Goodman
Honorary Secretary Jos Lee, St Andrew's
School Every Wednesday at 1 p.m. at
the Adelphi Hotel

FEDERATED MALAY STATES

IPOH President Haji Mohamed Daud.
Honorary Secretary John Fectell, Gopeng
Road Every Wednesday at 1 p.m. at the
Grand Hotel

KLANG AND COAST President Goh Hock
Hant, J. P. Honorary Secretary C. J. H. Lowe
Every Tuesday at 5 p.m. at the Chinese
Merchants' Club

KUALALUMPUR President R. Boyd, M.C.
Honorary Secretary John Hauke, M.C. H.
Suleman Buildings Every Wednesday at
1 p.m. at the Majestic Hotel

SEREMBAN President H. P. Bryson, Honorary
Secretary S. S. Chelvanayagam, Circular
Road Corresponding Jt Honorary Secretary
C. G. Fry 4, Jalan Dato Akang Thursday,
1st at 7 p.m. 3rd at 8 p.m., at Rest House

THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

JAVA President Ir C. H. H. H.
Secretary J. A. C. De Kock van
Indische Postweg Every Thursday
at 10.15, Concordia
S. President Prof Dr C. D.
Honorary Secretary J. H. Dorman
ah Abang, 14b, Batavia Centrum,
Tuesday at 8.30 p.m., Hotel de

JAVA President Dr F.
Honorary Secretary Dr J.
de van Inhoffweg 18 Every
1.30 at Buitenzorg
AYA President O. van der
Honorary Secretary Dr C. van
Experiment 511 Every Wed-
nesday 8.30 p.m., Club Phoenix

JAVA President O. Jansen van
Honorary Secretary, C. R. de
Merrillan 3 Every Friday at 8 p.m.

BURMA

RANGOON, President Ra. Lwin
Secretary L. Ritchie Vincent
day at 1 p.m. at the Strand Hotel

THAYETMO President U. Than
R.C.S. Honorary Secretary T. A. A. A.
tary, District Council Thayetmo Every
Saturday at 5 p.m. at the Rotary Club
House,

CEYLON

COLOMBO President The Bishop of Colombo
Honorary Secretary R. A. James, P.O. Box
85 Colombo Every Thursday at 1 p.m. at
the Grand Oriental Hotel

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

MALACCA President T. C. Martin, Honorary

MALANG JAYA President Dr J. P. de Jong
Honorary Secretary L. S. A. M. von Rumer,
Rampel 15 Every Wednesday at 8 p.m.,
Soc Concordia

MELAN, SUMATRA President S. J. Schoorl

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Bengal Ecclesiastical Department.

Westcott, Most Rev Foss, D.D.

Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan
India, Burma and Ceylon

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Birch, Ven'ble Ormonde Winstanley, M.C.

Archdeacon of Calcutta and Chaplain
John's Church, Calcutta.

Thomson, Rev Thomas Albert

(On leave)

Williams, Rev Henry Frank Fulford, M.A.

(On leave)

Wilkinson, Rev Ernest Roland, M.A.

(On leave)

Lee, Rev Canon Percy Erskine, M.A.

Chaplain St Stephen's, Kidderpore

Young, Rev. Ernest Joseph, B.A.

Chaplain Fort William, Calcutta

Higham, Rev Philip, B.A.

Chaplain, Shillong, Assam

Pearson, Rev. Canon Cyril Greenwood, M.A.

(On leave)

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Boulton Rev Walter, M.A.

Chaplain Darjeeling with Lebong

Tucker, Rev G. E. B.Sc.

Metropolitan's Chaplain

Cowham The Rev Arthur Gerard, M.A.

Chaplain, Barrackpore

Tilney-Bassett, The Rev Hugh Francis Emma,

Chaplain, Dinapore.

M.A.
Trotman, The Rev Lionel William, M.A.

Chaplain Kasauli, Punjab

Halliday, The Rev Sydney Lang

On leave from 4th December 1934 for 3 months and 21 days.

Garrod, The Rev William Francis

Chaplain, Faera (Lent by the Diocese of Lucknow)

Assam Ecclesiastical Department.

CHAPLAINS

Hilliam, The Rev. Philip, M A	Shillong	} Paid from All India Grant.
Mathew, The Rev. F. W.	.. ..	Lakhimpur
Waite, The Rev. A. B. A.	.. ..	Sikhar
Wylis, The Rev. F. B. A.	.. ..	Subsagar

Bihar and Orissa Ecclesiastical Department.

CHAPLAINS.

Halliday, Rev. S. L.	.. ..	Chaplain at Bishkpur
Tidney Bassett, Rev. H. F. E.	.. ..	Chaplain Dinapore

ADDITIONAL CLERGY

Perfect, Rev. H.	.. ..	Bhadrupur
Morgen, Rev. D. J.	.. ..	Mooghur and Jamalpur
Judah, Rev. E. Helsted	.. ..	Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga
Bewsher, Rev. Robert	.. ..	Hanchi
Beasley, Rev. J. S.	Cuttack

Burma Ecclesiastical Department.

Vacant	Bishop of Rangoon
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SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Anderson, The Ven'ble Nicol Keith	(On leave)
Park, The Ven'ble William Robert, C. E., O. B. E.	Archdeacon Rangoon and Bishop's Commissary (Also in charge of the Rangoon Diocese and Chaplain Rangoon Cantonment)
Thursfield, Rev. Gerald Arthur Richard	.. ..	Chaplain Rangoon Cathedral.
Delahay, Rev. William	.. ..	(On leave)
Lee, Rev. Arthur Oldfield Norris	.. ..	Chaplain, Myingyo

JUNIOR CHAPLAIN

Stevenson, Rev. George E.	Chaplain Mingaladon Cantonment
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CHAPLAIN OF PROBATION

Higginbotham, Rev. William Harold Spencer	Chaplain Mandalay
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Central Provinces Ecclesiastical Department.

Wood, The Right Rev. Alex. M. A., F. H. D., D. D.	Lord Bishop of Nagpur
Martin, Ven'ble Frederick William, M. A.	.. ..	Archdeacon of Nagpur
Day, Rev. Edward Ridlay, M. A.	.. ..	Chakrata U. P.
Warrington, Rev. Guy Wilson, M. A.	.. ..	(On leave)
Strentfield, Rev. S. F., B. A.	.. ..	Garrison Chaplain, Jabulpore.
Sanders, Rev. Harold Martin, M. A.	.. ..	(On leave)
Eastwick, Rev. Rowland, B. A.	.. ..	2nd Garrison Chaplain
Gash, Rev. I. J.	.. ..	Kamptee
Williams, Rev. W. P., B. A.	.. ..	Nasirabad
Heber Clare, Rev.	.. ..	Central India, Mhow.

Madras Ecclesiastical Department.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Waller Right Rev. Edward Harry Mansfield, D. D.	.. ..	Lord Bishop of Madras
Crichton, Rev. Walter Richard	.. ..	Archdeacon

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Edmonds, Rev. Canon Herbert James, M. A.	.. ..	Chaplain of Dootaramund.
Mortlock, Rev. A. G.	.. ..	Chaplain, St. George's Cathedral, Madras
Langdale-Smith, Rev. Richard Marmaduke, B. A.	.. ..	Chaplain, Wellington
Trench, Rev. Albert Charles, M. C.	.. ..	Chaplain, Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore.
Coldman, Rev. A. T.	.. ..	Chaplain, St. Thomas Mount

MADRAS ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—*contd*

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Hayward, Rev W G
Wilson, Rev G A
Clarke, Rev. M
White, Rev Jack
Fry, Rev E. H
James Phys, R

Chaplain, St George's Cathedral
Chaplain St Mary's Church, Fort St George
Garrison Chaplain, Fort St George
Chaplain Bolarum
Chaplain (On leave)
Chaplain, Trinulgherry

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

McLean, Rev L
Short, Rev G M D

Presidency Senior Chaplain, Madras
Chaplain, St Andrew's Church, Bangalore

North-West Frontier Ecclesiastical Department.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

3rd

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Devlin, Rev T S
Bradbury, Rev J H
Nicholl Rev E M
Lawrence Rev G
Sallybury Rev Dr
Rose, Rev T F
Morgan, Rev B I

Chaplain of Kohat
Chaplain of Nowshera
Chaplain of Peshiwar
Chaplain of Razmak
Chaplain of Abbottabad
Assistant Chaplain Peshiwar
Chaplain of Risalpur

Punjab Ecclesiastical Department.

Barnes The Right Rev George Dunstford, M A,
C12 OBL VD

Lahore Bishop of Lahore

Carden The Ven ble H C M A

(On leave)

McKelvie Rev Robert Fritz Stanley, D D

(On leave)

Lister Rev Canon J G M A

Amrits

Marshall Rev Canon Norman Edwyn, M A

Rawalpindi

Johnston Rev Canon G F M A

Karachi

Deyouck The Ven ble R C M A

Lahore Archbishop of Lahore

Tambling Rev J G H

(On leave ex India)

Henderson Rev Eric David M A

Judunier

Gorris, Rev L M TH L

(On leave ex India)

Jones Rev U W, M A

West Ridge Rawalpindi

Storrs Fox Rev E A, M A

Murree

Nicholl, Rev E M M A, M C

Peshiwar

McKenzie, Rev D S, M A

New Delhi

Morgan, Rev B I, M A

Risalpur

Evers, Rev M S, M A, M C

Quetta

Devlin Rev T S, M A

Kohat

Salisbury, Rev. Mark M D

Abbottabad

Waterbury, Rev F G, M D

Dalhouse

Bartels, Rev B C, M A

Hyderabad (Sind)

United Provinces Ecclesiastical Department.

Saunders, The Right Rev Charles John Godfrey, M A, Bishop of Lucknow, Headquarters, Allahabad

Hill, The Ven ble Sydney Alfred, M A, Archdeacon of Lucknow, Headquarters, N T

Westmacott, M, V D, Barr at Law, Registrar of the Diocese of Lucknow, Headquarters, Calcutta

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Hill, The Ven ble Sydney Alfred, M A, Naml Tal
Coburn, The Rev Canon Clifford John, M A, On leave preparatory to retirement
Talbot, The Rev Alfred Dixon, (On leave)
Maynard, The Rev Bertram Martin, A A C, (On leave)
Broughton, The Rev Arthur Hardwick, M A, Dehra Dun.

Assam Ecclesiastical Department.

CHAPLAINS

Islam, The Rev. Philip, M A	Shillong	} Paid from All India Grant
Mathew, The Rev F W	Lakhimpur	
Maute, The Rev A, B A	Silchar	
Myld, The Rev F, B A	Subsagar	

Bihar and Orissa Ecclesiastical Department.

CHAPLAINS

Whitday, Rev S L	Chaplain of Bankipore
Wheeler Bassett, Rev H F C	Chaplain Dinapore.

ADDITIONAL CLERGY

Whitfield, Rev H	Bhagalpur
Wingen, Rev D J	Monghyr and Jamalpur
Wish, Rev Ethelred	Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.
Wishner, Rev Robert	Ranchi
Wistley, Rev J S	Cuttack

Burma Ecclesiastical Department.

Wheat	Bishop of Rangoon
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SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Anderson, The Ven ble Nicol Keith	(On leave)
Arkwright, The Ven ble William Robert, C I E, B B E	Archdeacon Rangoon and Bishop's Com- missary (Also in charge of the Rangoon Diocese and Chaplain, Rangoon Canton- ment)
Burnfield, Rev Gerald Arthur Richard	Chaplain Rangoon Cathedral.
Clabray, Rev. William	(On leave)
Dee, Rev. Arthur Oldfield Norris	Chaplain, Mawmyo

JUNIOR CHAPLAIN

Devonson, Rev George D	Chaplain Mingaladon Cantonment
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CHAPLAIN OF PROBATION

Edginton, Rev William Harold Spencer	Chaplain Mandalay
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Central Provinces Ecclesiastical Department.

Good, The Right Rev. Alex, M A, F R D, D D	Lord Bishop of Nagpur
OSB	
Hartley, Ven ble Frederick William, M A	Archdeacon of Nagpur
Hay, Rev Edward Edwile, M A	Chikita U P
Harrington, Rev. Guy Wilson, M A	(On leave)
Hartfield, Rev S F, B A	General Chaplain, Jabburpore.
Hunters, Rev Harold Martin, M A	(On leave)
Hutwick, Rev Rowland, B A	2nd Garrison Chaplain
Hugh, Rev I J	Kamptee
Williams Rev W F, M A	Nagardad
Heber Clare Rev	Central India, Mhow.

Madras Ecclesiastical Department.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Haller, Right Rev Edward Harry Mansfield, D D	Lord Bishop of Madras
Highton Rev Walter Richard	Archdeacon

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Hemonds, Rev Canon Hebert James, M A	Chaplain of Ootacamund
Hortlock, Rev. A G	Chaplain, St George's Cathedral, Madras
Hugdale Smith, Rev Richard Marmaduke, M A	Chaplain, Wellington
Hutch, Rev. Albert Charles, M C	Chaplain, Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore.
Holman, Rev A T.	Chaplain, St. Thomas' Mount.

MADRAS ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—contd

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Hayward, Rev W G
 Wilson, Rev G A
 Clarke, Rev M
 White, Rev Jack
 Iry, Rev E H
 James Phvs, R

Chaplain, St George's Cathedral
 Chaplain, St Mary's Church, Fort St George
 Garrison Chaplain, Fort St George
 Chaplain, Bolarum
 Chaplain (On leave)
 Chaplain, Trimulgherry

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

McLean, Rev L
 Short, Rev G M D

Presidency Senior Chaplain, Madras
 Chaplain, St Andrew's Church, Bangalore

North-West Frontier Ecclesiastical Department.

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

And

JUNIOR CHAPLAINS

Devlin, Rev T S
 Bralbury, Rev J H
 Nicholl, Rev E M
 Lawrence, Rev G
 Kallabury, Rev Dr
 Rose, Rev T P
 Morgan, Rev B I

Chaplain of Kohat
 Chaplain of Nowshera
 Chaplain of Peshawar
 Chaplain of Razmak
 Chaplain of Abbottabad
 Assistant Chaplain Peshawar
 Chaplain of Risalpur

Punjab Ecclesiastical Department.

Barnes, The Right Rev George Dunsford, M A,

Lahore Bishop of Lahore

CIE OBE VD

Carden, The Venble H C, M A

(On leave)

McKellie, Rev Robert Fritz Stanley D D

(On leave)

Lister, Rev Canon J G M A

Ambala

Marshall, Rev Canon Norman Llewellyn M A

Rawalpindi

Johnston, Rev Canon G F M A

Karachi

DeVosch, The Venble B C D M A

Lahore Archbishop of Lahore

Taunblin, Rev F G H

(On leave ex India)

Rehman, Rev Eric Davis M A

Jullundur

Gorrie, Rev L M TH L

(On leave ex India)

Jones, Rev G W B A

West Ridge, Rawalpindi

Storrs Cox, Rev E A M A

Mirres

Nicholl, Rev E M M A M A

Peshawar

McKenzie, Rev D S, M A

New Delhi

Morgan, Rev B I M A

Risalpur

Evers, Rev M S M A M A

Quetta

Devlin, Rev T S, M A

Kohat

Salisbury, Rev Mark, LL D

Abbottabad

Waterbury, Rev E G, B D

Dilhouse

Bartels, Rev R C, B A

Hyderabad (Sind)

United Provinces Ecclesiastical Department.

Saunders, The Right Rev Charles John Godfrey, Bishop of Lucknow, Headquarters, Allahabad

Pill, The Venble Sydney Alfred, M A

Archdeacon of Lucknow, Headquarters, Naini

Westmacott, R, V D, Barrister at Law

Tal Registrar of the Diocese of Lucknow, Headquarters, Calcutta

SENIOR CHAPLAINS

Pill, The Venble Sydney Alfred, M A

Naini Tal

Cohn, The Rev Canon Clifford John, M A

On leave preparatory to retirement.

Talbot, The Rev Alfred Dixon

(On leave)

Maynard, The Rev Bertram Martin, A B C

(On leave)

Broughton, The Rev Arthur Harcourt, M A

Dehra Dun

UNITED PROVINCES ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT—*contd.*SENIOR CHAPLAINS—*contd.*

Riggs, The Rev. Arthur Cecil Pictoni, M.A.	..	Ranikhet (Almora)
Harc, The Rev. Canon Arthur Neville, M.A.	..	Fyzabad
Patrick, The Rev. Alexander, M.A.	..	Jhansi
Porter, The Rev. John, L.T.S.	..	Agra
Douglas, The Rev. Percy Sholto, M.A.	..	Muttra
Southern, The Rev. Gerald Holte Brucebridge, M.A.	..	Allahabad Garrison
Luckman, The Rev. Sydney, M.A.	..	Cawnpore
Burn, The Rev. John Humphrey, M.A.	..	(On leave)

Methodist Church.

BENGAL.

Reynell, The Rev. Arthur Jesse	Senior Methodist Chaplain in India, New Delhi
Irost, The Rev. George Leveley, Hon. C.F.	Rawalpindi
Kerr, The Rev. Robert Thomas, Hon. C.F.	Lahore
Poad, The Rev. Frank Edger	Meerut
Kelly, The Rev. John Dwyer, Hon. C.F.	Quetta
Thorpe, The Rev. Percival Edward	Mhow
Glanville, The Rev. J. E.	On leave
Wright, The Rev. Raymond B., M.A.	Jhansi
Dryson, The Rev. G. M.	Jubbulpore
Caunter, Rev. J. Govett	Peshawar
Clifford, The Rev. F. Wesley	Calcutta
Rolfe, The Rev. Herbert E.	Lucknow

MADRAS.

Whitbread, The Rev. Arthur	Secunderabad
Hopkins, The Rev. Leonard J.	Bangalore

BOMBAY.

Cullwick, The Rev. William Edward, Hon. C.F.	Bombay
Munro, The Rev. James Henry, Hon. C.F.	Kirkee

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

With regard to numbers, the *Catholic Directory of India* gives the following tables—

	1911	1921	1931
1. British India and Indian States—			
(a) Latin Rites ..	1,614,620	1,851,409	2,161,913
(b) Syriac Rites ..	364,687	440,493	549,981
2. French India ..	25,912	25,480	25,492
3. Portuguese India ..	296,149	283,741	326,600
Total, India ..	2,301,348	2,600,117	3,067,981
4. Ceylon ..	322,163	391,936	394,023
Total, India and Ceylon ..	2,623,509	2,970,103	3,462,074

NOTE (1):—In 1860, the total for India and Ceylon was 1,170,834. In 1880 it had risen to 1,610,293 and in 1900 to 2,201,674.

NOTE (2):—In 1860 there were 1,504 priests. In 1921 there were 3,155. In 1931 there were 4,623.

The Catholic community as thus existing is composed of the following elements:—

- (1) The "Syrian" Christians of the Malabar Coast, traditionally said to have been converted by the Apostle St. Thomas. They were brought under allegiance to the Pope by the Portuguese in 1599, and placed first under Jesuit bishops and then under Carmelite Vicar Apostolic. They are at present ruled by an Archbishop and three suffragan Bishops of their own Syriac rite.
- (2) Converts of the Portuguese missionaries from 1500 and onwards starting from Goa and working in the south of the peninsula and up the west coast, Ceylon, Bengal, etc.
- (3) European immigrants at all times, including British troops.
- (4) Modern converts from Hinduism and Animism in recent mission centres.
- (5) Recent converts from the Jacobite community in Malabar, of which 2 Bishops, 50 priests and some 10,000 lately have been "united" to the Catholic Church.

The Portuguese mission enterprise, starting after

The archbishopric of Calcutta, with suffragan bishoprics of Ranchi, Dacca, Chittagong, Krishnagar, Dinajpur, Patna and Shillong and the Prefecture Apostolic of Sikkim.

The archbishopric of Pondicherry (French), with suffragan bishoprics of Mysore, Coimbatore, Kumbakonam, Salem and Malacca.

The archbishopric of Simla, with suffragan bishopric of Lahore and the Prefecture Apostolic of Kashmir.

The archbishopric of Verapoly, with suffragan bishoprics of Quilon, Kottar and Vayipattam.

The archbishopric of Colombo (Ceylon), with suffragan bishoprics at Kandy, Galle, Jaffna and Trincomalee.

Three Vicariates Apostolic and one Prefecture Apostolic of Burma.

Under the Sacred Congregation of Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs —

The archbishopric of Goa and Damaon (having some extension into British territory) with suffragan bishoprics at Cochim and Mylapore (both in British territory).

Under the Sacred Congregation of Oriental Churches —

The archbishopric of Ernakulam, with suffragan bishoprics of Changanacherry, Kottayam and Trichur.

Immediately subject to the Holy See —

The archbishopric of Trivandrum, with suffragan bishopric of Tiruvella.

Under the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide —

The archbishopric of Agra, with suffragan bishoprics of Allahabad and Aynere.

The archbishopric of Bombay, with suffragan bishoprics of Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Trichinopoly and Tuticorin, and the Vicariates of Ahmedabad and Karachi.

(most
ation
major
church,
etc.)

and probation. This, while keeping down
cord, has the advantage of
- led results

Holy See is represented by
legate Apostolic of the East Indies
resides at Bangalore. At present this pos
occupied by the Most Rev. Archbishop Clerk
D.D., appointed in 1931.

except for infants or at point of death, is
administered except after careful instruction

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Church of Scotland and the United|rian community now numbers over 1400

ndars, Wardha, and Amravati; Raj. Hospitals, in Madras, Nagpur, Ajmer, and
ana, where the extensive work in Jaipur From the days of Duff in Calcutta

BAPTIST SOCIETIES.

pagation of the Faith and of the Holy Childhood, helped out by private or other donations secured from home by the different local mis-

and probation. This, while keeping down record, has the advantage of guaranteeing solid results.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian community now numbers over 140

<p>1. Bhandara, Wardha, and Amraoti; Raj- putana, where the extensive work in- stituted by the United Presbyterians in 1860 is now carried on from centres.</p>	<p>Hospitals, in Madras, Nagpur, Ajmer, and Jaipur. From the days of Duff in Calcutta</p>
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The work falls into three main evangelistic, medical, and educational. Christian community has been org

BAPTIST SOCIETIES

The great work of the Mission continues to be evangelistic and the training of the native preachers and Bible Women, and extends to many races and languages, the most important of which, in Burma, has been the practical transformation of the Karens whose language has been reduced to writing by the Mission. The work in Assam embraces 9 different languages and large efforts are made amongst the employees of the tea plantations. The Mission Press at Rangoon is the largest and finest in Burma.

In the year 1912 the field staff numbered 387 missionaries, 6,876 indigenous workers. There were 2,332 organized Churches of which 1,919 were self-supporting (church members numbered 250,964). In the 2,414 Sunday Schools were enrolled 9,949 pupils. The Mission conducted 2,739 schools of all grades, one of which being Jivison College, Rangoon.

for carpentering, iron work and motor mechanics. The Vernacular Press of this mission printed the first literature in the Santali language.

Secretary—Mr W. S. Dunn, Bhudrak, Orissa.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST TELUGU MISSION—Was commenced in the year 1836, and covers large parts of Nellore, Guntur, Kistna, and Kurnool Districts, parts of the Deccan and an important work in Madras, and the surrounding vicinity. Its main work is evangelism, but there are also Educational and Medical institutions of importance. Industrial departments are

mission maintains a Theological Seminary at

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST ARAM MISSION,

Secretary—Rev T. Wathne, Ongole, Guntur District.

THE AUSTRALIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION—(Incorporated) Embracing the societies

Treasurer and Corresponding Secretary Mrs Marion H. Burnham Grahett, 4322nd.

Secretary Judd Conant. The Rev. W. G. Coda, P. O. Dan Din Mission House, P. O. 404, Dist. Mysore.

INDIAN BAPTIST MISSION—Has 21 missionaries and 223 Indian workers. Churches at Salem, Namad and Districts. Communicants number 67,000; churches 54; elementary with 2,000 pupils.

and Secretary Rev. D. Morling, Tanjavur District.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES.

a Divinity College at Ahmedabad, and a Mission Press at Surat. The Mission has made a specialty of Farm Colonies, of which there are about a score in connection with it, most of them thriving.

The Junete Tribes Mission with 7 missionaries is a branch of the activities of the above, working in the Feroz Mahals and Rewa Kantha districts with Farm Colonies attached.

Secretary Rev. George Wilson, R.A., Ahmedabad.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA—The Sikot Mission of this Church was established at Sikot in the Punjab in 1855. It is now carrying on work in ten civil districts in the Punjab and two in the

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General Secretary Rev H C Chambers, D D
ordon College, Rawalpindi

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION opera-

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three

Medical Work—Seven Hospitals, twenty-
four Dispensaries

Evangelistic Work—131 Sunday schools,
with an attendance of 11,501 pupils. Contri-
butions for church and evangelistic work, on
the part of the Indian church Rs. 71,224

headquarters at Jhansi in the U P and the
Central India Section known as the Southern
Bhil field

numbers and influence

Secretary of Council of A P Missions in
India—Rev J L. Dicks, D D, Lawton, N
Belita Dun, U P

Secretary, North India Mission Rev W L
Allison, B A, D D, Gwalior, C I

Secretary, Punjab Mission Rev J B Weir
M A, Luning Hall, Lahore

Secretary, Western India Mission—Rev
H B Updegraff, M A, D D, Nipani, Belgaum
District.

THE NEW ZEALAND PRESBYTERIAN MISSION—
Commenced as recently as 1910 at Jagadhri
Punjab.

Secretary—Miss B J Handie, Jagadhri,
Dist. Amballa.

There are five organised and 3 unorganised
churches with 72 communicant members
and a baptized community of over 1,300

Secretary—Thomas Dwyer, M R C S (Lond),
M R C I (Ld) Jhabat, Dist Dohad, Central India

Activities include Anglo-vernacular middle
schools for both boys and girls and hostels for
Christian pupils in each. There is also an
orphanage for children under school age.

10,000 patients.

Secretary: Rev F. J. Sandy, Durthang, Aijal | India

Secretary—Rev W. H. Farrar, Amb.

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES.

Madura Mission Sanjam consists of over forty members more than half of whom by constitution be Indians. The Secretary of the Madura Mission Sanjam is A. Dudley, Tirumangalam.

AMERICAN COLLEGE, MADURA.—The American College, then located at Pasumalai, was affiliated with the University of Madras and Grade College in 1841. In 1901

as staff numbers 87, Indian
Organized Churches 520,
25,311 and Christian Com-

Secretary — Rev E A Ollila, Ghum, D II
Railway

THE LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY — Com-
menced work in India in 1798 and occupies 3
centres in N India, 12 in S India and 7 in
Burma. The Mission engages in every
form of Missionary activity

16, Ashutosh Mukerji Road, Calcutta

South India — Secretary and Treasurer — Rev
George Parker, M A, B D, 18, Laville Road,
Bangalore

Deputy Superintendent — Rev J C Jackson,
Ramlators, Lenares Cantonment U P

ALL-INDIA MISSIONS.

Secretary—J. W. Stothard.

upwards of 2000.

THE AMERICAN CHURCHES OF GOD MISSION—Has four missionaries at Bogra, one at Khasa, Janpur, Bogra District, Bengal, and two at Ulubaria, Howrah District.

Executive Secretary—Rev H W Cover, M.A., Bogra, U B R.

Recording Secretary—Rev A. E. Myers, M.A., Ulubaria, Howrah Dist.

THE INDIA CHRISTIAN MISSION—Founded in 1897, has 41 Organised Churches, 17 Missionaries, 33 stations, 1,759 Communicants, 51 Priests, one Industrial School and one Lillore District, also Station near Bangalore, S India, young people of mixed parentage via Almora, U P stations also Mulpotha, Uia Province and

an important feature of the work of the Mission is the measure of successful medical treatment wherever

—Rev Arnold Paynter, Champa, Almorah, U P and Mrs A J Paynter, Nuwara Elyia, Ceylon.

THE CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE MISSION—Has its headquarters for India at Lukhiana, Beas, where it has a Boys' Boarding School in Chikhl, 14 miles from Lukhiana there is a Girls' Boarding School. At present

—P. D. Morris, Esq. P. O. Church Lane, Hon. Treasurer, Bombay.—R. C. Lowndes, Esq., C. O. Messrs Killek, Nixon & Co, Bombay. The General Secretary of the Mission is Mr W H P Anderson, 7, Bloomsbury Square, London, W C. The Secretary for India is Mr. A. Donald Miller, Farukia, Bihar.

THE NAZARENE MISSIONARY UNION—The Society commenced its work in 1800, and now has 19 out-stations in the Districts, with a staff of 40 European and 2 Indian Missionaries and 40 other Indian workers. The Mission maintains 1 Hospital, 1 Girls' Orphanage, 1 Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School with Carpentry industrial department, 1 M E School with 200 pupils. Communicants number 80. Secretary, Lukhiana, Beas, Punjab.

THE TIBETAN MISSION—Has 3 Missionaries with headquarters at Darjeeling, and Tibet as its objective. Secretary—Miss J Ferguson, Darjeeling.

Secretary—Dr R C Duncan.

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Working in the British and Hills. It is the missionary effort of Christians of Tinnevely. There are 8,020 Telugu Christians in 185 villages. The Society publishes monthly *The Missionary* containing information about the work in both the hills. Secretary—Rev. D. David Palumcottah.

—Surawad (U P), North Kanara, Murugan and Karmala, Talukas (Bombay), Pirkal Taluk (Cantonment).

THE MISSION TO LEPER

Address—N. M. S. Building, Rajapettah,
Madras

THE AMERICAN MENNONITE MISSION—
Established 1899, works in the C. Provinces,

Seventh-day Adventist
India (J. S. James,
Office Address, 6, Dhond
Nasik District

Seventh-Day Adventist Mission—Burma
(J. L. Christian, Superintendent) Office
Address 30, Doyle Road, Rangoon Canton-
ment, Burma

Secretary—Rev Carl Wyder, Ellichpur, Berar,
C. P.

Seventh-day Adv
India (G. G.
Office Address

Seventh-day Adv
India (G. C.
Office Address

Seventh day Adv
(E. M. Meier, Superintendent) Office
Address 19, Cunningham Road, Bangalore

Secretary—A. A. ... Bangalore

THE NORTHERN CHRISTIAN HOME MISSION—

Light physicians, one maternity worker,
C. M. B. and a number of qualified nurses are
employed, regular medical work being conducted
at thirty-two stations

At Benares there is an
training institution for learning
metal and carpentry trades. It is
young men but a few English, or
young men have received training
are some out stations. Director
Norton, Illinois, Peoria District
Norton who opened the North
and who was Secretary of the
while on a visit to America. His
a under his widow, Mrs. W. H.

Ladies' Societies.

ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION—

Executive Secretary — Rev H W Cover, M.A.
Bogers, F.B.R.

Recording Secretary — Rev A L Myers, B.A.,
Ulubaria, Howrah Dist.

An important feature of the work of the Mission is the measure of successful medical

Directors — Rev Arnold Faynter, Champawat, Almora, U.P. and Mrs A L Faynter, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

Hon Treasurer, Bombay — R U Lowndes, Esq., 110 Mc-Grath Killick, Nixon & Co, Bombay.

The General Secretary of the Mission is Mr W H P Anderson 7 Bloomsbury Square. Secretary for India is Mr A

MissioNARY Union
1 Society commenced
in 1900 and now

Bombay, India.

THE HYPHENAL FAITH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION — Has five missionaries in India: Rev. S V Christensen, Rev and Mrs W Brown, and Rev R A Dodd at Adra Railway, and Miss L. K. Smith at Richmondpur, Mumbham District.

THE TIBETAN MISSION — Has 3 missionaries with headquarters at Darjeeling, and Tibet as its objective. *Secretary* — Miss J Ferguson, Darjeeling.

Secretary — Lady Maria Hospital, Bogaba P. O., Champaran District.

THE HANAL MEDICAL MISSION, affiliated with the Regions Beyond Missionary Union has 1 Hospital at Raxaul, Champaran District, with 1 married European Doctor, 2 European Nursing Sisters, and 7 Indian workers.

Secretary — Dr H C Duttan.

THE NATIONAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF

Address—N. M. S. Building, Rajapettah,
Madras.

THE AMERICAN MENNONITE MISSION.—
Established 1899, works in the C. Province.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Western
India (J. S. James, Superintendent) Office
Address 6, Dhondy Road, Devli,
Nasik District

Seventh Day Adventist Mission—Burma
(J. L. Christian, Superintendent) Office
Address 30, Voyle Road, Rangoon Canton-
ment, Burma

Seventh-day Adventist
India (G. G. L.)
Office Address 17,

Seventh day Adventist
India (G. C. L.)
Office Address 17,

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—South India
(E. M. Meleem, Superintendent) Office
Address 19 Cunningham Road, Bangalore

Mission—Established 1890 in the C. P. and
Berar, has a mission staff of 15, Indian workers
20, Churches 8, Communicants 327, Christian
Community 560, 2 Boarding schools with 62
boarders and 2 elementary schools

Secretary—Rev Carl Wyder, Ellichpur, Berar,
C. P.

Up to 1,000
Secretary—N. F. Silsbee, 7, Pottery Road,
Bangalore

Ladies' Societies.

THE LADIES' SOCIETY AND MEDICAL MISSION—

states, where hand loom cloth is made.

There are 169 members and 1,332 adherents.

Mission Secretary,

Church Secretary,

Sohagpur, C. P.

THE AMERICAN

Secretary—Rev G A Bjork, B.D.,
Chhindwara, C. P.

Lutheran Societies

THE INDIA MISSION OF THE UNITED
LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA—Commonwealth

At
S
in
F
Me

President of Andhra Evangelical Lutheran
Church Rev J R Pink, Nentichintala, Guntur
District

THE EVANGELICAL NATIONAL MISSIONARY
SOCIETY OF STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN—A Church
of Sweden Society, founded in 1826 occupies the
Districts of Sangor, Betul, and Chhindwara in

President—His Rev H Eriksson, D. D.,
Palladam, Coimbatore District

LEIPZIG EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN MISSION—
European staff 14, Schools 10, Teaching staff
88, Pupils boys 1,265 and girls 800.

President—Rev R Frueh, D. D., Kulpauk,
Madras

MISSIONS—
boys 15

CHURCH—
3 Indian
workers
100
boys

President—Rt. Rev J Sandegren, M A, Mission of the United Provinces and Behar
D.D., L.V.O., Bishop of Tranquebar, Trich- and Orissa, the German Evangelical Lutheran
nopoly Mission of Ranchi, Behar and Orissa, The

General Secretary The Rev George C
 Mission 23 other teachers, 10 boarding schools

General Secretary The Rev George C
 Schroeder, Virudhunager, Ramnad District, South
 India

Methodist Church.

THE METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY com-
 menced work in India, in 1817 The Mission
 in India apart from Ceylon is organised into

one
 dioc
 line

also

The governing body of the Church is the

fact, however, it was the Mohammedans and the caste distinctions with Muhammadan, District Burat

The publishing interests of the Church are represented by the Lucknow Press at Lucknow doing work in Hindi and other vernaculars issued cover the interests of the Bible and the educational Witness, the Junior Methodist Education being in English, Hindi, and other issued in several of the vernaculars

THE SALVATION ARMY

The work of the Salvation Army in India, Burmah Command with Headquarters at

directly responsible in quarters in London. The area in this Territory is the Punjab, India. The Territory is

prevalent disease is extensively carried on, both in the Punjab and the U. P.

A number of settlements for the reformation of "Criminal Tribes" are under the command of the Salvation Army in the United Provinces (where this important reformatory work commenced) and also in the Punjab progress has been made. A special has also been opened in the Andamans the last few years

Northern Territory, with Headquarters at Calcutta.
Western Territory, with Headquarters at Bombay.
Malabar and Telugu Territory, with Headquarters at Madras.
Southern Territory, with Headquarters at Travancore in Travancore State.
Ceylon Territory, with Headquarters at Colombo.
Eastern Territory, with Headquarters at Calcutta.

Social Institutions

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management and general care exercised at the Hospital

A new...

Madras and Telugu Territory.—This Territory comprises the city of Madras and work situated in the...

with that... and...
 ntral Prison...
 weekly are attended with

Territorial Commander: Colonel Herbert B...

General Secretary: Brigadier H. H. Rawson

The South India Territory—The South (India) Territory embraces the whole of Travancore which has a population of more than 5,000,000, the work penetrating Cochin State in the North and the Tinnevely District of British India in the South.

...has recently been launched and is making a splendid contribution toward the spiritual and social advancement of women and the general betterment of the people

Territorial Headquarters: The Salvation Army, Kuttavayal, Travancore

Territorial Commander: Lieut. Colonel Sir John (Mrs. Trueman)

Chief Secretary: Lieut. Colonel Anand Singh (Bowler)

Laws and the Administration of Justice.

It is a common mistake to suppose that the laws of a country are the same as the laws of nature. The laws of nature are the laws of the physical world, and are the same everywhere. The laws of a country are the laws of the human world, and are different in different countries. The laws of a country are the laws of the human mind, and are the same in all countries. The laws of a country are the laws of the human body, and are the same in all countries. The laws of a country are the laws of the human soul, and are the same in all countries. The laws of a country are the laws of the human spirit, and are the same in all countries. The laws of a country are the laws of the human heart, and are the same in all countries. The laws of a country are the laws of the human mind, and are the same in all countries. The laws of a country are the laws of the human body, and are the same in all countries. The laws of a country are the laws of the human soul, and are the same in all countries. The laws of a country are the laws of the human spirit, and are the same in all countries. The laws of a country are the laws of the human heart, and are the same in all countries.

as every man is personal to their health (machinery of the country)

After a discussion on this subject in the Legislative Assembly in September 1921, the following motion was adopted:—"That in The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts styled courts of session and courts of magis-

the chartered High Courts of the Bombay High Court in 1871 there were 24 advocates, of whom 10 were Indian. In 1911, attached to them were 150 advocates, 130 were Indian, and 20 were English and the difference was that the latter were appointed during the period since 1914 both Indian and of Indian descent.

ficers.

India has its own law. Member of Council are drafted in this the Council the private Government of India of Bengal, who is in, is the leader of the is nominated a member legislative Council. In by the Standing Council Solicitor. There are in the Crown and for Bombay and Madras, as is attached to the Secretary and an from the service the Bengal Council and besides a (ant) and a, practising re equipped er and pro- horate and the Punjab ment Advo- vocate, and besides a v. Council. It is pro- tial for each

gh Courts of They are lected from etailed work in are officers

now published ras, Bombay, nd Rangoon re Governor ain cases de - - - - -

Legislative Power.

Principal provinces. Their constitution and
 and are further described in detailing the

Bengal Judicial Department.

Derbyshire The Hon'ble Sir Harold, Kt, KC, MC	Chief Justice,
Bar at-Law	
Mukherji, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Manmatha Nath, Kt	Puisne Judge
MA, B L	
Costello, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Leonard Wilfred James	Do
MA, LL B, Bar at-Law	
Lort-Williams, The Hon'ble Mr Justice John, KC	Do
Jack, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Robert Ernest, KC	Do
Mitter, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Dwarkanath, MA, PL	Do
Ghose, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Sarat Kumar MA	Do
ICJ	
Panckridge, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Hugh Rahere,	Do
Bar at Law	
Patterson, The Hon'ble Mr Justice David Clarke KC	Do,
Ames All, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Torick Bar at Law	Do
Ghosh, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Mahim Chandri KC,	Do
Bar-at-Law	
Guha, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Surendra Nath Rai	Do,
Bahadur	
Bartley, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Charles, KC, Bar	Do
at-Law	
McNair, The Hon'ble Mr Justice George Douglas Bar-	Do
at Law	
Cunliffe, The Hon'ble Mr Justice T R E Cunliffe, Kt	Do
Bar at-Law	
Ali The Hon'ble Mr Justice Syed Kasim	Do Additional
Henderson The Hon'ble Mr Justice Allen Geraki	Do
Mitter, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Roopendra Kumar	Do
Ayoke Kumar Roy, Bar-at-Law	Advocate General
Rose, S M Bar-at Law	Standing Counsel
Basu, A. K., Bar at Law	Government Counsel
Hodson, S S	Government Solicitor,
Edgley, N G A, KC	Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Judicial Secretary to Government. On leave from 2nd to 26th January 1933.
Roxburgh, T J Y, CIP, KC	(Officiating)
Khundkar, N A, Bar at-Law	Deputy Superintendent and Remem- brancer of Legal Affairs
Dasak, Dr Sarat Chandra	Senior Government Pleader
Sadhu, Rai Tarak Nath, Bahadur, CIP ..	Public Prosecutor in the Courts of the Pro-idency Magistrates in Calcutta
Sen, Basol Chandra	Junior Public Prosecutor, Calcutta
Mitra Sarat Kumar	Editor of Law Reports.
Met, Mr A. L.	Registrar (Original Sale)
Shah, N. M R F, Bar at-Law	Master and Official Referee
Dasgupta, Sachindra Nath	Assistant Master and Referee,

Ghosh, J. M., Bar-at-Law
Mitra, Kanai Lal
Palsett, F.
Das Gupta, Manmatha Ghosh, M. A., B. L.
Ahmed, O. U., M. A. (Cal.), LL. B. (Del.), Bar at Law
De, Jatindranath
Ghatak, Niroj Nath, Bar-at-Law
Sen-Gupta, Subodh Chandra
Kutub-ud-Din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur B. A.

Mason, O. Bar-at-Law
Hindley, N. I. M. A., LL. B.
D. Abrew, P. A.
Badruddin Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, B. A.

Young, J. J.
Young, J. J.
Bast, Anukul Chandra
Chakrabarti, Lajoy Krishna

Morgan & Carey
Suria, O. H.
Falkner George McDonald Bar-at-Law
Mukharji, Kanti Chandra (Advocate)

Registrar in Insolvency
Deputy Registrar
Assistant Registrar

Do

Do

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Do

Secretary to the Hon'ble Chief Justice
and Head Clerk, Decree Department
(Officiating)

Clerk of the Crown for Criminal Sessions
Registrar and Taxing Officer Appellate
Jurisdiction

Deputy Registrar

Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side,
English Office (Officiating Secretary
to the Hon'ble Chief Justice)

(Officiating)

Assistant Registrar (Paper Book and
Accounts Departments)

(Officiating)

Senior Bench Clerk and ex-officio Assis-
tant Registrar, Appellate Side (On
probation)

Administrator General and Official
Trustee

Deputy Administrator-General and Offi-
cial Trustee

Official Assignee

Official Receiver

Bombay Judicial Department

Beaumont The Hon'ble Sir J. W. F. R. K. C., M. A.,
(Lentab)

Blunkell, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Cecil Patrick, Bar-at-
Law

Bhambekar The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shankar, B. A., LL. B.
Bar at Law

Broomfield The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S. B. A., Bar-at-
Law, LL. B.

Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bomanji Jambhedji

Birlee, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kenneth William B. A.
(Dub.) Bar at Law, LL. B.

Khorda, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harilal Jaykramji
LL. B.

Dixatta, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Haradhbhai Vajubhai,
M. A., LL. B.

Wadia, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Naoroji Chhangar Bar at
Law, LL. B.

Macklin, The Hon. Mr. Justice A. S. R. LL. B.

Tyabji, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice F. B., M. A., Bar-at-Law

Chitre, The Hon. Mr. Justice A. A.

Kemp, Kenneth M. E., Bar at Law
Sen, K. C., LL. B.

Louis Walker U.

Vakil J. H., Bar at Law

McGorman, H. C. Bar at Law

Mallabari, Khan Bahadur P. B. Bar at Law

Amrvali, N. H.
Vesavala, N. A.
Vahlja, O. A.

Chief Justice

Palace Judge

Do (On leave)

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Advocate General

Remembrancer of Legal Affairs

Government Solicitor and Public Pro-
secutor

Clerk of the Crown

Editor, Indian Law Reports

Official Assurance

Deputy Official Assignee (On

Int. Assistant to Official Assi

2nd Assistant to Official

Officiating 1st Assistant

Government Pleader, Lom

Lobo, C. M., LL.B.	Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Karachi.
Mitchell, H. C. B.	Administrator-General and District Trustee, in addition to his duties as Registrar of Companies.
Pandit Chhat Bhambhal Patel, B. B., M.A., LL.B. Esq. at-Law	Prothonotary and Senior Master.
G. E. Khatraz	Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigator.
Vakil, H. A. Esq. at Law	Master and Assistant Prothonotary.
Boqueria, A. F. Esq., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law	Taxing Master.
S. J. Rahimtoola Esq., LL.B., Barr-at-Law	Insolvency Registrar.
Tahir Ali Fatehi LL.B.	First Assistant Master.
Majumdar J. H., Barr-at-Law	2nd Assistant Master.
Nakra V. B. Esq.	3rd Assistant Master.
Gadre, J. G.	Associate
Mahabadi, M. A. LL.B.	Do. (Official)
Ayyar A. B. Esq.	Officiating Associate
Kirtikar A. H. Esq. at-Law	Do.
Shahaji Babamanji Dhanooji, Esq., B.A., LL.B.	Deputy Sheriff
Nemaje M. K.	Deputy Sheriff
Bardkar B. S., B.A. (Bombay, Calcutta), F.C.	Registrar High Court, Appellate Side.
Dhiraajlal Lalal Mehta Esq., LL.B.	Deputy Registrar and Reader, Appellate Side, and Secretary to Rule Committee.
Athalye, K. A., B.A., LL.B.	Assistant Registrar.

COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF SIND.

G. F. Collins, Esq.	Judicial Commissioner of Sind.
Rupchand Lalaram, Esq., LL.B.	Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.
Mehta, Dadasaheb, Esq., M.A., LL.B.	Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind (Official).
Hatchewala, M. A., Barr-at-Law	Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind (Official).

COURT RECEIVER AND LIQUIDATOR AND ASSISTANTS

Walia, H. H., M.A., Barr-at-Law	Court Receiver and Liquidator
Chinoy, A. I. J., LL.B.	First Assistant to do
Appahal G. D. Esq., Barr-at-Law	Second Assistant to do
Emmott, S. J., Esq., LL.B.	Third Assistant to do

Madras Judicial Department.

Justice, The Hon'ble Justice Sir H. O. A. Esq. Barr-at-Law.	Chief Justice
Lamesam, The Hon'ble Mr. V., Esq.	Judge
Venkatasubba Rao, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Esq., LL.B.	Do.
Madhavan Nair, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C., Esq. at Law	Do.
Jackson, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. H. Esq., LL.B.	Do. (On leave).
Patiluranga Iyer, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, Esq.	Do.
Curry, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice A. J., Esq.	Do.
Cornish, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. Esq.	Do.
Gunaram Chetti, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K., Esq. Barr-at-Law.	Do. (On leave).
Justice, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gilbert	Do.
Wadh, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice I. Esq.	Do.

Varadachari, The Hon'ble Mr Justice S, Rao Bahadur	Judge
Lakshmana Rao K P, The Hon'ble Mr Justice	Do
Vere Meckett, The Hon'ble Mr Justice	Do
Burn, The Hon'ble Mr Justice S, I C S	Do
King, The Hon'ble Mr Justice A J I C S	Do
Krishnaswami Ayyar Sir Alida Kt B A B I	Advocate General
Rangaswami Ayyangar, S, B A, B I	Administrator-General
Small, H M	Government Solicitor
Nayudu, Venkatasramana Rao P Rao Bahadur B A B I	Government Pleader
Rama Rao, K W	Law Reporter
Bewrs, L H, Advocate	Public Prosecutor
Alogar R N, Bar at Law	Editor Indian Law Reports Madras Series
Rajagopalan, G, B A, M I	Law Reporter,
Viswanatha Ayyar, A S B A, B I	Do,
Sesha Ayyangar K V	Secretary, Rule Committee
Balasundaram Nayudu M	Sheriff of Madras
Anantaraman, T S	Crown Prosecutor
White, G S	Registrar, High Court
Srinivasa Ayyar	2nd Assistant Registrar, Original Side,
Appa Rao, D Bar-at-Law	Master, High Court
Satvamurti Aiyar R, M A, M I	Deputy Registrar Appellate Side
Sankaranarayanan, B C M A, B I S Bar at-Law	Official Referee
Ganapathi, K V, Bar at Law	1st Assistant Registrar, Original Side,
Jayaram Ayyar, R M A, B I	Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side

Assam Judicial Department.

Lethbridge M H D, I C S	Officiating Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, and Officiating Secretary to the Assam Legislative Council Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Administrator-General and Official Trustee Assam
Lodge, Ronald Francis, I C S	District and Sessions Judge, Assam Valley Districts
Masli, Syed Mahomed, Bar at-Law	District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar
Ghosh, Praphullah Krishna	Additional District and Sessions Judge, Sylhet and Cachar
Mukharji, Satya Charan	Offg 2nd Additional Judge, Sylhet and Cachar
Barua Srijut Jugensha Nath	Temporary Additional District and Sessions Judge, Assam Valley Districts
Parua, Iswar Prasad	Second Additional Judge, Assam Valley

Bihar and Orissa Judicial Department.

Terrill, The Hon'ble Sir Courtney, Kt	Chief Justice
Wort, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alfred William Esart, Bar at-Law	Preside Judge
Mcpherson, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Thomas Stenari Kt, C I E, I C S, Bar at Law	Do
Fazlali, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Sayid, Bar at-Law	Do
Khawja Muhammad Nur, C S R, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Khan Bahadur	Do
James, The Hon'ble Mr Justice John Francis William I C S, Bar at-Law.	Do.
Dhanyo The Hon'ble Mr Justice Sankar Bahadur I C S.	Do

Agarwala, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Clifford Manmohan, Bar-at-Law	Pulse Judge.
Sukhdev Prashad Varma, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, Bar at-Law	Do.
Francis, The Hon'ble Mr Justice George Howland	Do Acting Additional
Meredith, J R, I C S	Registrar,
Hamesh Chandra, Mitra	Depute Registrar,
Naresh Chandra Ray, M A, B L.	Assistant Registrar
Rudra Prasanna Misra B L	Assistant Registrar, Orissa Circuit Court
	Temporary Additional Member of
	Cutack, in addition to his own duties
Satyid Sultan Ahmad, Sir, Kt, Bar at-Law	Government Advocate
Satyid Jaffar Imam, Bar at-Law	Assistant Government Advocate
Rai, Gurn Sharan Prashad	Government Pleader

Burma Judicial Department.

Page, The Hon'ble Sir Arthur, K C	Chief Justice, Rangoon
Ba The Hon'ble Mr Justice Mya Bar at-Law	Judge, do
Paruley The Hon'ble Mr Justice John Nanty, Bar-at-Law, I C S	Do do
Sen, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Surendra Nath Bar at Law	Do do.
Mosely, The Hon'ble Mr Justice A G, I C S	Do do.
U., The Hon'ble Mr Justice Ba, Bar-at-Law	Do do
Leach The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alfred Henry Honet, Bar at-Law	Do do.
Dunkley, The Hon'ble Mr Justice H F, Bar-at-Law, I C S	Do do.
Mackney, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Herbert Moddy, I C S	Do do (On leave)
Braund, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Henry Benedict Linthwaite, Bar at-Law	Do do.
Eggar, A, M A, Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate.
Dun, U Ba, Bar-at-Law	Deputy Government Advocates and Secretary to Burma Legislative Council
Lambert, E W, Bar-at-Law	Assistant Government Advocate
Byn, U Tun, Bar at-Law	do do
Pe, U On, Bar-at-Law	Administrator-General and Official
	Trustee, Burma and Official Assignee
	and Receiver, High Court, Rangoon, (On leave)
Theln, U Myint, M A, B L, Bar at-Law	Public Prosecutor, Rangoon.
Tun, U Ba, Bar at-Law	Assistant Public Prosecutor, Rangoon
Lusoof, Khan Sahib M, Bar-at-Law	Public Prosecutor, Moulmein.
Lutter, Henry Milard, V D.	Public Prosecutor, Mandalay (On leave)
Mutter, K. L. B I	Officiating Public Prosecutor, Mandalay, and Kyaukse Districts
Murphy, J. J C, Bar at-Law, I C S	Registrar, High Court, Rangoon
Goldsmith, W S	Registrar, Original Side, High Court, Rangoon
Maung, U San, I C S.	Deputy Registrar, General Department
On, U Po (B)	Registrar, Small Cause Court, Rangoon
Sen, L Hoke, B A, B L	First Deputy Registrar
Kirkham, O P, B. Sc, B I	Second Deputy Registrar
Kyan, L Hone, B L	3rd Deputy Registrar.
Pheln U Ba (S)	Assistant Registrar, Original Side
abin, Daw Me Me, B L	Assistant Registrar, Original Side.
cha, U	Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.
Quintero, R P W, B I	Assistant Registrar, Original Side (On leave)

Central Provinces Judicial Department.

Macaulay, Sir Robert Hall, Bar at-Law, Kt., I.C.S.	Judicial Commissioner (On leave, preparatory to retirement)
Gille, Frederick Louis, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law I.C.S.	Officiating Judicial Commissioner
Subbendar, Ganpat Laxman, Bar at Law	Additional Judicial Commissioner
Nyogi, M. Bhawanil Shankar M.A., LL.B.	Additional Judicial Commissioner
Staples, F. H., M.A. (Oxon.) Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., J.P.	Additional Judicial Commissioner
Pollock, R. L.	Officiating Additional Judicial Commissioner
Gokhale, G. H., Rai Bahadur, B.A., LL.B.	Legal Remembrancer (Officiating)
Deo, V. N., B.Sc., LL.B.	Assistant Legal Remembrancer
Lobo, P.	Government Advocate and <i>ex officio</i> Standing Council
Lurgre, G. I.C.S.	Registrar
Mehra, V. S.	Deputy Registrar

N.-W. Frontier Province Judicial Department.

Maddison, L. I.C.S.	Judicial Commissioner
Mir Ahmad Khan, Qazi, K.S. B.A.	Additional Judicial Commissioner
Narain Dass, L.	Registrar

Punjab Judicial Department.

Young, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice Douglas, B.A. (Cantab.) Bar at Law	Chief Justice
Adison, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice James, M.A. B.Sc. (Iberd.)	Judge, High Court
Tikhonov, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice Bakishin, M.A. LL.B. (Pb.)	Do.
Colistram, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice John M.A. (Oxon.) I.C.S.	Do.
Jai Lal, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice, Rai Bahadur, B.A. LL.B. (Pb.)	Do.
Dulip Singh, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice Kaur, B.A. (Pb.) Bar at Law	Do.
Agha Haffar, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice M.S.L. M.A. (Alld.) M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar at Law	Do.
Munroe, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice J. H. B.A., LL.B. (Dublin), K.C. Bar at Law	Do.
Strong, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice F. W., M.A. (Manchester), I.C.S.	Do.
Blush, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice M. V. B.A. (Bombay and Cantab.), I.C.S.	Additional Judge, High Court
Currie, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice M. M. L. B.A. (Oxon.) I.C.S.	Do.
Hilton, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice G. C. B.A. (Oxon.), LL.B.	President, Sikh Gurdwara Tribunal
Abdul Rashid, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar at Law	Additional Judge, High Court.
Byat Lal, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice Rai Bahadur, M.A. (Pb.)	Do.
Din Mohammad, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice, Khim Bahadur, Khalkh M.A., LL.B. (Pb.)	Do.
Blaker, The Hon.ble Mr. Justice H. A. C., B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S.	Do.
Craigie Coen, Mr. T. H., M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S.	Registrar
Wibb, Mr. Kenneth Cameron	Deputy Registrar.
Ranjit Rai, Lal, B.A., LL.B. (Pb.)	Assistant Registrar
Evans, Mr. George M. (Oxon.) LL.B.	Assistant Deputy Registrar.
Hahn, Mr. R. B., B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S.	Judge, Small Cause Court, Simla.
Shankar Hussain, Sayal, B.A., LL.B. (Pb.)	Judge, Small Court, Lahore.
Mukerjee, Mr. L. A. N., M.A., LL.B. (Pb.)	Judge, Small Cause Court, Amritsar.

United Provinces Judicial Department.
HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD.

Sulaiman, The Hon'ble Sir Shah Muhammad, Kt., M.A. LL.D., Bar at-Law	Chief Justice
Kendall, The Hon'ble Sir Charles Henry Bayley, Kt. J.P. I.C.S.	Preside Judge.
Thom, The Hon'ble Mr Justice John Gibb, M.A., LL.B., D.S.O., M.C.	Do.
Namat-Ullah, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, M.A., LL.B.	Do.
Bonnet, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Edward, B.A., LL.D., Bar at-Law, J.P., I.C.S.	Do.
Iqbal Ahmad, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, M.A., LL.B.	Do.
Kisch, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Barthold Schickinger, M.A. C.I.F. J.P. I.C.S.	Do.
Harries, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Arthur Trevor, Bar at Law	Do.
Rachipal Singh, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, Rai Bahadur (Bar at Law)	Do.
Bajpal, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Vani Shankar, M.A., LL.B.	Do.
Collister, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Harold James J.I. I.C.S.	Additional Preside Judge (On leave)
Alison, The Hon'ble Mr Justice James Joseph Whitheway J.P., I.C.S.	Additional Preside Judge.
Gang, Nath, The Hon'ble Mr Justice M.A., LL.B.	Acting Additional Preside Judge.
Joshi, Dr. Lakshmi Dutt, Rai Bahadur, M.A., LL.B. Bar at Law	Registrar (Offg.).
Mills, Stanley Edwin Jarvis.	Deputy Registrar.
Bower, Denzil Monbray	Assistant Registrar.
Muhammad Ismail, Khan Bahadur, Bar at Law	Government Advocate
Wall Ullah, Dr. M., M.A., B.C.L., LL.B., Bar at Law	Assistant Government Advocate.
Shankar Saran, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar at-Law	Government Pleader.
Mukherji, Benny Kumar, M.A., LL.B.	Law Reporter
Mukhtar Ahmad, M.A., LL.B.	Assistant Law Reporter.
Carlton, Capt. R. O., M.A. (Edin.), Bar at-Law M.C.	Administrator-General and Official Trustee

CHIEF COURT OF OUDH AT LUCKNOW

King, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Carlton Moss, C.I.F. J.P., I.C.S.	Chief Judge
Srivastava, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bishambhar Nath B.A., LL.B., O.B.E.	Judge
Nanavutti, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lachh Manickshaw B.A., I.C.S.	Do.
Thomas, The Hon'ble Mr Justice George Hector, Bar at Law	Do.
Zin-ul Hasan, The Hon'ble Mr Justice, Khan Bahadur B.A.	Do.
Upvithya, Rai Bahadur Pandit Manmatha Nath M.A. LL.B.	Registrar.
Philippe Samuel	Deputy Registrar
Gupta, H. S. Bar-at-Law	Government Advocate.
Ghosh Hemanta Kumar, Bar-at Law	Assistant Government Advocate
Srivastava, Bishambhar Nath, B.A., LL.B.	Law Reporter.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF CIVIL SUITS INSTALLED.

Administrations	Number of suits installed						Value above Rs 5,000	Number of suits the value of which is estimated to be in excess of Rs 5,000	Total number of suits installed	Total value of suits
	Value not exceeding Rs 10		Value Rs 10 to Rs 100		Value Rs 100 to Rs 500					
	R-10	R-10	R-100	R-100	R-500	R-500	R-5,000	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Bengal	1,019	1,019	157	608	351	314	14,110	8,425	820	14,567,279
2 Bihar and Orissa	37	4	34	132	49	130	6,050	4,609	218	4,48,59,131
3 United Provinces	7,600	76	68	170	12,062	4,818	12,062	9,808	270	11,71,50,260
4 Punjab	10,267	3,484	3,484	92,611	92,611	4,130	1,740	8,760	215	8,87,61,508
5 Delhi	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	66,82,584
6 North West Frontier Provinces	1,000	4,778	4,778	1,000	827	747	242	800	210	70,97,508
7 Burma	1,171	11,600	11,600	21,271	24,612	4,509	3,519	8,000	5,000	8,00,07,508
8 Central Provinces and Berar	8,461	41,700	41,700	70,221	91,019	6,180	4,231	874	1,900	4,13,83,443
9 Assam	1,417	20,130	20,130	11,410	14,128	1,532	674	24	52,024	1,401,154
10 Ajmer & Merwara	1,000	3,000	3,000	157	157	107	107	15	10,000	1,42,117
11 Coorg	104	1,026	1,026	672	672	30	40	8	2,600	1,90,720
12 Madras	68,972	270,471	270,471	8,113	13,711	18,711	18,711	18,711	1,10,270	11,03,60,220
13 Bombay	10,411	30,340	30,340	6,100	13,488	9,388	9,388	9,388	252,701	7,07,46,578
14 British Baluchistan	302	1,002	1,002	7,026	803	110	80	40	4,621	6,60,142
TOTAL	302,290	5,603,924	5,603,924	62,214	702,821	95,826	64,453	11,300	6,408	10,74,39,810
131	258	61	100	301	406,120	674,531	94,223	63,000	6,770	67,03,40,000
132	270	210	804	107	431	400	100,100	16,420	5,611	60,41,97,019
133	272	104	804	107	431	400	100,100	16,420	5,611	60,41,97,019
134	272	104	804	107	431	400	100,100	16,420	5,611	60,41,97,019
135	272	104	804	107	431	400	100,100	16,420	5,611	60,41,97,019
TOTALS	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027
136	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027
137	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027
138	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027
139	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027
140	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027	1,027

* Details not given of 6,574 Bombay suits in 1921, 6,574 in 1922, 4,200 in 1923, 4,047 in 1924, 3,601 in 1925.

(a) Excludes 2,529 suits of 'Superior Courts'.
 (b) 43 cases transferred to District Courts.
 (c) 2 suits installed in the court of one Hon. Member.
 (d) Includes suit suits not shown in detail.

THE INDIAN POLICE.

Origins.—Cornwallis was the first Indian. The C. I. D.—The Curzon Police Com.

small and mobile local army equipped with muskets (single loading) and bayonets. A highly trained section of them is a musketry course and are armed with service rifles. At most head-quarters, no means all, there is also a reserve of mounted and armed police.

thanas and Thannadars.—Almost throughout the country there is no

Statement (1) "Military Police" for 1932

Assam Rifles

Commandants.	Asst Comm	Sub and Jem	Hav and Naiks	Sepoys	Total	Cost Rs
4	14	67	340	3,060	3,485	10,20,755
1	3	Eastern Frontier Rifles 16	70	(Bengal 753)	843	4,00,150
..	..	Bihar 13	and Oris 51	sa 415	479	2,79,700
11	41	Burma 248	Military 1,040	Police 10,947	12,327	75,88,600
5	6	Balochistan Militia 234	528	ry Police 4,087	4,800	24,08,556

The Police.

Province.	Inspector-Generals and Deputy Inspector-Generals										Grand Total Cost.	Proportion of Police	
	Inspector-Generals	Superintendents	Assistant Superintendents of Police	Deputy Superintendents of Police	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Total.		to area.	to population.
Assam ..	1	14	31	19	50	270	1	529	3,494	4,330	Rs. 24,13,227	1 to 11 7	1 to 1,065 06
Bengal (excluding Calcutta)	7	43	47	28	274	1,821	47	2,612	10,650	24,511	1,67,40,182	1 to 2 0	1 to 2,091.02
Bihar ..	5	29	24	28	188	1,153	17	1,548	11,455	14,455	81,47,469	1 to 5 7	1 to 2,022
Bombay (excluding Bombay)	5	35	12	30	181	733	64	5,022	18,004	24,086	1,32,01,102	1 to 5 3	1 to 800
Burma (excluding Yangon)	6	10	34	66	223	1,839	17	1,670	9,548	12,332	1,25,90,082	1 to 17 14	1 to 1,064
C. P. ..	4	23	18	14	147	743	31	1,730	8,602	11,312	50,81,879	1 to 9 1	1 to 1,370
Madras ..	7	35	32	47	276	1,411	207	2,871	23,289	23,160	1,58,89,442	1 to 5.1	1 to 1,659
N. W. F. ..	1	8	6	14	35	204	4	773	6,574	7,619	34,02,713	1 to 2.9	1 to 320.02
Punjab ..	5	30	17	48	134	841	40	2,493	18,166	22,770	1,17,90,998	1 to 4 3	1 to 1,035
U. P. ..	0	59	42	75	107	2,022	40	2,533	22,661	33,037	1,42,00,123	1 to 9.2	1 to 1,439
47	323	598	300	1,685	11,056	463	22,690	147,443	184,700	10,10,61,489	1 to 6 7	1 to 1,440	

The figures have been brought up to 1932

The figures have been brought up to 1932

STATISTICS OF POLICE WORK

Administrations	Number pending from previous year	Number reported in the year	Number of persons tried	Number convicted	Number acquitted or discharged	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year	
Bengal	8,447	223,331	204,812	147,354	14,454	6,623	
Bihar and Orissa	2,897	46,174	34,424	27,287	8,137	4,682	
United Provinces	12,041	154,977	107,105	43,180	13,014	15,333	
Punjab	10,449	66,060	71,106	45,425	25,680	5,491	
North West Frontier Province	2,310	11,716	14,764	12,600	6,112	1,916	
Burma	6,932	77,434	74,916	48,842	26,104	5,232	
Central Provinces and Berar	3,239	45,037	26,820	16,687	9,440	4,008	
Assam	1,393	14,341	10,793	7,010	3,783	1,000	
Ajmer Merwara	372	5,444	4,032	3,624	208	420	
Coorg	134	120	625	711	151	129	
Madras	15,742	105,125	125,444	107,937	17,507	6,179	
Bombay	8,834	129,976	137,144	114,841	22,498	12,376	
Baluchistan	139	3,512	3,141	2,784	346	913	
Delhi	342	7,274	6,294	5,072	1,216	171	
TOTAL, 1932	73,453	953,993	893,696	733,171	140,010	68,606	
	1911	64,326	938,041	816,332	670,847	144,723	83,962
	1930	70,754	894,977	793,436	637,044	134,176	78,209
	1919	67,540	1,018,522	867,949	730,439	134,529	71,245
TOTALS	1928	63,070	641,935	707,866	661,735	133,268	68,233
	1927	57,630	886,673	798,456	602,936	132,313	63,550
	1926	57,412	828,777	711,493	542,341	126,215	61,607
	1925	56,534	877,780	712,697	578,908	176,423	56,444
	1924	54,997	847,747	703,533	579,729	130,112	51,112
	1923	56,314	816,801	649,101	521,461	124,821	48,821

Page 1

Administrations	Offences against the State and Public Tranquillity		Murder		Other serious Offences against the Person		Dacoity		Cattle Theft		Ordinary Theft,		House-trespass and House-breaking with intent to commit offence	
	Reported.	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported.	Conviction obtained	Reported.	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained	Reported	Conviction obtained
Bengal	2,003	1,151	787	37	7,119	1,207	1,857	276	314	389	19,555	4,363	31,622	7,476
Calcutta	208	232	33	33	500	230	13	2	23	20	3,141	1,144	567	278
Suburbs	1,843	671	384	87	4,326	1,117	513	132	622	204	13,037	2,831	10,250	1,504
Bihar and Orissa	2,814	1,073	1,073	301	8,525	1,646	1,277	360	4,371	563	18,039	3,946	37,060	4,074
United Provinces	2,691	893	982	350	9,547	3,318	246	96	3,487	46	7,421	2,402	20,217	3,518
Delhi	81	18	21	2	415	82	23	4	20	7	1,141	232	571	121
N. West Frontier	240	93	375	172	2,673	2,118	174	26	390	05	1,001	426	3,146	334
Burma	838	503	1,126	284	11,623	4,029	1,054	756	4,193	1,029	12,390	4,070	8,840	9,238
Rangoon	76	31	280	4	1,906	250	46	8	1,103	442	20,734	7,111	1,021	193
Central Provinces and Berar	880	375	320	120	3,117	1,256	58	10	271	97	5,460	1,073	6,808	735
Assam	1,070	343	119	21	2,019	653	100	26	144	4	17,756	4,225	10,102	14
Coorg	16	6	6	4	52	12	3	85	2,860	1,123	10,148	3,084	11,297	1,043
Madras	2,183	703	1,081	293	7,422	1,823	310	37	1,441	1,310	17,756	4,225	10,102	14
Bombay	1,528	503	616	214	6,591	2,003	25	4	2,860	1,123	10,148	3,084	11,297	1,043
Hyderabad	280	198	176	17	1,033	385	4	1	15	8	3,350	1,125	2,009	253
Indo-Chinese	21	8	9	7	102	29	1	1	15	8	401	121	265	57
Almer Merava	27	15	18	7	199	57	12	1	115	13	4,014	270	837	107
TOTAL, 1922	17,466	7,000	7,320	2,035	67,347	21,856	1,810	22,122	6,376	139,603	33,471	167,939	22,603	
1921	17,025	6,502	7,833	1,900	65,733	20,709	1,399	21,440	7,861	103,641	32,616	166,481	21,023	
1920	18,219	7,804	8,162	1,785	61,307	20,400	1,399	21,440	7,861	103,641	32,616	166,481	21,023	
1919	14,742	5,410	6,422	1,785	61,307	20,400	1,399	21,440	7,861	103,641	32,616	166,481	21,023	
1923	15,070	5,384	6,451	1,877	61,307	20,400	1,399	21,440	7,861	103,641	32,616	166,481	21,023	
1926	14,926	5,375	6,257	1,877	61,307	20,400	1,399	21,440	7,861	103,641	32,616	166,481	21,023	
1925	14,757	5,048	6,257	1,785	61,307	20,400	1,399	21,440	7,861	103,641	32,616	166,481	21,023	
1924	15,114	5,297	6,257	1,785	61,307	20,400	1,399	21,440	7,861	103,641	32,616	166,481	21,023	
1923	15,272	5,217	6,257	1,785	61,307	20,400	1,399	21,440	7,861	103,641	32,616	166,481	21,023	
1922	14,774	4,913	5,909	1,625	59,701	15,816	1,399	21,440	7,861	103,641	32,616	166,481	21,023	

JAILS

| Employment of Prisoners.—The wor

The Laws of 1934

BY

RATANLAL RANCHHODDAS, *Advocate, High Court,*

AND

MANHAR R. VAKIL, *Barrister-at-Law.*

1 The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act.—[on behalf of the Government]
During the past year certain industries which
under normal conditions could not
conditions prescribed by the Tariff

the Eastern area served by the Cal
cutta Register the Northern area served by the
Bombay Register, the Southern area served by
the Madras Register
certain ironware, cutlery, earthenware and porcelain, domestic
carlinware, lead pencils, parasols and sun
shades, tiles, cast iron pipes and wood
and fabrics

2. The Reserve Bank of India Act
Federal Structure Sub-committee of
Round Table Conference recommen-
establishment of a Reserve Bank for
the management of Indian currency
change. In the report of the Finance
guard, Committee of the House of
Commons it was placed on

A represent
was set up in order to give effe-
taking. The present Act fol-
recommendations of that Committee.

§ 3 provides for the establish-
ment of the Reserve Bank of India

the Bank
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statement
Bank will be five crores of rupees divided
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particulars of the

established in any State in India. Statements (information) of facts made without any malice and without attempting to contempt or disaffection are operation of this section. A Magistrate or in a Presidency Magistrate.

12. In the Tariff Board

found that the Indian cotton had established a claim to suba but the Government of India this conclusion have found revla the measures of protect by the Tariff Board in the High court to the submission of denunciation of the Indo

13. The Trade Tax Act

14. The Sugar (Excise Duty) Act—This Act provides for the imposition

15. The Matches (Excise Duty) Act—The present Act imposes an excise duty on matches manufactured in India.

of Criminal Procedure, 1898. As a local Legislature cannot affect the jurisdiction of a High Court established under the Government of India Act, the present Act re-enacts these provisions.

28. The Indian Rubber Control Act.—In view of the catastrophe fall in the price of rubber in recent years and the consequent difficulties with which rubber exporters have

difference between the rate at which relief was obtained and the rate at which the tax was paid in that one of the two countries in which the rate of taxation was lower.

29. The Petroleum Act.—The Indian Petroleum Act, 1897 was passed at a time when the use of petroleum particularly of dangerous petroleum or petrol was limited and with the great developments in the use of

added to the Act.

29. The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act.—In accordance with the Finance Act 1920 the

contains exemptions intended for owners of motor carriages and stationary engines.

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3. The Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.

21 The Paper and Amending Act—The

22 The Factories Act—The

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[difference between the rate at which relief was obtained and the rate at which the tax was paid in that one of the two countries in which the rate of taxation was lower.

28. The Indian Rubber Control Act.—In

30. The Petroleum Act.—The Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 was passed at a time

Summary of the Statute

29. The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act.—In accordance with Finance Act 1929 (1)

[continues exemptions provided for owners of motor conveyances and stationary engines

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3. The Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Act.—The

21 The Penitentiary and Reformatory Act—1913, as amended

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27 The Assam Criminal Law Amendment Act—1913, as amended

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f Criminal Procedure, 1898. As a local Legislature cannot affect the jurisdiction of a High Court established under the Government of India Act, the present Act re-enacts these provisions.

difference between the rate at which relief was obtained and the rate at which the tax was paid in that one of the two countries in which the rate of taxation was lower.

29. The Indian Rubber Control Act.—In

30. The Petroleum Act.—The Indian Petroleum Act, 1933 was passed at a time when the use of petroleum particularly of

The Indian Rubber Control Act.—The Indian Petroleum Act, 1933 was passed at a time when the use of petroleum particularly of

31 The Indian Army Act

33 The Indian Army (Amendment) Act
This Act, by amending the Indian Army

COPYRIGHT.

There is no provision of law in British India modifications of them in their application.

Labour in India.

Growth of the Labour Problem.—India is and has always been a pre-eminently

Labour in India.

period emerged soon after the out-

break of the war. The labour movement in India was in a state of general stagnation and the only significant development was the growth of the labour unions in the textile mills of Bombay and the sugar mills of the Central Provinces. The labour movement in India was in a state of general stagnation and the only significant development was the growth of the labour unions in the textile mills of Bombay and the sugar mills of the Central Provinces. The labour movement in India was in a state of general stagnation and the only significant development was the growth of the labour unions in the textile mills of Bombay and the sugar mills of the Central Provinces.

Labour in India.

SIR OMKAR HUSAIN ALI JATTAH, Leader of the Commissioners of Labour

ROYAL COMMISSION ON INDIAN LABOUR.

on the 22nd March 1930. The Commission returned on the 11th October 1930 and after touring Ceylon and Burma went to Delhi in November.

any the Government of India, the Provincial Governments have so far attempted little local legislation in line with the Commission's recommendations. The Commission's recommendations are of great importance in the present financial stringency. Provincial Governments have so far attempted little local legislation in line with the Commission's recommendations.

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... railway servants than among
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(b) deductions for damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to the employee which deals with prompter payment of wages

course of a manufacturing process, e.g., in respect of spool cloth

(c) deductions in respect of housing accommodation provided by the employers.

(d) deductions in respect of such other services supplied by the employers as the Governor General in Council or the Local Government or the principal authority may by general or special order Authorise.

(e) deductions in respect of remuneration of advances given before or during employment at the normal being permitted only from the first wage payment. upto Rs. 100 No contracting out of the Act is to be permitted and appeals are permitted

(f) deductions on account of Income Tax payable under orders from Courts of law subscription to and to payments of advances taken from Provident Fund accounts and

The Act in the first instance is intended to cover all factory workers and railway employees but the latter are to be exempted from the operation of first part of the bill

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN INDIA.

transport, railway mileage in excess of that in every country except the United States.

the industrial importance of the country —

"28,000,000 agricultural workers (excluding peasant proprietors), 141,000 maritime workers, lascars, etc., a figure second only to that for the United Kingdom over 20,000,000 workers in industries including cottage industries, mines and

to twenty six millions. Nearly eleven millions persons are employed as domestic servants.

The latest figures for the numbers employed in factories are those available in the All-India Report for Factories for 1933, which are reproduced in summary form in the tables given below—

Growth of Factories.

Year.	Number of Factories	Average Daily Number of Persons Employed
1922	5,144	1,361,002
1923	5,985	1,409,173
1924	6,400	1,455,592
1925	6,920	1,494,958
1926	7,221	1,518,391
1927	7,515	1,534,382
1928	7,863	1,520,915
1929	8,129	1,534,169
1930	8,148	1,528,302
1931	8,143	1,434,487
1932	8,241	1,419,711
1933	8,452	1,403,212

Age and Sex Distribution of Factory Labour

Year	Men.	Women	Children	Total
1922	1,056,457	206,637	67,658	1,361,002
1923	1,113,508	221,045	74,620	1,409,173
1924	1,147,720	230,332	77,531	1,455,592
1925	1,178,719	247,514	68,725	1,494,958
1926	1,208,628	249,669	60,094	1,518,391
1927	1,222,662	253,158	57,562	1,534,382
1928	1,216,471	252,933	50,911	1,520,915
1929	1,249,185	257,161	46,343	1,553,169
1930	1,225,420	254,905	37,972	1,528,302
1931	1,371,373	291,193	26,932	1,434,487
1932	1,152,276	220,632	21,783	1,419,711
1933	1,107,284	216,837	19,091	1,403,212

Statistics for 1933 (1) By Provinces

Province	Number of Factories	Average Daily Number of Persons Employed.
Madras	1,493	137,775
Bombay	1,610	354,637
Bengal	1,524	455,018
United Provinces	370	112,693
Punjab	570	47,972
Portia	913	86,333
Bihar and Orissa	282	72,254
Central Provinces and Bihar	715	61,781
Assam	641	44,809
North-West Frontier Province	28	1,312
Baluchistan	16	2,318
Ajmer-Merwara	39	13,259
Delhi	41	11,721
Bangalore and Coorg	22	1,125
Total	8,452	1,403,212

Statistics for 1933 (2) By Classes of Concerns.

Class of Concerns	Number of Factories		Average Daily Number of Persons Employed.	
	Perennial	Seasonal	Perennial	Seasonal
Government and Local Fund Factories..	337	6	115,510	312
Textiles	313	.	627,761	..
Cotton (Spinning and Weaving)	313	.	360,424	..
Jute Mills	94	..	237,175	..
Engineering	631	..	115,133	..
	84	..	48,782	..
	139	..	44,671	..
	1,027	2,295	53,824	15,086
	407	41	43,585	1,631
	381	..	70,962	..
	367	1	35,147	..
	41	..	5,975	..
	7	2,169	101	160,604
Miscellaneous	69	7	10,089	172
Total	3,913	4,519	1,002,679	320,733

MIGRATION.

- (1) pilgrimages and fairs, (2) Periodic migration which is caused by recurring seasonal demands (3) Semi permanent migration is that of persons who maintain constant contact with their

The third class of immigrant in the Central Provinces there is a growth in

The third class of immigrant in the Central Provinces there is a growth in

Orissa is typical of the rest of immobility of labour, 959 persons 1000 being born therein. It has a higher emigration figure than any else. The net loss to the province is 17,58,000. As in the case here also a change is however and the loss by emigration is less than in the previous decade have decreased by 1,97,000 and in the increased by 79,000.

overseas. The 1931 figures show a marked increase in emigration to Malaya. In the Central Provinces there is a growth in 'Daily Migration'.

As between British and State Territory migration in 1931 was against the States and in favour of British India but this position was reversed in 1931. Whereas in 1931 the net loss to the States was 1,24,000 in 1931 the States gained 4,90,935 from British India.

As between British India and the French and Portuguese settlements the balance of migration is greatly in favour of British India.

The two most important countries for Indian emigration are Malaya and Ceylon. Recruiting of Indian labour to Malaya was however stopped in 1931. From the last 1931 to the last 1931.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

to workers having been rendered distinction between earners and dependants, the proportion of non dependants has actually increased in 1931 out of every 100 persons workers and 64 dependants, in 1931, 44

the other 18.6 per cent are helpers of the earners.

The following table shows the distribution of occupations per 10,000 households according to classes and sub classes —

Means of subsistence	Total	Principal Occupation		Dependent Occupation		Subsidiary Occupation	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
All Occupations	10,000	5,772	1,649	454	1,242	673	211
Production of raw materials	6,584	4,081	1,103	344	610	375	71
Exploitation of animals and vegetation	8,560	1,066	1,079	313	610	372	70
Exploitation of minerals	23	15	4	1	3	3	1
Preparation and supply of material substances	1,756	1,054	305	51	104	202	97
Industry	1,038	610	103	30	70	108	21
Transport	163	118	10	7	4	24	2
Trade	653	323	102	17	24	70	14
Public administration and liberal arts	286	210	18	14	4	38	2
Public force	56	41	1	1	1	6	..
Public administration	69	55	2	2	1	9	..
Professional and liberal arts	151	104	10	11	3	23	2
Miscellaneous	1,774	427	223	42	524	58	102
Persons living on their income	10	9	2	1	1	4	..
Domestic service	751	107	53	17	400	14	91
Insufficiently described occupations	503	260	142	12	40	34	..
Unproductive	104	51	26	12	8	6	..

The following table compares the distribution of occupations in 1931 with that deduced by the 1921 census —

Class of sub class	Means of subsistence.	Distribution of 10,000 women	
		1921	1931
A	Product from raw materials	7,241	6,734
I	Exploit from animals and vegetation	7,217	6,711
II	Exploitation of minerals	24	23
B	Extraction and supply of material substances	1,750	1,665
III	Industry	1,075	967
IV	Transport	134	151
V	Trade	550	510
VI	Public administration and liberal arts	283	272
VII	Public service	71	55
VIII	Public administration	69	64
IX	Professions and liberal arts	143	150
X	Miscellaneous	717	1,102
XI	Persons living on their income	13	14
XII	Domestic service	173	168
XIII	Insufficiently described occupations	406	365
XIV	Unproductive	125	106

RECRUITMENT OF LABOUR.

to his village life and home.

Some women good care to recover and the advance together with interest, which is

of recruitment which is grad-

(c) Where women are engaged in substantial numbers at least one educated woman should be appointed in charge of their welfare and supervision throughout the factory.

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The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay recently conducted a special survey into the length of service of cotton mill workers in Bombay City. A sample of 1,200 years

were men and 360 or 30 per cent were women. 1 cent

Accepted for publication 15 May 2006

(c) The existing provisions with the control of artificial humidification. The Act also gives Local Governments to authorise or to call upon Managers of factories out specific measures for cooling power of the air where

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Mines

Year,	Number of mines					Total Number of all mines.
	Coal	Mica.	Manganese	Tin and Wollams.	Other minerals.	
1924	846	513	156	87	171	1,804
1925	810	571	214	204	212	2,011
1926	722	601	221	210	113	1,897
1927	644	650	220	200	298	1,922
1928	556	674	184	203	331	1,948
1929	548	498	125	186	375	1,732
1930	549	508	82	176	352	1,669
1931	540	312	66	180	343	1,417
1932	515	315	23	138	290	1,281
1933	501	377	17	199	350	1,424

Number employed.—The number of persons employed in mines during the years 1924-1933 were as follows:—

Year.	Total No. of mines which came under the Act.	Number of persons employed.		
		Belowground.	Aboveground.	Total.
1924	1,804	167,779	180,496	348,275
1925	2,011	169,554	184,303	353,857
1926	1,897	180,371	170,742	351,113
1927	1,922	196,341	172,949	369,290
1928	1,948	197,396	170,273	367,671
1929	1,732	199,908	169,783	369,691
1930	1,669	191,913	169,752	361,667
1931	1,417	170,635	160,144	330,779
1932	1,281	151,924	161,734	313,658
1933	1,424	153,942	162,663	316,605

The sex distribution of the persons employed in mines during the years 1920 to 1933 was as shown below —

Year	Number of males employed			Number of females employed.		
	Underground	In open workings	On the surface	Underground	In open workings	On the surface
1926	86,343	43,566	51,967	41,889	27,833	18,775
1927	86,766	50,028	53,903	31,850	27,697	19,046
1928	86,155	51,005	52,430	31,785	28,453	17,843
1929	92,856	51,235	51,954	24,089	28,723	17,839
1930	101,649	50,396	52,709	18,684	21,186	17,043
1931	98,885	38,833	45,157	16,841	16,079	14,987
1932	96,198	30,256	39,899	14,711	10,761	12,835
1933	89,536	30,866	40,616	12,799	10,721	11,940

LABOUR ON RAILWAYS.

SEAMEN.

CONTRACT LABOUR.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

International Labour Conference. The consideration of industrial unemployment was thrust upon the Government of India by the Washington Convention which was adopted

(e) Advisability of abolishing or controlling Employment Agencies which charge fees or which carry on their business for profit

same rates of benefit of such insurance as those of the latter.

In addition to the above, the International Labour Conference has recommended (a) the abolition of Employment Agencies which charge fees or which carry on their business for profit;

(b) the establishment of an effective system of unemployment insurance, and

or Recommendation concerning unemployment

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND INSPECTION.

As in other countries, the industrial progress of India has been accompanied by an alarming increase in the number of industrial accidents. In factories in each of the British Provinces in India in the year 1933 are shown Statistics for 1933—The numbers of accidents classified according to fatal, serious and minor in the following table —

Provinces.	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
Madras	15	366	1,179	1,560
Bombay	38	1,429	4,050	5,425
Bengal	49	864	2,697	3,630
United Provinces	32	375	1,674	1,970
Punjab	10	53	866	919
Burma	19	233	1,245	1,497
Bihar and Orissa	23	391	1,567	1,981
Central Provinces and Berar	5	54	221	280
Assam	3	71	365	438
North-West Frontier Province				
Baluchistan	1		46	47
Ajmer Merwara		17	735	752
Delhi		5	94	99
Bangalore and Coorg			72	72
Total	194	3,776	14,730	18,709
Total for the year 1932	162	3,513	14,452	18,127

Industrial Surveyors and the establishment of four demonstration parties in each of seven selected industries—jute and wool weaving, umbrella

from other provinces. The effect therefore trade depression on the industrial labourer Bengal is so far very small."

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee

scarce in Bengal and in fact had to be imported from other provinces.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND INSPECTION.

As in other countries, the industrial progress dents classified according to fatal, serious and of India has been accompanied by an alarming number in factories in each of the British increase in the number of industrial accidents. Provinces in India in the year 1933 are shown Statistics for 1933—The numbers of acci- in the following table—

Province	Fatal	Serious	Minor.	Total
Madras	15	368	1,179	1,560
Bombay	38	1,179	4,050	5,425
W Bengal	40	884	2,607	3,630
United Provinces	32	373	1,674	2,079
Punjab	19	63	886	949
Burma	19	231	1,245	1,497
Bihar and Orissa	23	391	1,567	1,981
Central Provinces and Berar	5	64	221	280
Assam	2	71	365	433
North-West Frontier Province				
Baluchistan	1		46	47
Ajmer Marwar		17	74	92
Delhi		5	84	89
Bangalore and Coorg			72	72
Total	194	3,778	14,779	18,799
Total for the year 1932	162	3,613	14,452	18,127

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(d) The scales of compensation for grade

Year	Number of Cases.			Amount of Compensation paid for		
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Total	Fatal Cases.	Non Fatal Cases.	All Cases
1924*—				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Adults	349	3,898	4,247	₹2,085	66,248	1,48,332
Minors	2	19	21	275	1,516	1,891
1925—						
Adults	583	10,751	11,334	3,45,995	2,03,585	6,41,580
Minors	7	30	37	200	2,391	2,591
1926—						
Adults	651	13,387	14,038	4,25,935	3,94,585	8,20,520
Minors	3	45	48	800	695	1,495
1927—						
Adults	777	14,397	15,174	5,81,400	5,27,044	11,08,444
Minors	6	36	42	840	1,090	1,930
1928—						
Adults	819	15,893	16,712	5,21,510	5,69,741	10,91,251
Minors	9	42	51	2,404	1,985	4,389
1929—						
Adults	886	17,942	18,828	5,87,190	6,70,573	12,57,763
Minors	2	34	36	200	2,201	2,401
1930—						
Adults	807	22,656	23,463	6,59,302	7,85,790	12,45,092
Minors	4	47	51	1,100	612	1,712
1931—						
Adults	696	16,754	17,450	4,44,246	6,00,885	10,65,131
Minors	4	26	30	600	625	1,225
1932—						
Adults	600	13,641	14,241	3,60,164	4,62,093	8,22,257
Minors	1	12	13	200	668	868
1933—						
Adults	526	14,015	14,541	3,31,557	4,52,427	8,13,984
Minors	..	18	18	..	115	115

* The figures for 1924 relate to only the six months from 1st July to 31st December.

The following tables set out the proportion of contested cases out of the total number of applications received by the Commissioners in each year.—

Year.	No. of Applications disposed of	Number of contested Cases.	Percentage of contested cases to total disposed of
1924	92	14	15.2
1925	539	100	18.6
1926	835	198	23.7
1927	1,273	281	22.9
1928	1,306	269	20.7
1929	1,355	278	20.7
1930	1,458	297	20.4
1931	1,367	286	21.0
1932	1,366	374	27.4
1933	1,242	317	25.5

The details of agreements (i) disposed of, (ii) registered as filed and (iii) rejected on account of inadequacy are given below for each year.—

Year.	Number of Agreements.			
	Disposed of.	Registered as filed.	Registered after modification	Not registered on account of inadequacy, etc
1924	41	33	1	7
1925	399	390	3	6
1926	591	583	5	3
1927	701	682	12	7
1928	837	855	25	7
1929	1,016	1,024	14	8
1930	1,007	950	29	28
1931	1,060	1,018	18	24
1932	993	942	22	29
1933	1,033	965	18	50

Effect on Industry.—A compulsory system and Madras The Calcutta Claims Bureau which of workmen's compensation enhances the represents many of the leading insurance

ant of these are the Claims Bureaux in Calcutta does not appear to have made much progress.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING.

... of these are the Claims Bureaux in Calcutta does not appear to have made much progress. ... taken up by local authorities. The findings ...

Year.	Number of Cases			Amount of Compensation paid for		
	Fatal.	Non-Fatal.	Total	Fatal Cases.	Non-Fatal Cases.	All Cases.
1924 *—				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Adults	249	3,898	4,147	82,085	66,248	1,48,333
Minors	2	19	21	875	1,515	1,891
1925—						
Adults	583	10,751	11,334	3,45,993	2,95,535	6,41,528
Minors	7	70	37	200	2,391	2,591
1926—						
Adults	631	13,387	14,018	4,25,935	3,94,385	8,20,320
Minors	3	45	48	460	693	1,153
1927—						
Adults	777	14,397	15,174	5,81,400	5,27,964	11,09,364
Minors	6	36	42	840	1,039	1,579
1928—						
Adults	819	15,898	16,717	5,21,410	6,69,741	12,01,151
Minors	9	42	51	2,494	1,965	4,459
1929—						
Adults	836	17,942	18,829	5,87,190	6,70,573	12,57,763
Minors	2	34	36	200	2,201	2,401
1930—						
Adults	897	22,656	23,523	6,59,302	7,86,750	12,46,052
Minors	4	47	51	1,100	612	1,712
1931—						
Adults	606	16,704	17,460	4,44,246	6,20,845	10,65,131
Minors	3	26	29	600	625	1,225
1932—						
Adults	600	13,641	14,241	3,60,164	4,62,093	8,22,257
Minors	1	19	20	200	683	883
1933—						
Adults	526	14,015	14,541	3,31,357	4,42,477	8,13,834
Minors	..	18	18	..	115	115

* The figures for 1924 relate to only the six months from 1st July to 31st December.

The following tables set out the proportion of contested cases out of the total number of applications received by the Commissioners in each year—

Year.	No. of Applications disposed of.	Number of contested Cases	Percentage of contested cases to total disposed of.
1924	92	14	15.2
1925	539	190	18.6
1926	837	193	23.7
1927	1,223	281	22.9
1928	1,306	309	23.7
1929	1,355	278	20.7
1930	1,438	309	21.48
1931	1,467	306	21.66
1932	1,368	328	24.01
1933	1,242	313	25.20

Table of Contents and Preface

CONTENTS OF VOLUME I

THE HOUSEHOLD AS A UNIT OF LABOUR AND OF CONSUMPTION

sanitary and water works should be a part of the municipal charge on municipalities. Improvement Trusts should be charged with the cost of industrial labour till after the end of the

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Railways—The general policy on railways

... are reported as being quite annually prearranged programme as funds
satisfactory. In Assam the tea estates are permit

HEALTH

... In the northernmost portion of ... tuberculosis prevails among industrial workers in the United

satisfactory. In Assam the tea estates are permit-

HEALTH

ness. In the northernmost portion of prevails among industrial workers in the United

satisfactory in Assam the tea estates are permit

HEALTH

sections. In the northernmost portion of the hills the prevalence of malaria is high, and is also prevalent among industrial workers in the Uni

A table showing (a) Birth rate and (b) Death-rate per thousand of population and (c) Infant mortality for 1,000 registered births for certain important industrial centres

Centre	Period.	Birth rate per 1,000 of population	Death rate per 1,000 of population.	Infant mortal per 1,000 registered births.
Bombay	1933	26.6	23.4	269.00
Almedabad	1929	47.02	49.06	351.65
Sholapur	"	44.03	34.63	228.73
Karachi ..	"	63.83	30.97	200.63
Nagpur ..	"	60.63	52.24	260.77
Amraoti ..	"	59.60	49.14	330.01
Ahola ..	"	41.73	35.50	251.27
Cawnpore ..	"	50.94	52.70	420.34
Lucknow ..	"	43.08	75.81	469.22
Allahabad ..	"	46.31	38.44	258.79

The relation between overcrowding and infant mortality is brought out in the following table extracted from the annual report of the Municipal Commissioner for Bombay City—

Infant Mortality by the Number of Rooms occupied in 1933.

Number of rooms.	Births		Deaths		Infant mortality per 1,000 births registered.	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	1933	1922
1 Room & under	18,611	60.4	6,408	77.0	344	428
2 Rooms ..	7,083	22.7	1,414	17.0	201	263
3	600	2.2	121	1.5	175	204
4 or more Rooms	1,320	4.1	200	3.6	155	179
Hospitals ..	2,685	8.6	58	0.7	51	60
Road side ..	7	0.0	20	0.2	..	..
Total..	30,926	100.0	8,329	100.0	269	218

A table showing (a) Birth-rate and (b) Death-rate per thousand of population and (c) Infant mortality for 1,000 registered births for certain important industrial centres.

Centre.	Period.	Birth rate per 1 000 of population	Death-rate per 1,000 of population	Infant mortality per 1 000 registered births.
Bombay	1937	26.6	23.4	267.00
Ahmedabad	1929	47.02	42.06	331.73
Sholapur	"	44.03	34.63	228.73
Karachi	"	55.83	30.97	200.63
Nagpur	"	50.63	52.24	290.77
Amraoti	"	59.60	49.14	300.01
Akola	"	41.73	35.00	251.27
Cawnpore	"	36.94	53.70	420.34
Lucknow	"	43.98	75.21	460.22
Allahabad	"	46.31	38.44	238.79

The relation between overcrowding and infant mortality is brought out in the following table extracted from the annual report of the Municipal Commissioner for Bombay City —

Infant Mortality by the Number of Rooms occupied in 1933.

Number of rooms.	Births		Deaths		Infant mortality per 1,000 births registered.	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	1933.	1932.
1 Room & under	18,611	60.4	6,405	17.0	344	418
2 Rooms	7,033	22.7	1,414	17.0	201	263
3 "	600	2.2	121	1.5	175	261
4 or more Rooms	1,020	6.1	233	2.6	163	129
Hospitals	2,683	8.6	58	0.7	21	66
Road side	7	0.0	20	0.2	..	..
Total.	30,926	100.0	8,350	100.0	260	218

1. 443. The number of children of persons who are

WELFARE WORK.

(Excluding Health and Housing).

under the age of six years belonging
to such women. Local Governments are

Co
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A permanent
a cinema building for the
their workers, Messrs. Deeg, Buthfield & Co.
who are the managing agents for several
concerns, carry on various activities in
books, free milk to supply pupils, dispensar
gymnastics and sports, library, recreation
programmes, etc.

In the Punjab only the new Egyptian Wool Mills Company, Dharamal, maintains a school.

In the Central Provinces and Berar, Empress Mills in Nagpur have Nursery primary classes for the children in the cove. During the year 1932, 502 children received primary education in factory schools in contrast to 100 schools for adult labourers.

Welfare Work on Railways.

The cinema shows and magic lantern lectures have been provided for some of the children amongst the nearly 100,000 Indian and Anglo Indian and other children who have been recently organized for the purpose. The number of children are growing.

Each Institute is regarded as a club provided by the Railway free of rent. The Institutes provide a reading room, library and outdoor space, etc., and are generally self-supporting although grants are made from line funds to meet the recurring expenses in desamming cases. The Railways also undertake to recover the subscriptions of the members through the schools and to remit them to the managers of the Institute. The membership of the Institutes is compulsory on some railways.

Sports committees and athletic clubs have been formed on several railways, e.g. the G.P.R. and the East Indian Railway, with the object of promoting athletic sports among the employees and organizing tournaments. The Indian Railway Athletic Association formed for the promotion and development of inter-railway athletic competitions of all kinds is a registered association and its membership is open to the Railway Board and its subordinate offices as well as to railways which are parties to the Indian Railway Conference Association. Inter-district or inter-divisional competitions are also run by local sports committees with the encouraging spirit among all classes. The inter-railway boxing, wrestling and competitions are arranged in four years 1921 the South Western Railway a stadium within the reach of the majority of the railway employees at Madras.

The circus shows and magic lantern lectures have been recently organized for the

Golden Rock Workshop of the same name.

Education—Almost all Railways provide facilities for the education of their illiterate staffs as well as for the children of Railway employees. The progress made in this direction on each railway may be briefly stated as follows:—

The N W Railway have started three experimental schools for adult workers in the running locomotive sheds at Lahore, Shikhar and Kotli. The experiment has so far been confined to the locomotive staff as the majority of the staff in this branch are illiterate and education provides a great inducement in that wages can practically be doubled by qualifying for promotion to the higher grades of running staff. The East India Railway provide 37 schools for the employees of the Operating Department. The Eastern Bengal Railway provide 9 night schools for adult employees, the daily average attendance at these schools being 303. On the Burma railways educational facilities for adult workmen have hitherto proved a failure and another experimental school has recently been opened

Went to study, & on the 1st of May, 1900, I
 from making a single test. On the 1st of May, 1900,

WAGE RATES

Agriculture—Whether wages paid to agricultural labour in India have kept pace with the increase in the cost of living is, for several wages of the three important classes of agricultural labour in rural areas in the Punjab, —

AGRICULTURAL WAGES (NOMINAL)

Index Numbers for the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) 1913=100.

Year	Urban areas			Rural Areas.		
	Field Labour	Ordinary Labour	Skilled Labour	Field Labour.	Ordinary Labour.	Skilled Labour.

ances were to be increased by five per cent from 1st January 1935 in view of the reduction in statutory weekly hours from 60 to 54.

Centre	AVERAGE DAILY RATINGS FOR			
	Men	Women	Children	All adults.
1st Jan.	Rs 3 p 0	Rs 2 p 0	Rs 1 p 0	Rs 1 p 0

AGRICULTURAL WAGES (NOMINAL).

Index Numbers for the Bombay Presidency (including Sind) 1913=100.

Year	Urban areas			Rural Areas.		
	Field Labour.	Ordinary Labour	Skilled Labour	Field Labour.	Ordinary Labour.	Skilled Labour
1922	159	192	195	170	162	179
1923	200	200	196	171	171	187
1924	193	196	209	176	181	191
1925	221	208	224	206	181	211
1926	221	204	216	198	181	215
1927	200	192	211	176	176	206
1928	191	192	212	186	175	210
1929	188	193	206	150	179	213
1930	174	179	193	171	173	202
1931	153	157	185	149	143	172
1932	144	151	189	131	135	165
1933	127	141	173	127	127	160

Jute Industry.

The jute industry holds the premier position amongst the industries in the Bengal Presidency. The following table gives the average monthly wages of some important occupations in a jute mill. The figures are not the exact averages of wages of the total number of employees in the industry. They are averages obtained from the actual payments made in some representative mills.

Department.	Designation	Average monthly wages.	
		Multiple shift	Single shift
	Men	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.
Roving Machines . . .	Rovers . . .	12 15 0	14 7 0
	Shifters . . .	12 6 0	14 2 0
Spinning Frames . . .	Warp spinners . . .	13 4 0	16 14 0
	Wet spinners . . .	16 0 0	17 10 0
Winding . . .	Bobbin cleaners . . .	10 0 0	11 0 0
	Warp winders (piece workers) . . .	21 6 0	23 0 0
Weaving . . .	Wet " (" ") . . .	26 8 0	28 2 0
	Moopan weavers (" ") . . .	25 3 0	21 0 0
Dressing and Beaming . . .	Sacking weavers (piece-work) (12) . . .	29 5 0	32 1 0
	Beamers and distasters . . .	28 8 0	32 0 0
Sack sewing workers Sewing machines Engineering section Engine Staff	Machine sewers (piece) . . .	21 11 0	25 10 0
	Orders . . .	19 0 0	22 8 0
Workshop hands—	Firemen . . .	28 1 0	30 2 0
	Mason . . .	31 0 0	34 0 0
Machine shop fitting . . .	Carpenters (Chinese) . . .	85 0 0	93 5 0
	Carpenters (Indian) . . .	30 0 0	33 2 0
Tin Smithy . . .	Turners (Metal) . . .	40 0 0	40 0 0
	Tin smith . . .	30 0 0	30 0 0
Blacksmith shop . . .	Blacksmith . . .	36 0 0	36 0 0
	Women.		
Batching Softeners . . .	Feeders . . .	11 13 0	13 3 0
	Receivers . . .	11 8 0	13 5 0
Teasers Preparing Breaker Carding Machines	Feeders . . .	9 6 0	12 9 0
	Receivers . . .	9 8 0	11 13 0
Finishing Carding Machines . . .	Feeders . . .	9 0 0	11 2 0
	Receivers . . .	10 8 0	11 7 0
Drawing machines . . .	Feeders . . .	9 7 0	11 0 0
	Receivers . . .	10 0 0	11 2 0
Roving machines . . .	Feeders . . .	10 0 0	11 2 0
	Butterers . . .	10 6 0 9 6 0	11 6 0 11 2 0
Twist Frames . . .	Twisters . . .	13 8 0	14 15 0
	Sweepers . . .	12 1 0	12 10 0
Sack Sewing . . .	Hand sewers . . .	13 5 0	14 11 0

It will be seen from the above table that there is an appreciable monetary advantage to workers in the single-shift system.

Jute Industry.

The jute industry holds the premier position amongst the industries in the Bengal Presidency. The following table gives the average monthly wages of some important occupations in a jute mill. The figures are not the exact averages of wages of the total number of employees in the industry. They are averages obtained from the actual payments made in some representative mills.

Department	Designation	Average monthly wages	
		Multiple shift	Single shift
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Rs a p</i>	<i>Rs a p.</i>
Roving Machines ..	Rovers ..	12 15 0	14 7 0
	Shifters ..	12 6 0	14 2 0
Spinning Frames .	Warp spinners ..	13 4 0	16 14 0
	Weft spinners ..	16 0 0	17 10 0
Winding . ..	Robble cleaners ..	10 0 0	11 0 0
	Warp winders (piece workers)	21 6 0	23 0 0
Weaving . . .	Weft " (" ") ..	26 8 0	28 2 0
	Hessian weavers (" ") ..	23 3 0	31 0 0
Dressing and Reaming	Sacking weavers (piece workers)	29 5 0	32 1 0
	Beamers and dressers ..	23 8 0	32 0 0
Sack sewing workers Sewing machines	Machine sewers (piece)	21 11 0	23 10 0
Engineering Section Engine Staff	Oilers ..	19 0 0	22 8 0
Workshop hands—	Fireman ..	23 1 0	30 2 0
	Mason ..	34 0 0	34 0 0
Machine shop fitting . . .	Carpenters (Chinese) ..	85 0 0	93 5 0
	Carpenters (Indian) ..	30 0 0	33 2 0
Tin Smithy ..	Turners (Metal) ..	40 0 0	40 0 0
	Tin Smith ..	30 0 0	30 0 0
Blacksmith shop . . .	Blacksmith ..	36 0 0	36 0 0
	<i>Women</i>		
Baling Softners . . .	Feeders ..	11 12 0	13 9 0
	Receivers ..	11 8 0	13 5 0
Teasers Preparing Breaker Carding Ma- chines ..	Feeders ..	9 6 0	12 9 0
	Receivers ..	9 8 0	11 13 0
Finishing Carding Machines ..	Feeders ..	9 0 0	11 2 0
	Receivers ..	10 6 0	11 7 0
Drawing machines ..	Feeders ..	9 7 0	11 0 0
	Receivers ..	10 0 0	11 2 0
Roving machines ..	Feeders ..	10 0 0	11 2 0
	Receivers ..	10 8 0	11 6 0
Twist Frames ..	Feeders ..	9 6 0	11 2 0
	Receivers ..	10 0 0	11 2 0
Weaving ..	Feeders ..	10 0 0	11 2 0
	Receivers ..	10 8 0	11 6 0
Sack Sewing ..	Feeders ..	13 8 0	14 15 0
	Receivers ..	12 1 0	12 10 0
Sack Sewing ..	Hand Sewers ..	13 5 0	14 11 0
	Receivers ..	13 5 0	14 11 0

It will be seen from the above table that there is an appreciable monetary advantage to work in the single shift system.

Jute Industry.

The jute industry holds the premier position amongst the industries in the Bengal Presidency; the following table gives the average monthly wages of some important occupations in a jute mill. The figures are not the exact averages of wages of the total number of employees in the industry. They are averages obtained from the actual payments made in some representative mills.

Department.	Designation	Average monthly wages	
		Multiple shift	Single shift
	<i>Men</i>	Rs a p	Rs a p.
Moving Machines	Reversers	12 15 0	14 7 0
	Shifters	12 0 0	14 2 0
Spinning Frames	Warp spinners	13 4 0	16 14 0
	Weft spinners	16 0 0	17 10 0
Finishing	Bobbin cleaners	10 0 0	11 0 0
	Warp winders (piece workers)	21 0 0	23 0 0
Weaving	Weft " (" ")	28 8 0	28 2 0
	Russian weavers (" ")	28 3 0	31 0 0
Dressing and Doaming	Sacking weavers (piece workers)	29 5 0	32 1 0
	Drawers and dressers	28 8 0	32 0 0
Sack sewing workers Sewing machines	Machine sewers (piece)	21 14 0	23 10 0
Engineering section Engine Staff	Orders	19 0 0	23 8 0
	Firemen ..	25 1 0	30 2 0
	Mason	34 0 0	34 0 0
Workshop hands—			
Machine shop fitting	Carpenters (Chinese)	85 0 0	93 5 0
	Carpenters (Indian)	80 0 0	88 2 0
Tin Smithy	Turners (Metal)	40 0 0	40 0 0
	Tin Smith	30 0 0	30 0 0
Blacksmith shop	Blacksmith ..	30 0 0	30 0 0
	<i>Women</i>		
Batching Softners	Feeders	11 12 0	13 5 0
	Receivers	11 8 0	13 5 0
Tearers	Feeders	9 6 0	12 9 0
Preparing Breaker Carding Machines	Feeders	9 8 0	11 13 0
	Receivers	9 0 0	11 2 0
Finishing Carding Machines	Feeders	10 6 0	11 7 0
	Receivers	9 7 0	11 0 0
Drawing machines	Feeders	10 0 0	11 2 0
	Receivers	10 0 0	11 2 0
Rolling machines	Feeders	10 6 0	11 6 0
	Sweepers	9 6 0	11 2 0
Twist Frames	Tubbers	13 8 0	14 13 0
Weaving	Sweepers	12 1 0	12 10 0
Sack Sewing	Hand sewers	13 5 0	14 11 0

It will be seen from the above table that there is an appreciable monetary advantage to w in the single shift system.

Wages in Mines.

The tables given below show the daily earnings in the month of December for each of the two years 1932 and 1933 for workers in the main occupations in coalfields and the other important mines in British India.

Daily earnings of underground workers in important coalfields in British India.

I

Coalfields	Over men & Sirdars Foremen & Mates		Miners.		Loaders.	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jharia (Bihar & Orissa)	1 1 0	1 3 6	0 9 2	0 8 6	0 8 6	0 7 3
Raniganj (Bengal)	1 0 6	0 15 6	0 9 3	0 8 3	0 8 0	0 7 0
Giridih (Bihar & Orissa)	1 7 9	1 7 0	0 9 2	0 9 6	0 7 0	0 8 3
Assam	1 7 0	1 4 6	1 4 2	1 1 3	1 1 6	1 0 6
Punjab	0 14 0	0 13 9	0 12 6	0 13 3	0 14 9	0 12 6
Daluchistan	1 6 0	1 7 0	0 13 3	0 14 9	0 13 0	0 11 3
Pench Valley	1 5 6	1 5 3	0 14 0	0 13 0	0 6 9	0 6 0

II

Coalfields	Skilled Labour		Unskilled Labour		Females.	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jharia (Bihar & Orissa)	0 10 2	0 10 0	0 7 9	0 7 3	0 6 6	0 5 9
Raniganj (Bengal)	0 10 2	0 9 9	0 7 6	0 6 7	0 5 9	0 5 0
Giridih (Bihar & Orissa)	0 10 4	0 10 6	0 5 6	0 8 0	0 5 9	0 4 6
Assam	1 2 0	1 0 9	0 15 0	0 13 9	....	..
Punjab	0 11 6	0 11 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	....	..
Daluchistan	0 12 6	0 12 9	1 0 6	0 6 0	....	..
Pench Valley	0 10 6	0 10 0	0 6 9	0 7 3	0 6 9	0 5 9

Daily Earnings of Workers engaged on "Open Workings" in Important Coalfields in British India

I

Coalfields.	Over Men and Sirdars Foremen and Mates.		Miners.		Loaders.	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jharia (Bihar & Orissa)	0 14 2	0 12 9	0 8 6	0 7 0	0 7 2	0 5 9
Raniganj (Bengal)	0 12 9	0 9 6	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 1 0
Giridih (Bihar & Orissa)	0 13 6	0 13 2	0 4 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Assam	0 11 9	..	..	..	....	..
Punjab	..	..	..	..	....	..
Daluchistan	..	..	..	..	....	..
Pench Valley	..	..	..	..	....	..

II

Coalfields.	Skilled Labour.		Unskilled Labour.		Females.	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Jharia (Bihar & Orissa).	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 7 9	0 6 5	0 7 0	0 5 9
Banganj (Bengal)	0 6 0	0 6 3	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 3 0
Girdih (Bihar & Orissa)		0 8 0	0 6 6	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 4 9
Assam						
Punjab			0 6 0	.		..
Baluchistan						.
Pench Valley (C P)						..

Daily Earnings of Labourers working on Surface in important Coalfields in British India.

Coalfields.	Skilled Labour		Unskilled Labour		Females.	
	1931	1932	1931.	1932.	1931	1932.
	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.
Jharia (Bihar & Orissa)	0 10 9	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 0 3	0 5 3	0 4 6
Banganj . .	0 9 9	0 8 9	0 7 3	0 6 6	0 4 0	0 4 0
Girdih (Bihar & Orissa)	0 11 9	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 3 3	0 5 3
Assam	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 11 9	0 11 3	0 8 0	0 7 0
Punjab	0 14 0	0 12 0	0 9 3	0 5 6	0 4 3	0 4 0
Baluchistan ..	0 13 9	.	1 0 0		.	.
Pench Valley (C P)	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 6 9	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 4 0

The Plantations.—Labour in the tea gardens | earnings of a family must always be taken
in Assam is paid on a piece work basis | consideration. The average family of

WAGES ON RAILWAYS.

Assam in March 1913

Cuttack Souda	6 12 12	7 12 12
Hallakandi	6 9 0	5 0 8
North Sylhet	7 2 4	5 5 0
Karimganj	7 12 8	5 7 4
South Sylhet	7 4 11	5 12 4
Mahabganj	7 13 9	5 15 5
Daga Hills	8 14 8	6 7 4
Dihlri	8 15 2	6 14 10
Goalpara	8 2 6	7 4 2
Gauhati	8 9 0	6 11 0
Barpeta	8 0 11	8 6 2
Tejpur	9 0 0	7 9 5
Mangaldai	9 12 9	7 11 10
Newgong	8 12 4	7 13 9
Sibsagar	10 9 1	8 15 4
Jorhat	9 15 7	8 3 10

WAGES ON RAILWAYS.

No information more recent to that for the year 1929 is available regarding wages paid on Indian Railways. In that year every individual

Owing to the different types of grades of pay which are prevalent on the railways it is not possible to give further details.

the maximum attainable
and period of service.

Statement showing scales of pay of important classes of Railway servants other than Workshop employees and Colliery Staff on the principal Railways.

Name of Railway System	ENGINEERING.					
	Mates.		Gangmen.		Trolley-men.	
	Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
North-Western Railway ..	20 0 to 34 0		13 0 to 23 0		15 0 to 24 0	
East Indian Railway ..	13 0 to 39 0		12 0 to 18 0		12 0 to 18 0	
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	20 0 to 32 0		13 0 to 18 0		13 0 to 18 0	
G. I. P. Railway ..	12 6 to 37 0		9 0 to 26 0		11 0 to 24 0	
B. B. & C. I. Railway (Broad-gauge)	14 0 to 37 0		12 0 to 26 0		12 0 to 27 0	
Bengal Nagpur Railway ..	15 0 to 31 0		10 0 to 17 0		13 0 to 23 0	
Hoblihand and Kumaon Railway ..	11 0 to 19 6		9 6 to 15 6		11 0 0	
M. & S. M. Railway ..	13 6 to 30 0		10 6 to 22 0		10 6 to 15 6	
South Indian Railway ..	14 0 to 25 0		12 0 to 15 0		12 0 to 15 0	
Assam Bengal Railway ..	20 0 to 30 0		14 0 to 18 0		14 0 to 18 0	

* Per day Senior mates only are in the grade of Rs. 37-3-32.

Name of Railway System.	TRAFFIC.					
	Station Masters		Guards.		Signallers.	
	Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a.	Rs. a	Rs. a
North Western Railway. .	45 0 to 500 0		30 0 to 210 0		32 0 to 190 0	
East Indian Railway ..	52 0 to 400 0		30 0 to 180 0		30 0 to 200 0	
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	40 0 to 350 0		43 0 to 210 0		30 0 to 170 0	
G. I. P. Railway ..	50 0 to 390 0		70 0 to 210 0		45 0 to 140 0	
B. B. & C. I. Railway (Broad gauge)	55 0 to 400 0		50 0 to 210 0		60 0 to 70 0	
Bengal Nagpur Railway ..	52 0 to 500 0		55/40 to 210 0		30 0 to 170 0	
Hoblihand and Kumaon Railway ..	30 0 to 370 0		20 0 to 140 0		15 0 to 50 0	
M. & S. M. Railway ..	40 0 to 420 0		40 0 to 170 0		25 0 to 110 0	
South Indian Railway ..	30 0 to 320 0		25 0 to 120 0		25 0 to 90 0	
Assam Bengal Railway ..	40 0 to 450 0		40 0 to 200 0		20 0 to 110 0	

Name of Railway System.	TRAFFIC				MECHANICAL.	
	Goods Clerks, Book- ing clerks and Parcel clerks		Ticket Collectors		Pointsmen	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a	Rs. a	Rs. a.	Rs. a	Rs. a
North Western Railway ..	33 0 to 270 0		32 0 to 160 0		19 0 to 27 0	
East Indian Railway ..	28 0 to 300 0		28 0 to 125 0		12 0 to 18 0	
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	31 0 to 145 0		32 0 to 160 0		13 0 to 37 0	
Great Indian Peninsula Railway ..	40 0 to 100 0		50 0 to 90 0		13 0 to 18 0	
B. B. & C. I. Railway (Broad gauge)	15 0 to 180 0(2)		55 0 to 190 0		13 0 to 18 0	
Bengal Nagpur Railway ..	50 0 to 250 0(3)		50 0 to 120 0			
Hoblihand and Kumaon Railway ..	25 0 to 60 0(2)		18 0 to 40 0(6)		10 0 to 14 0	
M. & S. M. Railway ..	25 0 to 190 0(2)		20 0 to 80 0		15 0 to 18 0	
South Indian Railway ..	25 0 to 125 0(2)		25 0 to 120 0		12 0 to 14 0	
Assam Bengal Railway ..	32 0 to 120 0(2)		30 0 to 100 0		12 0 to 16 0	

* Parcel Clerks only.
(2) Goods Clerks only.
(3) Goods and Parcel Clerks.

Noted: Scales are regulated according to local market rate.

Minimum scale not given

Name of Railway System	MECHANICAL.					
	Caldmen		Drivers		Firemen.	
	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a	Rs a
North Western Railway..	15 0	to 45 0	31 0	to 220 0	0 8½	to 100 0
East Indian Railway			40 0	.. 200 0	15 0	.. 50 0
Eastern Bengal Railway			34 0	.. 220 0	13 0	.. 90 0
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	65 0	0(1)	72 0	.. 310 0	16 4	.. 32 8
B. B. & C. I. Railway			2 8	.. 7 8(3)	0 10	.. 1 12(3)
(Broad gauge)			5 0	.. 11 0(4)	2 8	.. 4 8(4)
Bengal Nagpur Railway	11 0	0	31 0	.. 46 0(6)	13 0	.. 35 0
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway			33 0	.. 200 0	16 0	.. 50 0
M. & S. M. Railway			41 0	.. 250 0	21 0	.. 85 0
South Indian Railway	25 0	to 30 0	75 0	.. 263 0	12 0	.. 22 0
Assam Bengal Railway	16 0	.. 25 0	30 0	.. 275 0	14 0	.. 60 0

(1) Maximum.

(3) Indians per day.

(4) Europeans per day.

(5) Maximum of the maximum scale not given.

Statement showing scales of pay per day of some important skilled labourers in Workshops

Name of Railway System	Fitters		Moulders		Welders	
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p
North Western Railway	0 8 0	to 2 8 0	1 0 0	to 2 8 0	1 4 0	to 2 8 0
East Indian Railway	0 10 0	.. 2 8 0	0 10 0	.. 2 4 0	0 10 0	.. 2 4 0
Eastern Bengal Railway	0 10 0	.. 3 14 0	0 12 3	.. 1 2 3	0 12 3	.. 3 2 3
Great Indian Peninsula Railway*	50 0 0	.. 86 0 0*	44 0 0	.. 86 0 0*	44 0 0	.. 89 0 0*
B. B. & C. I. Railway	0 8 0	.. 3 5 0	0 7 0	.. 1 5 0	0 8 0	.. 2 9 0
Bengal Nagpur Railway	0 12 0	.. 2 0 0	1 0 0	.. 2 14 0	1 0 0	.. 2 0 0
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway	0 12 4	.. 1 14 8		1 4 0		1 0 0
M. & S. M. Railway	0 7 0	.. 5 4 0	0 11 0	to 5 4 0	0 12 0	to 5 4 0
South Indian Railway	0 14 0	.. 2 8 0	0 11 0	.. 2 8 0	0 14 0	.. 2 8 0
Assam Bengal Railway	0 12 0	.. 3 0 0			1 8 0	.. 2 8 0

Name of Railway System	Turners		Carpenters		Blacksmiths	
	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p	Rs a p.	Rs a. p.
North-Western Railway	1 1 0	to 2 8 0	0 14 0	to 2 8 0	1 4 0	to 2 8 0
East Indian Railway	0 10 4	.. 2 4 0	0 10 0	.. 2 4 0	0 10 0	.. 2 8 0
Eastern Bengal Railway	0 12 3	.. 3 2 3	0 12 3	.. 3 2 3	0 12 3	.. 3 2 3
Great Indian Peninsula Railway*	50 0 0	.. 80 0 0*	39 0 0	.. 69 0 0*	44 0 0	.. 93 0 0*
B. B. & C. I. Railway	0 7 0	.. 3 5 0	0 2 0	.. 2 11 0	0 9 0	.. 3 9 0
Bengal Nagpur Railway	1 0 0	.. 2 14 0	1 0 0	.. 2 11 0	1 0 0	.. 2 0 0
Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway		1 4 8		1 7 4		1 7 4
M. & S. M. Railway	1 0 0	to 5 4 0	0 8 0	to 4 4 0	0 7 0	to 5 4 0
South Indian Railway	0 14 0	.. 2 8 0	0 11 4	.. 2 0 0	0 14 0	.. 2 8 0
Assam Bengal Railway	0 12 0	.. 12 0	0 12 0	.. 3 0 0	1 1 4	.. 3 0 0

N. B.—These rates are exclusive of Overtime and Piece-work profits.

* The scales of pay for the G. I. P. Railway are per annum.

COST OF LIVING AND STANDARD OF LIFE.

The publication of a cost of living index for the month of January 1921 was started in January 1921 and continued monthly from September 1921 and method of its construction described in the issues of the for September 1921, September

COST OF LIVING AND STANDARD OF LIFE.

The publication of
with a preface by
in Boston City was
for the first time
and method of
described in the book
for September 1921.

*Bombay working class cost of living index numbers by months
(July 1914 = 100).*

Month.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	134	182	183	162	173	156	159	157	155	150	154	149	147	117	110	104	99
February	134	176	181	162	165	155	158	157	154	155	148	148	144	113	110	106	98
March	136	172	177	169	165	154	154	159	155	155	145	140	141	111	111	106	94
April	144	167	172	180	162	156	150	158	153	151	144	148	140	111	108	101	93
May	147	168	173	167	163	153	150	156	153	152	147	147	139	110	107	100	94
June	148	174	181	173	163	152	153	154	150	154	146	147	140	109	107	104	93
July	149	180	190	177	165	155	157	157	157	156	117	148	139	108	106	103	97
August	153	179	191	180	164	154	161	152	155	157	140	149	136	108	109	105	97
September	160	172	192	185	165	154	161	151	155	154	145	149	126	104	109	102	100
October	175	174	193	183	162	152	161	153	155	151	140	149	151	108	109	104	100
November	175	173	186	182	160	153	161	153	154	150	147	150	127	108	110	103	101
December	183	174	181	179	161	157	160	155	156	151	148	150	121	109	110	104	96
Annual Average	154	170	183	173	164	154	157	155	153	154	147	149	137	110	108	103	97

Since January 1, fuel and miscellaneous index. The numbers from

compiled on a post-war base and has been

*Ahmedabad working class cost of living index numbers by months
(Average price for August 1928 to July 1927 = 100)*

Month	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Month	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	93	99	93	75	76	73	70	July	97	95	89	75	75	73	72
February	92	99	91	74	75	72	69	August	96	98	87	77	76	73	71
March	90	99	89	75	75	70	69	September	96	97	85	75	78	73	71
April	91	96	89	75	74	70	69	October	97	95	82	74	79	73	71
May	91	94	80	75	74	71	71	November	97	95	81	75	78	73	73
June	95	96	90	73	75	72	72	December	99	91	77	77	76	71	72
Average									95	97	87	75	76	72	71

Labour Gazette since February 1931
Bhopal working class cost of living index
sheet by months (Average prices from
survey 1927 to January 1929=100)

Month.	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Month	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934.
January		100	104	76	72	73	68	August	95	102	89	73	73	70	72
February	97	99	100	77	75	72	70	September	95	104	91	73	74	69	75
March	93	98	90	75	76	69	68	October	95	102	85	72	74	68	76
April	92	98	94	72	72	67	67	November	95	104	82	71	75	68	76
May	94	100	95	71	72	68	69	December	95	100	70	71	71	68	74
June	95	103	95	71	71	70	71	Yearly							
July	95	100	92	71	74	70	70	Average		101	92	73	73	69	73

Cost of Living Indexes have, during recent years, been compiled for Nagpur and Jabalpur in the Central Provinces (with January 1927 as base) and for four classes of industrial workers in Rangoon in Burma (with 1933=100). The monthly figures of the cost of living Index numbers of these six indexes during the year 1934 were as follows —

Month.	Nagpur	Jabalpur.	Rangoon			
			Burmese	Tamils Telugu and Oriyas	Hindu- Muslims	Chitta- ganjians.
January	57	52	87	90	90	86
February	57	52	88	90	90	86
March	54	52	86	89	89	84
April	54	53	87	90	89	86
May	54	51	88	91	89	87
June	57	54	90	92	90	88
July	58	55	89	91	89	86
August	57	54	88	92	89	87
September	57	55	90	94	91	10
October	59	56	88	94	91	88
November	59	57	85	92	90	86
December	57	56	84	91	89	85
Average for year	57	54	84	91	90	

Cost of Living and Standard of Life.

Dombay working class cost of living index numbers by months
(July 1914=100).

Month.	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January .	134	182	183	169	173	156	159	157	155	150	154	149	147	117	110	105	96
February	134	176	181	162	165	155	156	157	154	153	148	148	144	113	110	106	96
March	130	172	177	160	163	154	154	159	155	153	145	149	141	111	111	106	91
April	144	167	172	160	162	150	150	158	153	153	144	148	140	111	108	101	93
May	147	168	173	167	163	153	150	156	153	152	147	147	139	110	107	104	91
June	148	174	181	173	163	152	153	154	153	154	146	147	140	109	107	104	90
July	140	180	190	177	163	153	157	157	157	156	147	148	139	104	100	100	87
August	153	179	191	180	164	154	161	152	150	157	146	149	138	108	109	103	97
September	165	172	192	183	165	154	161	151	153	151	145	149	136	104	109	102	100
October	173	174	193	183	162	152	161	153	155	151	146	149	131	108	109	100	100
November	173	173	186	182	160	153	161	153	154	150	147	150	127	104	110	101	101
December	183	174	181	179	161	157	160	155	156	151	148	150	121	104	110	95	94
Annual Average	154	175	185	173	161	154	157	155	155	154	147	149	137	110	101	104	

The Labour Office conducted in the year 1920 an enquiry into working class budgets in Ahmedabad and the results of this enquiry have been used in the construction of a cost of living index for that centre. The Ahmedabad working class cost of living index number has been compiled on a post-war base and has been

published in the *Labour Gazette* since January 1930. Items representing food, fuel, lighting, clothing, house rent and miscellaneous groups have been included in the index. The following table gives the index numbers from August 1927 to November 1933—

Ahmedabad working class cost of living index numbers by months
(Average prices from August 1920 to July 1927=100)

Month	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Month	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	93	99	93	73	76	73	70	July	97	98	88	73	73	73	72
February	92	99	91	74	75	72	69	August	96	98	87	77	76	73	71
March	90	99	89	73	75	70	69	September	96	97	85	73	76	73	71
April	91	98	89	73	74	70	69	October	97	98	82	74	70	73	71
May	91	94	89	75	74	71	71	November	97	98	81	73	76	73	73
June	95	96	90	73	75	72	72	December	99	91	77	77	74	71	72
								Average..	95	97	87	75	74	72	71

Month.	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	Month	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January		100	104	76	72	73	65	August	95	102	89	73	73	70	72
February	97	99	100	77	75	72	70	September	95	104	91	73	74	69	75
March	93	98	96	75	76	69	66	October	95	102	85	72	71	68	76
April	92	98	94	72	72	67	67	November	95	104	82	71	75	68	76
May	94	100	95	71	72	68	66	December	95	106	76	71	71	69	74
June	95	103	95	71	73	70	71	Yearly Average		107	92	73	73	69	73
July	95	100	92	71	74	70	75								

Cost of Living Indexes have, during recent years, been compiled for Nagpur and Jabalpur in the Central Provinces (with January 1927 as base) and for four classes of industrial workers in Rangoon in Burma (with 1931=100). The monthly figures of the cost of living index numbers for these six indexes during the year 1934 were as follows —

Month.	Nagpur	Jabalpur	Rangoon.			
			Larmony	Tamils, Telegraphs and Orivas	Hindu-stalls	Chittagumians
January	57	52	57	90	90	86
February	57	52	58	90	100	86
March	54	52	56	89	83	84
April	54	53	57	90	89	86
May	54	53	53	91	89	87
June	57	54	60	92	90	88
July	58	55	59	91	89	86
August	57	54	58	92	89	87
September	57	56	60	94	91	90
October	59	58	58	94	91	88
November	59	57	65	95	90	80
December	57	56	54	91	89	85
Average for year	57	54	54	91	90	

THE GROWTH OF THE MOVEMENT AND THE WORKMAN
workman is predominantly illiterate and has

Andrews, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Mr. V. V. Giri, unions and have established themselves
Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Mr. B. R. Dakhale, & Co., permanently.

The second session of the Co
in 1921 at Jharia under the
Mr Joseph Baptista. The th
held at Lahore in 1923 with Mr

One led by Mr. S. V. Deshpande,
y of the Trade Union Congress
in 1924 at the 1925 Congress

Mr M David in the chair. It is significant
that at this conference Pandit Jawaharlal
Nehru moved a resolution protesting against
imperialism.

in suits is a useless and effete body with no
influence and a trifling membership.

Assembly organized in Moscow and fomented
by Communist Agents in India resulting
in a split between the genuine trade union
leadership on the one hand and the votaries
of communism on the other. The fundamental

on any basis under a common organisation
and the formation of the

ment of the Workers' Welfare League, a Com
munist organisation in England, as Agents of
the Congress for Great Britain and the boycott
of the International Labour Conference at

which place the Congress had not met with
any success. The Labour Union in Ahmedabad
split in the Nagpur session of the All India Trade
Union Congress, held its first annual session at

The Indian Trade Unions Act came into effect from the 1st June 1927

States	Total No. of Unions registered	Total membership of registered Unions
Andhra ..	2	24
Assam ..	31	71,263
Bihar ..	4	2,297
Bombay ..	44	61,103
Burma ..	1	112
Central Provinces ..	31	7,000
Coastal ..	10	11,749
Madras ..	24	4,004
Malabar ..	27	21,000
Malaya ..	8	9,000
Total ..	170	237,000

subject of any agreement made between the members for the purposes of furthering any such object of the Trade Union as is specified in Section 1, unless the agreement is an agreement to commit an offence. The Assembly, however, threw out the Bill.

A Bill was introduced in the Legislative

Assembly. Only a few associations of employers have yet applied for registration. No Trade Union was registered in the provinces of Assam, Malabar and Coorg up to the end of March 1931.

whether the first appeal by the judge appointed for the area within which the Registrar's office is situated or to the judge appointed for the area within which the local office of the trade union is situated. The amendment was intended to make it clear that the

Unions by the Act. Since 1927, as a whole, was however still in the trade union movement in India. Not only has the number of the Unions increased but their financial position is also satisfactory. It is estimated among women workers in India continues to be slow. The figures for female membership

of registered Trade Unions in successive years were as follows:—

Year.	Membership.
1927-28	1,166
1928-29	3,842
1929-30	3,293
1930-31	3,351
1931-32	3,454

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The weapon of the "strike" in industry came into prominence in India during the immediately following the close of the War: the majority of the strikes as shown in Introductory Section were designed to increase wages commensurate with the rise in the cost of living. The epidemic of industrial strikes which characterised the period 1919-20 reached a climax in the winter of 1921. During this period strikes took place partly from economic causes and most of them ended successfully from the view-point of the workers after a short struggle. After this period, however

The following tables show the number of disputes which occurred during the nine years 1925-33 in each Province and in each class of industry respectively:—

Provinces.	No. of disputes in								
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933.
Bengal	43	47	74*	61	35	74	47	27	29
Bombay	69	7	4	101	9	75	53	53	82
Madras	4	2	10*	—	12	11	15	14	6†
Central Provinces & Berar	4	4	2	1	2	2	7	8	8
United Provinces	6	—	3	2	4	2	11	2	5
Uttar & Orissa	2	3	4*	—	2	4	1	1	—
Surma	3	1	1	—	1	3	10	4	5
Punjab	1	—	—	2	—	—	7	3	—
Azamgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ajmer-Merwara	—	—	12	2	9	16	12	7	10
Total	134	125	129	203	147	148	166	119	147

* One strike extended to three provinces.

† Includes 3 disputes in Delhi.

‡ One strike extended to two provinces.

the year 1923 by the Bombay mills

The findings of the Committee were —

- (1) That the mill workers had not established any enforceable claim, customary, legal or equitable, to the annual payment of a bonus, and

October 1923.

This Committee sat for a continuous period of five and a half months and its Report was published on the 26th March 1929

Some of the conclusions and recommendations of the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee were as follows —

- (a) That the Millowners shall not vary any of the present conditions to the disadvantage of the workers before securing the approval of the workers through their organisations.
 - (b) That the Millowners' Association shall not permit its individual members to vary the conditions of service to the disadvantage of the workers without the sanction of the Association.
 - (c) The rates of new varieties shall be fixed by the Millowners' Association in consultation with the representatives of the Workers' organisations
 - (d) Notices in vernacular showing the rates of piece work in detail should be posted in the Departments for the information of the workers
 - (e) That there should be no victimisation of men who had taken part in the strike or any Union activities.
- Most of the above were eventually conceded by the Millowners' Association

- (3) The following demands were held to be unfair and unreasonable—

- (a) The wages of those workers whose average monthly wage is less than Rs. 30 should be raised substantially
- (b) The newly introduced system of compelling the workmen (1) to take out and present tickets of attendance and (2) to clean machinery daily should be discontinued
- (6) The recommendations of the Committee for alleviating unemployment consequent on the introduction of efficiency methods of work were as follows —

- (a) The millowners should set up some machinery for taking note of all cases where workers are discharged on account of reduction of staff, and help them as far as possible to get suitable employment either in some other mill or in some other industry.
- (b) The Millowners Association should consider the advisability of a scheme for the payment of a gratuity to a worker, which may amount to say, four weeks or six weeks' wages, according to his length of service payable in suitable cases to discharged employees who may need help during the waiting period while they are seeking employment. The formation of an Out-of-Work Donation Fund on a voluntary basis to be created by a system of setting aside a contribution by the Millowners of one anna per operative per month to which the operatives through their representatives should be invited to contribute one anna or at least half an anna per head per month was suggested.

ment were in the main fair and reasonable

In working the scheme for the standardisation of wages

extra efficiency expected from the operatives was fair and reasonable

- (4) With regard to the Seventeen Demands submitted by the Joint Strike Committee some of the demands which were considered to be fair and reasonable were—

Industries	No. of disputes in								
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Cotton and woollen mills	68	57	60	119	78	68	73	54	87
Jute Mills	15	33	11	19	13	13	22	13	11
Engineering Workshops	7	4	6	11	7	19	5	3	2
Railways, including Pull man Workshops	6	3	3	9	4	9	8	6	3
Others	37	31	49	54	39	48	56	42	44
Total	133	128	129	203	141	148	166	118	147

1933 in respect of the number of industrial
disputes was reached in the year 1928.
More than 50 per cent of these disputes occurred
in the Central and Presidency while only about 30
per cent occurred in Bengal. In none of the

In 1933 164,923 work people were involved in the 146 disputes and 2,164,961 working days
were lost.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION MACHINERY.

Where wage reductions have been effected or are contemplated, the reasons, therefore.

Finding—The reason most generally given was trade depression. Other reasons varied with the country. In Bombay it was stated that it was necessary to reduce the cost of production, and labour cost were those most eligible of reduction as the fall in the cost of living would enable the workers to maintain the standard of life they had in 1926 even after wages were reduced. As regards Ahmedabad there was no general reduction of wages at the time but such a reduc-

Findings—For lack of any agency official or non-official for collecting statistics of unemployment it was very difficult to formulate an answer to this question. 24,000 workers had lost their employment in cotton Mills in Bombay City. (The opening of closed Mills and the employment of workers on night shift had, however, more than absorbed this number by the end of the year). In Ahmedabad 26,551 more operatives were employed than in 1926 and in Sholapur the number employed was more or less stationary.

Now Government reports have received a more

operatives

Cotton Mill workers in Bombay City to represent their grievances to their employers and to secure redress of such

workers
day or 1
order
tion is t

2. Where wage reductions have been effected or are contemplated, the reasons, therefor

were those most capable of reduction as the fall in the cost of living would

Findings.—For lack of any agency official or non-official for collecting statistics of unemployment it was very difficult to formulate an answer to this question 24,000 workers had lost their employment in cotton Mills in Bombay City (The opening of closed Mills and the employment of workers on night shift had, however, more than absorbed this number by the end of the year). In Ahmedabad 26,551 more operatives were

6. T1

operatives

Findings.—That method of rationalisation which takes the form of absorbing operatives

City to represent their grievances to their employers and to secure redress of such grievances whenever and wherever possible

What is the extent of unemployment in the cotton Mill industry and what are its causes.

These proposals were ultimately accepted and brought into effect on the 12th Octo 1921

(2) As the result of a strike of drivers and conductors of Calcutta and Howrah tramways, which lasted from the 27th January to the 31st January 1927.

(a) the establishment of joint works committees in industrial concerns,

(b) non-intervention of Government in private industrial disputes, which it was considered, should be settled by voluntary conciliation;

(c) the constitution by Government of a conciliation panel to deal with disputes in public utility services, and

(d) the appointment by Government of special conciliation boards in the case of private industrial disputes, if both parties desired outside intervention.

intervention was justified

It was
in fact
the only
establishment
published
in the
1927
conclusion
that is
the only
provision
measures
published
conclusion

TRADE DISPUTES LEGISLATION.

trade disputes has been increasing since 1920, it would be premature to legislate on the question until the Trade Unions Bill has been passed. The Trade Unions Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly in March 1926 and was brought into operation with effect from the 1st June 1927.

In August 1926 the Government of India published their second Bill making provision for the investigation and settlement of trade disputes and for certain other purposes. The Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly with a motion for circulation on the 2nd

measures. The Bill introduced by the Government of India in 1926 was very wide and comprehensive in its scope and extent.

and were a member of the Conciliation Board of the Legislative Assembly in connection with Bills and proposals for new labour legislation

1930 to 1934

No. of Disputes.	No. of work people involved	Working days lost
7	10,454	67,925
20	25,953	86,713
7	10,196	78,751
7	11,519	130,301
4	1,290	22,290
7	4,825	145,075
17	16,145	149,778
20	35,895	195,775
16	110,044	3,271,077
10	2,608	7,521

were as Conciliation Officers

1932

1933 to 1934

The Bombay Labour Office

Labour Gazette, (1924) Vol. 1, No. 1, 1924
organisation

Sea Routes between India and Europe.

Eastward voyages. There are ordinarily following are the fares which are convertible at other services between Calcutta and the approximately current rates of exchange:—

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.

FARES FROM BOMBAY OR KARACHI.		1st Saloon.				2nd Saloon.	
		A	B.	C	D	A	B
Free passages (single and return) are granted between Karachi and Bombay by British India Steamer		£	£	£	£	£	£
To Plymouth or London by sea, Single	..	78	12	66	60	48	42
	Return ..	136	126	116	106	84	74
To Marseilles, Single	..	74	63	62	56	44	38
	Return ..	129	119	109	99	77	67
To Malta, Single	..	68	62	56	50	42	36
	Return ..	110	100	99	89	74	64
To Gibraltar, Single	..	78	70	64	58	46	40
	Return ..	133	123	113	103	81	71

Sea Routes between India and Europe.

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co.

FARES FROM BOMBAY OR KARACHI.				1st Saloon.				2nd Saloon.	
				A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.
Passages (single and return) are granted between Karachi and Bombay by British India steamer.				£	£	£	£	£	£
Plymouth or London by sea,	Single	..	..	76	72	66	60	48	42
	Return	..	..	126	126	116	106	84	72
Marseilles,	Single	..	..	74	68	62	56	44	38
	Return	..	..	129	119	109	99	77	67
Malta,	Single	..	..	68	62	56	50	42	36
	Return	119	109	99	89	71	61
Gibraltar,	Single	76	70	64	58	46	40
	Return	132	123	113	103	82	72

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In Burma Irrawaddy Flotilla and Airways
to operate a weekly service between Rangoon
and Mandalay and hope to extend it to Moulmein
and Favey

out

Indian Air Races—The Government of
India in December, 1927, received from
Sir Victor Bassoon, a letter saying the

and Hyderabad Deccan respectively is in
prospect

The origin of these two races was the offer by
the East India Co.
to build a

Victory & Challenge Trophy were offered, but rapidly increases the running of the first is, 2,000 and that of the second

are now endeavouring to organise on a progressively large scale in it of 1930

Chief Aviation—Mr L. Fyfe, Esq.,

Director, Civil Aviation—Mr A. I. E.

Director of Aircraft—Mr A. S. Lane,

Officer-in-Chief—Mr A. G. Wyatt, Esq.,

Officer—Mr H. J. Paterson,

THE SUEZ CANAL

Travel in India,

such as the customs, religion
and art of one of the oldest civiliza-

to the true lover of nature the botanist

to
of
pr
of
and the London

Queen

by master architects of bygone days of diverse
aces, of absorbing subjects for study and work Visit it by moonlight and water

than Niagara and wonderful scenery

can see huge snowy ranges and alps spangled
with photogenic and fingers unknown to

Mysore

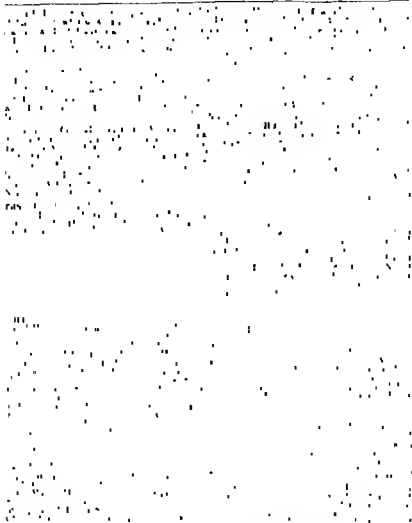
to see the working of an up-to-date Indian alone can offer
states situated among wonderful scenery

at Mysore. The up to date is arranged

Standard Tours.

of that dynasty, made it a place of Residence, reminiscences of which are found to-day in the pleasure gardens, mosques and pavilions of Moghul archt beauty which have won undying fame fr dynasty here and elsewhere in India.

standing on sand
in diameter, 87



of the temple up to the top of the temple
Mysore

Standard Tours.

contains one of the finest and largest temples in South India and unlike many other temples, no tourist is allowed to wander without restriction over most of it. Near Shiva's shrine and in the most important Railways as well as the Manager Indian Railways Publicity D 57, Haymarket, London, and the

Id. Army & Navy Stores,
Mrs. Jerns & Co., Bombay.
Military Officers of
Railways as well
Railways Publicity
London, and he

5, 1 a visit
collection of it

Tour No 1—4 weeks.—Bombay, Udaipur, Jaipur, Peshawar, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Agra, Calcutta, Lucknow, Benares, Darjeeling and Calcutta.

Alternatives (a) Puri and Konarak in place of Darjeeling

(b) in lieu of Sanchi, Ellora and Ajanta Caves in place of Jaipur and Udaipur

	1st	2nd	Servants 3rd.
Total fare (approximate) on the basis of return tickets at 1½ single fares Calcutta—Darjeeling and Delhi—Peshawar	Rs 261-8 £ 27 \$ 120	181-4 14 62	60-12 5 26

Tour No 2—2 weeks.—Bombay, Udaipur, Jaipur, Delhi, Agra, Oudh, Sanchi and Bombay
Alternative Benares in place of Udaipur and Sanchi

	1st	2nd	Servants 3rd.
Total fare (approximate)	Rs 192 £ 15 \$ 69	96 7-10 34	34 7-10 11

If the alternative is taken the fares are to be raised by about one quarter.

Tour No 3—2 weeks.—Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Peshawar and Delhi

	1st	2nd	Servants 3rd.
Total fare (approximate) on basis of return tickets at 1½ single fares	Rs 90 £ 7 \$ 25	43 2-10 15	16-2 1-5 4

Tour No 4—10 days.—Bombay, Poona, Mysore, Madras, Ferozepore, Madras and Colombo

	1st	2nd	Servants 3rd.
Total fare (approximate)	Rs 212 £ 18 \$ 60	107 8 34	33 3 12

NOTE. If extra time can be allowed at Mysore, Srirangapatna, Gopurappa Falls and Ootacamund can be visited.

Tour No 5—2 weeks.—Colombo, Madras, Mysore, Ootacamund, and Colombo

	1st	2nd	Servants 3rd.

seven days.

Motor Mysore-Ooty from Rs. 75 additional per car.

Tour No 6—1 week—Rangoon, Mandalay, Golden Vladnet, Mandalay—Rangoon

	1st	2nd	Servants 3rd	Revised fare by rail,
Total fare (approximate)	Rs 70 £ 5 \$ 25	35 3 13	12 1 4	1st ret 102-3-0 2nd " 51 2-0 3rd " 17 2 0

NOTE.—Many interesting trips off the beaten track can be made in Burma, but special arrangements are necessary.

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hyber Pass, Lahore

Travelling in India is not expensive when
as long distances travelled are taken into
consideration. The first second and Indian

It should be noted that the leading travel
Bureaux will quote on application inclusive
rates covering railway fares, Indian communi-
cation motor cars guides etc

HOTELS IN INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON AND MALAYA.

ORA.—Cecil, Laurie's Great Northern, Impe-
rial

HMFDABAD—Grand

LLAHABAD—Grand

LAHALORE—New Culbon, West End, Laven

Jer's, Central

LAHORA—The Guest House

LAHARES—Clark's de Paris

LAOFAL—Dhoyal Hotel

LOMBAY—Grand Mastic Taj Mahal, Regent

LOCTEFA—Continental, Grand, Great Eastern

LOPENCES

LAHAPORT—Cleveland Military, Berkeley House

LOONOR—Glenview

LAJGEITHO—Grand (Rockville), Mount Ever

est, Park

DELHI—Cecil Clarke's, Waldens, Swiss

FWALTON—Grand

ELMANG (Kashmir)—Nedou's

AIPTER—Jaipur Kaiser-i-Hind New

LODHUR—Jodhpur State Hotel

LOBBETPORE—Jackson's

LAHAGOR—Carlton Bristol, Edinburgh North

Western

KHANDALLA—Khandalla

KODAKKAL—Carlton, Wissabillon

KURSEONG—Chirendon

LAHORE—Faletti's Nedou's

LUCKNOW—Carlton, Burlington, Hilton

Royal

MADRAS—Connemara, Bosotto, Spencer

MAHABESHWAR—Race View

MATHURAN—Rugby

MOUNT ABU—Rajputana

MISSOURI—Cecil, Charles Wile, Hickman Grand

Savoy

MYSONE—Metropole, Carlton

NAINI TAL—Grand, Metropole, Royal

OOTACAMUND—Savoy

PATNA—Grand

PESHAWAR—Deans Hotel

POONA—Majestic, Napier, Poona Connought

SHIVAPURI—Shivapuri

UDAIPOUR—Udaipur

Burma.

RANGOON—Abundant Minto Mansions, Royal

Strand

MAYMO—Little Lodge

KALAW—Kalaw

Ceylon.

ANURADHAPURA—Grand

BANDARAWELA—Banlarawela, Grand

COLOMBO—Bristol Galle Face, Grand Oriental

GALLE—New Oriental

HATTON—Adam's Peak

KANDY—Queen's, Suisse

NEWERA ELIA—Carlton Grand Maryhill

St Andrew's

MOUNT LANTIA—Grand

Malaya

JOH—Station, Grand

KUATA LUMPUR—Lumpur, Station

PELANG—Eastern and Oriental, Rumbunge

SINGAPORE—Adelphi, Europe, Raffles, Sea-Tar

Esplanade

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

Note—These instructions are intended for the information of residents in the Tan Presidencies proper only. Residents in Sind should apply for passports to the Consular in Sind. Residents outside the Bombay Presidency should apply for passports to the Consular in the nearest port.

2. The Indian Government require persons for service in country require of passports in the port of call to obtain permits of His Majesty's Government on duty and persons when travelling on military entitled passages passports.

3. Passports are not required from Bombay to ports Burma, nor are passports required of residents of Ceylon or of subjects to travel between natives of India travelling Malay States or the Straits Settlements. Passports are required unless they propose to continue their journey onward.

4. In order to obtain a passport, an application form (showing, among other things, the reasons for the proposed journey) should be filled in by the applicant and the applicant's declaration certified by a Political Officer, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Police Officer not below the rank of Superintendent, or Notary Public resident in India. Copies of the form can be obtained from any District Magistrate from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, by post from the Passport Officer to the Government of Bombay, by personal application at the Passport Office or from any of the leading banking and shipping Agents in Bombay. Small stipulate unmounted copies of the photograph of the applicant and a fee of Rs. 5 in cash should be forwarded with the application form. Fees are not accepted in stamps or by cheque.

copies of the form, and
Iraq.

5. Members of His Majesty's Naval, Military or Air Forces or of the Royal Indian Navy in uniform and bona fide Mohammedan pilgrims (Hajis) or Zais (individual pilgrims) are exempted from the requirement of passports for their journey to Iraq. All other travellers must be in possession of national passports and visas for Iraq. In the absence of Iraq Consular Officers in India visas for Iraq are granted by Passport Officers in India on behalf of the Iraq Government subject to the conditions stated below. The Iraq visas are of two kinds—ordinary valid for all entries into Iraq during a period of twelve months, and Transit valid for a single journey only, allowing 14 days of rest before the return date to Iraq.

ian territory

Holders of the new form Egyptian passport
do not require visas to return to Egypt

Palatine

on the passports. A fee of Rs. 1-4 is payable for an endorsement for Palestine on both British Indian passports.

ever including Palestine, for which country the passport must be specifically endorsed. The fee for endorsing the names of foreign countries on British passports is Rs. 1, but no fee is charged for this purpose on British Indian passports.

Other Countries

age.

riage or re-marriage re

a joint passport bond

Foreign Countries.

B.~Foreigners.

issuing authority. Pilgrims desiring to proceed to Persia should obtain a visa on their passport from a Persian Consular Officer in India. Pilgrims holding pilgrim visas and proceeding to the Holy

following countries do not require a visa for travelling to the United Kingdom. The concession also applies to certain passengers proceeding to certain British possessions and Colonies and information on this point can be obtained from the Passport Office. The concession does not apply to India.

Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Poland, Spain, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Sardinia, Sweden and Switzerland.

Ren

15. A passport is valid from the date of issue and is valid for a period of from one to five years, but it may be extended beyond ten years. On expiry of the passport, the holder must apply for a new passport.

16. A passport is valid only for the purpose for which it was issued.

17. A passport is valid only for the purpose for which it was issued.

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ADDRESSES OF FOREIGN CONSULATES IN BOMBAY.

- Afghanistan*.—Amir's Bungalow, Walke-hwar Road, Malabar Hill
Austria.—Closed down
Belgium.—19, Cuffe Parade, Colaba
Brazil.—Asian Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate
China.—"Holland," 1, Central Road, Colaba
Cuba.—Jee Mahal, Dhobi Talao
Czechoslovakia.—Khatau Mansoon, 1st Floor 17 Cooperage, Fort
Denmark.—Vulkan House, Nicol Road Ballard Estate
Finland.—Alice Building, Hornby Road Fort
France.—11, Cuffe Parade, Colaba
Germany.—Sarandas Building, Spratt Road, Ballard Estate
Greece.—C/o Itali Brothers, 25, Waudby Road
Italy.—9, Cuffe Parade, Colaba
Japan.—Pabel House, 10, Church Gate Street, Fort
Latvia.—Forbes Building Home Street, Fort
Luxemburg.—19, Cuffe Parade Colaba
Netherlands.—214, Hornby Road Fort
Nicaragua.—Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort
Norway.—Alice Building, Hornby Road Fort
Panama.—American Consul looks after Panamanian interests
Peru.—Warden Bungalow opp P O Colaba
Poland.—Whiteaway Building Hornby Road
Portugal.—17, Cuffe Parade, Colaba
Rumania.—Sea Face, Chowpatty
Siam.—C/o Wallace and Company, Wallace Street Fort
Spain.—17, Cuffe Parade
Sweden.—Vulkan House, Nicol Road Ballard Estate
Switzerland.—Volkart Building, Graham Road Ballard Estate
Turkey.—Afghan Consul looks after Turkish interests
United States of America.—Jehangir Wadia Building, Lajpata Road, Fort
Uruguay.—Sea Face, Chowpatty

States having Consulates in Calcutta but not in Bombay.

- Argentine Republic*.—5, Fairlie Place
Bolivia.—7, Old Court House Street,
Columbia.—C/o Messrs Henry Williams India 1931 Ltd 2 Laithia Place
Dominica.—16, New Park Street
Ecuador.—6, Lyons Range (C/o Messrs Turner Morrison & Co)
Hungary.—Royal Insurance Buildings, 26 Dalhousie Square
Panama.—9, Lajpata Road Manikona
Peru.—8, Harrington Street
Turkey.—C/o Mouchell & Co, Mercantile Buildings, 1st Floor
Venezuela.—C/o Messrs Henry Williams India 1931 Ltd 7, Church Lane

U.—There are at present no Consuls for Costa Rica Liberia Salvador and Mexico at Calcutta.
 The Consulates for Guatemala and Chile have been abolished.

Foreign Consular Officers in India.

Corrected up to 31st January 1935.

Name.				Appointment.				Station.			
Afghanistan											
Sardar Salah ud Din Khan	..	..	..	Consul-General	..	..	..	Delhi.		
Syed Abdul Hamid Khan	..	..	..	Consul	..	..	..	Bombay.		
Mr. Yar Muhammad Khan	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	Karachi.		
Argentine Republic											
Vacant	..	..	..	Consul	..	..	..	Calcutta.		
Mr C. J. Miller	..	..	..	Vice-Consul	..	..	..	Do.		
Austria.											
*Mr Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, Kt.				Consul	..	..	..	Aden.		
M V D. O B E (on leave)				Do.	..	..	..	Do.		
*Mr D H O Dinshaw (acting)	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	Calcutta.		
*Mr R W Plummer	..	..	..					
Belgium.											
Monsieur M. Uler	..	..	..	Consul-General	..	..	..	Calcutta.		
Monsieur T J Clement	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	Bombay.		
*Mr A E. Adams	..	..	..	Consul	..	..	..	Aden.		
*Mr A D Kinney	..	..	..	Do	..	..	..	Karachi.		
Sir William Wright	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	Madras.		
*Mr C G Wedehouse	..	..	..	Do	..	..	..	Rangoon.		
*Monsieur R Baruch	..	..	..	Vice-Consul	..	..	..	Calcutta.		
Bolivia											
*Mr B Matthews	..	..	..	Consul-General	..	..	..	Calcutta.		
*Mr J A Johnston (on leave)	..	..	..	Consul	..	..	..	Rangoon.		
*Mr R R Blinling (Acting on leave)	..	..	..	Do	..	..	..	Do.		
*Mr G Gauld (Acting)	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	Do.		
Brazil.											
Dr. Mansel Agostinho de Heredia	..	..	..	Consul	..	..	..	Bombay.		
Mr Fernando Venozes Bragança	..	..	..	Do	..	..	..	Calcutta.		
*Senhor Jaime N. Heredia	..	..	..	Vice-Consul	..	..	..	Bombay.		
*Mr H V Simmons (on leave)	..	..	..	Do	..	..	..	Calcutta.		
*Mr C F Pyett	..	..	..	Do.	..	..	..	Rangoon.		
*Mr W Smith Hopburn	..	..	..	Consular Agent	..	..	..	Do.		
Chile.											
Vacant	..	..	..	Consul General	..	..	..	Calcutta.		
Vacant	..	..	..	Consul	..	..	..	Bombay.		
Vacant	..	..	..	Do	..	..	..	Rangoon.		
Vacant	..	..	..	Vice-Consul	..	..	..	Chittagong.		
China.											
Vacant	..	..	..	Consul-General	..	..	..	Calcutta.		
Mr Tsai Hsin-ming	..	..	..	Consul	..	..	..	Rangoon.		
Mr Chang-pei Liang (in charge of the Consulate General)											
Mr Tsung Wao Ding	..	..	..	Consul	..	..	..	Calcutta.		
	..	..	..	Vice-Consul	..	..	..	Bombay.		
Costa Rica.											
Vacant	..	..	..	Consul	..	..	..	Calcutta.		
Cuba.											
Señor W. F. Pais	..	..	..	Consul	..	..	..	Bombay.		
Señor Orlando de Lara (in charge of the Consulate)	..	..	..	Do	..	..	..	Calcutta.		

*Honorary

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Czechoslovak Republic.		
*Mr. Alexander Klander	Consul	Aden.
Dr. Peter Klemens	Do.	Bombay.
Mr. Josef Lusk	Do.	Calcutta.
Vacant	Do.	Karachi.
Mr. G. S. Mahomed	Consular Agent	Do.
Denmark.		
Vacant	Consul-General	Calcutta.
*Mr. Stanley Nicholas Day	Consul	Aden.
*Mr. B. A. Thorstenson	Do.	Bombay.
*Mr. A. L. B. Tucker	Do.	Calcutta.
*Mr. A. Hansen	Do.	Calcut.
*Mr. W. M. Browning	Do.	Madras.
*Mr. C. A. K. de Castonier	Do.	Rangoon.
*Mr. A. N. Wardley	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
Vacant	Do	Karachi.
Dominica.		
*Dr. P. C. Sen	Consul	Calcutta.
Ecuador.		
*Mr. J. C. Foster	Consul	Calcutta.
Finland		
*Mr. C. H. A. R. Hardcastle (on leave)	Consul	Bombay.
*Captain F. E. Hardcastle (acting)	Do	Do.
*Mr. Carr Jookim	Do.	Rangoon.
*Mr. H. W. Plummer	Vice Consul	Calcutta.
*Mr. C. G. Alexander	Do.	Madras.
France		
Monsieur P. Dubois, Consul-in-charge of the Consulate General)	Consul	Calcutta.
Monsieur E. P. Y. Chalast	Do	Bombay.
Monsieur A. Vissiers	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
*Monsieur E. Chalze	Consular Agent	Aden.
Vacant	Do.	Akyab.
*Mr. J. A. Oliver	Do.	Chittagong
*Mr. T. C. Beaumont	Do.	Karachi.
*Mr. J. A. Ruinat	Do.	Madras.
*Mr. R. B. Howison	Do.	Rangoon.
Vacant	Do	Tellicherry.
Germany		
Baron Werner Von Ow Wachendorf ..	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Herr Karl Kapp	Consul	Bombay.
Herr Edwin Oscar Bloch	Do	Rangoon.
Dr. H. Richter (Transferred to t. leutsa for the time being)	Vice-Consul	Bombay.
Dr. E. Von Selham	Do	Calcutta.
Herr F. Hornemann (acting)	Consul	Porta S. Indiar
Greece		
*Mr. M. Presvelos	Consul-General	Calcutta.
*Mr. Philon N. Philon	Consul	Bombay.
*Mr. F. A. Archdala	Do	Karachi.
*Mr. H. Fantazopolo	Deputy Consul	Bombay.

* Honorary.

Name.	Appointment.	Station.
Hungary.		
*Mr P H. Burrows Watsons (acting)	Consul	Calcutta.
Vacant	Do.	Madras.
Italy.		
Cav Nobile Renato Galliani d'Agliano, Count di Caravonica	Consul General	Bombay.
Signor Guido Bollazzo	Do.	Calcutta.
Cavallier Dr Gino Pasqualucci	Consul	Aden.
Vacant	Do.	Calcutta.
*Dr. G B Secco	Vice-Consul	Aden.
*Signor Carlo R Davies	Do.	Bombay.
Count J. Giusti del Giardino	Do.	Calcutta.
Vacant	Consular Agent	Akyab.
*Signor B. Stenporich	Do.	Karachi.
Vacant	Do.	Madras.
*Mr Carlo Minto	Do	Rangoon.
Japan.		
Mr. T Miyake	Consul-General	Calcutta.
Mr. Yushio Sugita	Consul	Do.
Mr. S. Kurihara	Do.	Bombay.
Mr. K. Yutani	Do.	Rangoon.
Mr S Mochizuki	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
Mr Hiraoku Iwanaga	Do	Bombay.
Latvia.		
Vacant	Consul	Bombay.
Vacant	Do	Madras.
Liberia.		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
Luxemburg.		
*Monsieur Alphonse Ais (on leave)	Vice-Consul	Bombay.
Mr. T. J. Clement, (in charge)	Do.	Do.
Mexico.		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
Nepal.		
Travala Govinda Dakhina Lama Bhadraband Colonel Daman Bhumshera Jung Bahadur Rana	Consul General	India
Netherlands.		
Mr. Th. Visser	Consul-General	Calcutta.
*Mr W Meekes	Consul	Aden.
*Mr. A J Stachelin	Do.	Bombay.
*Mr H M Ten Meuw	Do.	Do.
*Mr Kingsley Archer (acting)	Do	Karachi.
*Mr A D Charles	Do.	Madras.
*Mr W Wier	Do	Karachi.
*Mr A Verhage (on leave)	Do	Rangoon.
*Mr. A. C. Voskuil (Acting)	Do	Do.
*Mr J. A. Mayer	Vice-Consul	Calcutta.
Nicaragua.		
*Mr. C H. A. R. Hardcastle (on leave)	Consul	Bombay.
*Captain F. L. Hardcastle (Acting)	Do.	Do
Vacant	Do	Calcutta.

Name	Appointment.	Station.
Norway		
Monsieur G. Lochen	Consul-General	Calcutta
*Mr. W. Meek	Consul	Aden.
*Mr. Torleif Absland	Do.	Bombay.
*Mr. A. S. Todd	Do.	Madras
*Mr. J. B. Glass	Do.	Rangoon.
*Mr. R. W. Johnston	Vice-Consul	Akyab.
*Mr. H. B. Marden-Ranger	Do.	Rassein
Vacant	Do.	Bombay.
*Mr. A. D. Finney	Do.	Karachi.
*Mr. F. G. G. Salkeld	Do.	Moulmein.
Panama.		
U. S. A.	Consul General in charge..	Calcutta.
Persia,		
Mr. Ghulam Beza Khan Nourrad	Consul-General	Delhi
Mon Abdorrazzad Khan Ali Abadi (on leave)	Consul	Bombay
Vacant	Do.	Calcutta
Mirza Ibrahim Khan Schayan	Do.	Karachi
Vacant	Do.	Madras
Vacant	Do.	Rangoon
Vacant	Do.	Moulmein
Peru		
Vacant	Consul-General	Calcutta
Mr. J. C. Mognaschi (on leave)	Consul	Do.
Mr. Orlando de Lara (acting)	Do.	Do
Vacant	Do.	Rangoon.
Poland		
*Dr Eugene Banasinski	Consul	Bombay
Portugal.		
Senhor C. P. Dr Mesquita Ferrira	Consul-General	Bombay.
*Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee Dinshaw, Kt.	Consul	Aden
M. V. O. O. B. E. (on leave)	Do.	Do.
*Mr. F. H. C. Dinshaw (acting)	Do.	Calcutta
*Mr. G. C. Moses	Do.	Madras
*Rev. Aveiano de Souza Villa Verde	Do.	Rangoon
*Senor P. L. Ferrow	Vice-Consul	Bombay
*Senor A. P. J. Fernandes	Do.	Karachi
*Dr J. T. Allotao		
Roumania		
*Capt. S. A. Paymaster, I M S (retd)	Consul	Bombay
Salvador		
Vacant	Consul	Calcutta.
Siam.		
*Mr. S. D. Gladstone	Consul-General	Calcutta
*Mr. G. L. Winterbotham	Consul	Bombay
*Mr. H. B. Prier	Do.	Rangoon

Name.				Appointment.				Station.
Spain.								
Senor Don Felix de Iturraga				Consul			Bombay.	
*Monsieur E. Chalze				Vice-Consul			Aden.	
Dr. D. S. Frazer				Do.			Bombay.	
*Dr. D. D. Ghose				Do.			Calcutta.	
*Mr. W. Young				Do.			Karachi.	
*Mr. A. Rudat				Do.			Madras.	
*Mr. F. W. D. Allan				Do.			Bangoon.	
Sweden.								
Mr. J. M. Kastengren				Consul-General			Calcutta.	
*Mr. A. B. Adams				Consul			Aden.	
*Mr. S. O. Sundgren				Do.			Bombay.	
*Mr. E. W. Elmstedt				Do.			Karachi.	
*Mr. C. W. Wood				Do.			Madras.	
*Mr. S. O. R. Hagglöf				Do.			Bangoon.	
Vacant				Do.			Moolmein.	
Switzerland.								
*Dr. H. A. Sonderegger (Acting)				Consul-General			Bombay.	
*Monsieur M. M. Staub				Consul			Calcutta.	
Turkey.								
*Mr. L. C. Mossell				Consul			Calcutta.	
United States of America.								
Vacant				Consul-General			Calcutta.	
Mr. Henry S. Waterman				Consul			Bombay.	
Mr. Edward M. Groth (In charge of the Consulate-General).				Do.			Calcutta.	
Mr. Rufus H. Lane, Jr.				Do.			Do.	
Mr. J. O. Greeninger				Do.			Karachi.	
Mr. Leroy Webster				Do.			Madras.	
Mr. W. H. Scott				Do.			Bangoon.	
Mr. Charles M. Gerrity				Vice-Consul			Bombay.	
Paul C. Hutton (on leave)				Do.			Do.	
Mr. N. Lancaster				Do.			Do.	
Mr. G. Keith (on leave)				Do.			Calcutta.	
Mr. F. R. Egdash				Do.			Do.	
Mr. D. H. Robinson				Do.			Do.	
Mr. J. W. Jones				Do.			Do.	
Mr. F. W. Jandrey				Do.			Do.	
Mr. Lloyd L. Briggs				Do.			Karachi.	
Mr. Leland C. Atwater				Do.			Madras.	
Mr. J. L. Himmel				Do.			Bangoon.	
Mr. W. S. Farrell (In charge of Consulate)				Do.			Aden.	
Uruguay.								
*Captain S. A. Paymaster				Consul			Bombay.	
*Mr. J. B. Turnbull				Vice-Consul			Calcutta.	
Venezuela.								
*Mr. F. Akridge				Consul			Calcutta.	

*Honorary.

Hill Stations.

Lahore at the foot of the Dhaul Dhar range from the Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Mr. J. B. ...
of the Himalayas there are magnificent Abu
landscapes and many historic temples and

led upon it and running

expanding to a width of 100 feet and up the Ridge, which runs behind both cities and the spaces between the two cities are being introduced and carried. Bill for the ment of a unitary, teaching and

to resemble the historic ones erected in various (disposal of the City administration.

Freemasonry, in India.

though present at the retaking of Calcutta by i was confirmed by the Grand Ma-

There is one Irish Chapter in Calcutta

Mark Masonry.—Under England, Mark Masonry is worked under the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales, and divided into separate Districts; but in most cases the District Grand Master is also District Grand Mark Master.

Bengal.

24 Lodges. Rt W Bro Eric Stodd, P G M.O., District Grand Master

Bombay

18 Lodges. Rt W. Bro. W A C Bromham, P G D, District G

Madras

10 Lodges. Rt Wor Long, CIE, ICS

Punjab.

12 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Lt.-Col H. L. O. Garrett, M A, F.R.H.S., District Grand Master.

Burma.

6 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Nasarwanjee Nowrojee Parakh, M D, District Grand Master.

R A Mariner, 72, 514, 562, Bombay, and 483, Jabboipore, Bombay Dist.

R A Mariner, 61, 81, 82 and 108, Madras Dist

R. A. Mariner, 98, 193, 219, 279, Punjab Dist.

Secret Monitor, 14, 21, 35, 37, 40 and 42 Madras. 23, 46, 58, 60, 63, 68, 70, Bombay

Benevolent Associations.—Each District works its own benevolent arrangements which include the Relief of Distressed Masons, educational provision for the children of Masons and maintenance provision for widows in poor circumstances

entitled in each District

H W Barker, P. D. G. W., (Madras), 19, Park Street, Calcutta.

D. G. S, Bombay

Khan Bahadur Palanji N. Davar, P.A.G.R., F.D.G.W., Freemasons' Hall, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay.

D. G. S, Burma.

H. Friedlander, D.G.S., L.G., Rangoon.

D. G. S., Madras.

S. T. Srinivasa Gopala Chari, P. A G. Reg., Freemasons' Hall, Egmore, Madras.

D. G. S, Punjab.

G. Reeves Brown, R.A.G., D G, Freemasons' Hall, Lahore.

Scottish Constitution.—For information regarding the Benevolent Funds application should be made to Khan Bahadur Jehangir G. Mistree, J.P., 17, Maraban Road, Bombay.

Scotland extends to Master of all Scotland who is elected by the confirmation by the of Scotland for 12 Kt. is the grand and controls 75 Lodges. Districts are in charge Superintendents —

Rolls of the Grand Lodge of England was again formed at Bombay, and for some years was the Lt.-Col H. W. Castle, C. M. U., D. S. O., G. Supdt., Northern India.

of all castes and creeds, and which has gone far

other and directly subordinate to the Grand Master of England by whom they are appointed.

Bombay.

73 Lodges. Rt. Wor. Bro. Eric Studd, P. G. D., W. L. A., Dis. G. Master; Dy. D. G. M., Edward A. H. Hunt, C. I. E., O. B. E., I. C. S. P. O. D., Asst. D. G. M., F. W. Rockingham, P. G. D.

Madras.

33 Lodges. Dis. G. M., Rt. Wor. Bro. G. F. B. C. I. E., I. C. S., P. G. D., Dy. D. G. M., Dewan Bahadur F. M. Sivaganesan Mulajiar, P. G. D.

Bombay

51 Lodges. D. G. M., Rt. Wor. Bro. W. A. C. Ironham, P. G. D.; Dy. D. G. M., R. H. Middleton

Punjab.

36 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Rev. Canon G. D. Barnes, M. A., C. I. E., O. B. E., V. D., Lord Bishop of Lahore, District Grand Master, H. L. O. Garrett P. G. D., Dy. D. G. M.

Lahore.

23 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Dy. N. N. Parikh, P. G. D., District Grand Master, Jhang (Rumoh), C. I. E., I. C. S., P. G. D., Dy. D. G. M.

The Grand Lodge of Ireland has no District Grand Master in India at present, the Lodges corresponding direct with the Grand Lodge in Dublin. There are eleven Lodges, 6 in Calcutta 3 to Ceylon and 2 in Bombay.

Royal Arch Masonry.—Under England, the District Grand Master in any District is nearly always created also Grand Superintendent, who generally appoints his Deputy as second and another Companion as Third Principal.

Under Ireland there is no local jurisdiction and under Scotland the office is elective subject to confirmation.

The five English Districts are constituted as under:—

Bombay.

31 Chapters. Grand Supdt., Most Ex. Comp. Eric Studd, M. L. A. (F. A. G. S. I.)

Madras.

12 Chapters. Grand Supdt., Most Ex. Comp. G. T. Isaac, C. I. E., I. C. S.

Bombay.

26 Chapters. M. L. Comp. W. A. C. Ironham, Grand Superintendent.

Punjab.

23 Chapters. Most Ex. Comp. Rev. Canon G. D. Barnes, C. I. E., O. B. E., V. D., Lord Bishop of Lahore, Grand Superintendent.

Burma.

- 7 Chapters, Most Ex Comp D N N
Patikh, Grand Superintendent

Royal Arch Masonry under Scotland has a separate constitution to Craft Freemasonry. The District Grand Chapter of India is at present ruled by M. E. Camp. A. M. Nayy under whom there are about 20 Chapters in India. The Grand Secretary of all Scottish Freemasonry in India is also District Grand Secre E. of Scottish R. A. Masonry.

There is one Irish Chapter in Calcutta.

Mark Masonry.—Under England, Mark Masonry is worked under the Grand Mark Lodge of England and Wales, and divided into separate Districts; but in most cases the District Grand Master is also District Grand Mark Master.

Bengal.

- 24 Lodges, Rt. W. Bro. Eric Studd, P. G. M. O.,
District Grand Master.

Bombay

- 18 Lodges Rt. W. Bro. W. A. C. Bromham,
P. G. D., District Grand Master.

Madras.

- 16 Lodges Rt. Wor. Bro. George Townsend
Fog, C. I. E., L. G. S., District Grand Master.

Punjab.

- 12 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Lt. Col. H. L. O.
Garrett, M. A., F. R. H. S., District Grand
Master.

Burma.

- 6 Lodges. Rt. W. Bro. Nasarwanjee Nowrojee
Parskh, M. D., District Grand Master.

The Mark degree is incorporated with the Royal arch degree in Irish Chapters. Mark degrees is worked in some S. O. Lodges, but mostly in R. A. Chapters, in which the Excellent R. A. M. and other degrees can be obtained. S. O. Chapters insist upon candidates being Mark Master Masons before exaltation. Mark degree in Craft Lodges is conferred by the Rt. Wor. Master in S. O. Craft does not recognise the ceremony of Rt. W. Mark Master. This is confined strictly to Chapters. Each Chapter has a Lodge of M. M. M. working under its charter. Separate charters for Mark Lodges are only issued by the G. Chapter of Scotland.

Other Degrees—There are many side degrees worked in India, of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, no degree higher than the 18° is worked in India under England, but under Scotland the 30° is worked. The Knight Templar Degree is also worked in several places under both English and Scottish jurisdiction. There are fourteen 18th Degree Chapters working in India.

- Roman Eagle Conclave No 43, Bombay
St Mary's Commandery No 43, Bombay
R. A. Mariner, Nos 80, 203, 207 220 232, 233, 298, 468, 474, 497 and 642, Beagal Dist
R. A. Mariner, 72, 514, 662, Bombay, and 483, Jubulpore Bombay Dist
R. A. Mariner, 61, 81, 82 and 106, Madras Dist
R. A. Mariner, 98, 193, 219, 279, Punjab Dist
Secret Monitor, 14, 21, 34, 37, 40 and 42, Madras 23, 46, 58, 60, 63, 66, 70, Bombay

Benevolent Associations—Each District works its own benevolent arrangements which include the Relief of Distressed Masons, educational provision for the children of Masons and maintenance provision for widows in poor circumstances.

All information will be given to persons entitled by the District Grand Secretary in each District. The names and addresses of District Grand Secretaries are given below,—

D O S, Bengal.

H. W. Barker, F. D. G. W., (Madras), 19, Park Street, Calcutta

D O S, Bombay

Khan Bahadur Palanji N. Davar, P. A. G. H., P. D. G. W., Freemasons' Hall, Ravalli Street, Fort, Bombay.

D O S, Burma.

H. Friedlander, D. G. R., E. C., Rangoon.

D O S, Madras.

3. T. Srinivasa Gopala Chari, P. A. G. Reg., Freemasons' Hall, Egmore, Madras.

D O S, Punjab.

G. Reeves Brown, R. A. G., D. C., Freemasons' Hall, Lahore

Scottish Constitution—For information regarding the Benevolent Funds application should be made to Khan Bahadur Jehangir C. Mistry, J. P., 17, Mutabaz Road, Bombay.

Scotland carries the Master of all Scotland who is elected by the confirmation by the of Scotland. Dr. R. is the present and confers to the districts are to charge Superintendents —

M. G. D. S. O. O.

formed at Bombay and for some years was the Supdt. Northern India.

other and directly subordinate to the Grand Master of England by whom they are appointed.

General.

- To Lodges At Wat Erie Studi.
WIA, Dr B. Master, Dr B. n. n.
Edward A H Hunt, CIE, OBE
IGS, PGD, Asst D. O. M., F W
Hockenbuhl, FGD

Notes.

- 35 Isak, D. G. M., Rt. Wor.
Baz. C. K., I. C. N., P. O. D.
M. Dewar Bahadur P. M.
Mulakar, P. O. D.

Learn how

- 51 Lester D G.M. Lt. Wgt. 1 ro W & C
1 roham, P G D; Dy. D to M, B. H
Middleton

Enslat.

- 24 Lodge, Rt W Rev Canon G.D.
Larne, MA, C.H., O.E., V. D.
Lord Bishop of Lahore, District General
Master, H. L. O. General Public Dy.
D.C.M.

Discussion

- 20 Lester R. W. Hon. Dr. N. N. Farkh
P.O.D., District Grand Master, Second
Degree, C.L.E., L.S.O., P.A.D. Eng.
Dr. R. G. H.

Royal Arch Masonry.—Lodges of the District Grand Master in any District is usually always created also Grand Superintendent, who generally appoints his Deputy Second and another Companion as Third

The five English Dialects are constituted as follows:—

Ben. vol.

31. Charters, Grand Suplt. Nat. Ex. Co.
 1841. N. E. A. (1st & G. S. 1)

Materials

- 19 Chapters, Grand Rapids, Most Excellent
Comp. G. T. Douglass, C. E. & C. A.

Journalist:

- 26 Chapters, M. L. & Comp. W. A. C. from book
Island Superintendant.

News

- 22 Chapter Mont. Ex. Comp. Rev. (and
H. B. Larned, C. L. H., O. R. E., V. D., 1901
Book of Labor, Grand Superseded A.

Posts and Telegraphs.

POST OFFICE.

the Central India and Rajputana
 circles

ordinate to the head office for purposes of a number of cheap
 accounts. The Postmasters of the Calcutta, under the control of the
 work

For delivery in Lhasa (Tibet).		For delivery in Ceylon.	
Private and State.		Private and State.	
Ex- press.	Ord- nary.	Ex- press.	Ord- nary.

Rs. a. Rs. a. Rs. a. Rs. a.

Minimum charge. 1 8 0 12 2 0 1 0

Each additional word over 12.. 0 2 0 1 0 3 0 2

The address is charged for.

Additional charges.

Minimum for reply-paid telegram Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram.

Notification of delivery Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram

Multiple telegrams, each 100 words or less 4 annas.

Collation One half of the charge for an ordinary telegram of same length.

Rs.

If both the offices of origin and destination are closed .. 2

If only one of the offices is closed. 1

If the telegram has to pass through any closed intermediate office an additional fee in respect of each such office 1

For acceptance of an Express telegram during the hours when an office is closed.

Signalling by flag or semaphore to or from ships—per telegram The usual inland charge plus a fixed fee of 8 annas.

Post hire Amount actually necessary

Copies of telegrams each 100 words or less 4 annas.

Press telegrams	For delivery in India.		For delivery in Ceylon.	
	Ex- press.	Ord- nary.	Ex- press.	Ord- nary.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.

Minimum charge .. 1 0 0 3 1 0

Each additional 6 words over 48 in respect of India, each additional four words over 32 in respect of Ceylon .. 0 2 0 1 0 2

The address is free.

Foreign Tariff.—The charges for foreign telegrams vary with the countries to which they are addressed. The rates per word for telegrams to countries in Europe, America etc are as follows:—

Only Defd, D.L.T.

Rs a. Rs. a. Rs a.

Europe via I R C—

Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	0 15 0 7 0 5
Irish Free State ..	1 0 0 8 0 5 1
Belgium ..	1 2 0 9 0 6
Holland ..	1 2 0 9 0 6
Germany ..	1 4 0 10 0 7
Switzerland ..	1 4 0 10 0 7
Spain ..	1 4 0 10 ..
France ..	1 3 0 9 0 6 1
Italy City of the Vatican ..	1 5 0 10 1
Other Offices ..	1 4 0 10 0 7

Norway —

Sveabard ..	1 7 0 11 1
Other Places ..	1 4 0 10 0 7
Bulgaria ..	1 5 0 10 0 10
Russia ..	1 5 0 10 0 7
Turkey ..	1 5 ..
Czecho-Slovakia ..	1 5 0 10 0 7
Union of South Africa and S. W. Africa via I R C ..	1 13 0 15 0 8 1

America via I R C—

N. A. Cables	
Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, etc ..	1 11 0 13 0 9
Manitoba ..	2 1 1 1 0 11
Vancouver B.C. ..	2 3 1 1 0 12
New York, Boston, etc. ..	1 11 0 13 0 9
Philadelphia, Washington etc.	
etc. ..	1 13 0 14 0 10
Chicago ..	2 0 1 0 0 11
San Francisco, Seattle, etc. ..	2 3 1 1 0 12
Buenos Aires ..	3 7 1 11 1
Rio de Janeiro ..	3 10 1 13 ..
Valparaiso ..	3 7 1 11 1
Havana ..	2 5 1 2 1
Jamaica ..	3 4 1 10 ..

Urgent Telegrams—

Rate double of ordinary rate.

Chief Causes of Mortality—There are three main classes of fatal diseases specific fevers affecting the abdominal organs, and lung diseases, intestinal and skin parasites, ulcers and other indications of scurvy widely prevail. The table below shows the number of deaths from each of the principal diseases and from all other causes in British India and death rates per 1,000 during 1932.—

Mortality during 1932.

D—Deaths.			R—Ratio per mille					
Province	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague	Fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Respiratory Diseases.	All other causes.	
Delhi	{ D	4	183	-	7,305	409	4,015	3,731
	{ R	0 0	0 3		11 2	0 8	6 2	5 8
Bengal	{ D	33,910	7,91	1	691,513	35,562	62,249	187,074
	{ R	0 7	0 2	0 0	13 8	0 8	1 2	3 6
Bihar and Orissa	{ D	9,348	16,466	3,374	564,666	15,727	5,582	160,782
	{ R	0 2	0 4	0 1	14 5	0 4	0 1	4 2
Assam	{ D	4,971	651	-	98,211	8,241	5,358	82,900
	{ R	0 6	0 1		12 2	1 3	0 7	4 1
U. Provinces	{ D	9,734	2,779	21,497	853,256	12,630	33,730	142,393
	{ R	0 2	0 0	0 4	17 5	0 3	0 7	2 9
Punjab	{ D	614	5,184	2,003	368,427	13,287	60,251	109,616
	{ R	0 0	0 1	0 1	16 2	0 6	2 5	4 0
N.W.F.P.	{ D	70	513	-	38,582	529	3,094	4,368
	{ R	0 0	0 1		16 1	0 2	1 3	1 8
C. P. & Berar	{ D	854	574	2,058	237,743	23,493	30,411	121,844
	{ R	0 0	0 1	0 1	15 1	1 5	2 0	7 8
Madras	{ D	5,278	5,363	1,561	291,416	30,410	94,312	513,634
	{ R	0 1	0 1	0 0	6 3	1 7	2 0	11 2
Coorg	{ D		1	8	2,944	110	254	490
	{ R		0 0	0 0	18 0	0 7	1	3 0
Bombay	{ D	1,353	2,697	14,446	195,250	22,610	93,524	172,592
	{ R	0 0	0 1	0 7	3 8	1 0	4 2	7 8
Burma	{ D	1,082	2,484	1,556	70,597	5,191	11,830	111,380
	{ R	0 1	0 2	0 1	6 2	0 4	1 0	9 1
Ajmer Merwara	{ D	1	138	-	10,931	309	1,304	1,262
	{ R	0 0	0 2		19 4	0 5	2 3	-

Statistical health reports for all India are always inevitably submitted are belated the number of provinces from which returns have to be collated.

The Public Health Commissioner in his must by the provision of safe attendance at clinics

51,384 less than the figure for 1931. Registered deaths numbered 5,503,606 (males 3,039,159 and females 2,464,507) as compared with

would be a tragedy if this appreciation were not met by increased facilities in the shape of competent midwives. The teaching of ill-

are the main causative feature

Dr Ruth Young, Director
and Child Welfare Bureau,
Cross Society, in some notes
Public Health Commissioner

subject, says that "Various made to ascertain more accurately the exact It is difficult to understand how the present

lity and the occurrence of diseases such as osteo public health developments should be based

quickly influenced. Any reform which has as its *modus operandi* in educational process is bound to operate only gradually. It can undoubtedly be hastened and in particular stage in effecting closer co-ordination between individual provinces in matters of public health. These and other developments must, it seems, await happier and more prosperous days."

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

*General Health statistics of the British Army in India
during the year 1932.*

1929	Average Strength.	Admissions		Deaths		Invalids sent Home		Invalids Discharged in India		Invalids finally discharged in United Kingdom		Average Constantly sick	
		No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000	No	Ratio per 1,000
Officers	2,295	1,003	463.2	15	6.54	63	27.43					38.75	16.58
British Ranks	55,338	32,177	581.2	164	2.96	400	7.39					1,456.31	26.35
British Ranks' wives	4,817	1,262	292.3	18	4.17	57	13.20					41.62	9.64
British Ranks' wives—parturition	..	663										33.21	..
British Ranks' children	6,684	1,920	299.1	85	12.72	14	2.09					65.61	9.82
Others	..	2,345		440		38						86.14	..

HEALTH OF THE INDIAN ARMY FOR THE YEAR 1932.

	Average strength	Admissions.		Deaths		Invalids sent to U. K.		Invalids discharged in India		Average constantly sick.	
		No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.	No.	Ratio per 1,000.
Officers	2,175	700	321.6	156	90	26	11.95	..	..	24.38	11.29
Indian Ranks	121,013	52,017	429.6	305	2.52	..	..	783	6.47	1,002	8.28
Followers	28,248	7,523	266.4	100	3.80	..	..	..	..	206	3.5
Others*	..	2,024	..	25	..	..	..	73	..	..	..

* Includes Reservists, Indian Territorial Force, Royal Indian Marine, Indian State Police B. A. F., Civilians and Pensioners

LEPROSY IN INDIA.

It is
approach
number
in 1921,
was rega
insanity
number
these.
against

mitters should, for the present at least, be concentrated upon the establishment of dispensaries to serve the following objects—

- (a) to induce patients to come forward at an early stage in the hope of recovery instead of hiding their malady till it becomes more advanced, more infectious and less remediable, and so
- (b) to shut off the sources of infection as the number of infectious cases will continually tend to diminish and the opportunities for infecting the next generation will become fewer.

must rest—

(1) Pauper lepers form only a small fraction of the leper population, and the disease is common

(2) Si
meth

(3) Si

(4) Si

(4) The strongest hope of stamping out the disease lies in providing facilities for the treatment of early cases

BLINDNESS IN INDIA

India is in this great Blindness Belt. According to the last census returns there are 450,000 totally blind persons in this population of more than 300 millions. Many of these are or even nearly blind, and whose hope and efficiency are thus greatly impaired. The term "blindness" has a different meaning in different parts of the world.

formation an all-India organization would be

ology in India, and the Government hospitals are doing tremendous work. Hospitals are situated in the large cities, and it is not possible by any stretch of imagination to give relief to the millions living in the rural areas.

under the auspices of the League of Red Cross Societies--their sight

THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

ORGANISATIONS WORKING FOR THE SOCIETY
 The year 1918 the central work was taken

6. Home Service Ambulance Work.

June
 Rs. 1,
 been
 Society
 potamia, nine lakhs on the
 Waziristan Expedition; in the
 India combined it had spent
 objects in all about 117 lakhs.

closed its career in June

the aims and objects
 the future generation
 ment has been indi
 as student population
 each has taken the lead

branches.

The objects on which the funds of the
 Society may be spent are—

1. The care of the sick and wounded men of
 His Majesty's Forces, whether still on the
 active list or demobilised

2. The care of those suffering from
 epidemics, having regard to the fact of
 soldiers and sailors, whether they have
 contracted the disease on active service or not

3. Child welfare.

4. Work parties to provide the necessary
 garments, etc., for hospitals and health institu-
 tions in need of them.

13, Sir Andrew Avenue,
 and the Organising Secretary, 1918
 Hill, A. R. C.

Finances.—The operations of the Joint War
 Committees were brought to a close in June 1920
 with a capital investment of the face value of
 Rs. 500-0-0 in bonds

liabilities of the Central
 tributaries under the Act to the Provincial
 Branches in proportion to their contribution
 to the Central "Our Day" Fund.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

(Indian Council.)

namely, Patrons, Honorary Councillors, late

ring the year 1931 22,853 persons attended
courses of instruction in First Aid Nursing
r, Home Hygiene and Sanitation and of
13,927 qualified for the Association

INSANITY AND MENTAL HOSPITALS IN INDIA

INDIA.

Provinces, States and Agencies.	General population.			Insane population. Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
British India	139,931,556	131,595,377	271,526,933	120,304
Indian States	41,897,367	39,413,478	81,310,845	
Total for all India ..	181,828,923	171,008,855	352,837,778	120,304

Provinces.	No of Mental Hospitals.	Admitted and readmitted during the year	Total Population of Mental Hospitals			Discharged cured.	Died.	Daily average.		Criminal lunatics
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Strength.	Sick.	
Assam	1	66	410	95	505	21	47	438.47	59.35	245
Bihar and Orissa ..	2	364	1,535	398	1,933	208	53	1,604.49	74.68	611
United Provinces ..	3	779	1,561	412	1,973	174	108	1,274.83	155.02	423
Punjab	1	397	984	262	1,246	132	102	839.88	73.63	197
Central Provinces ..	1	87	389	93	484	33	19	410.96	20.27	123
Bombay	5	603	..	..	2,109	237	171	1,534.20	93.7	224
Madras	3	469	1,155	757	1,912	143	80	1,105.29	135.89	184
Burma	2	276	1,111	269	1,380	83	58	1,052.55	44.06	564
Total	18	3,045	..	..	11,040	..	636	8,305.67	659.71	2,621

[tive paucity of cases in proportion to the general]

INDIA

AGE.	Insane.		Distribution of the insane by age per 10,000 of each sex.	
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female
YEARS				
0-5	651	484	121	142
5-10	2,905	1,882	539	658
10-15	4,093	2,793	781	803
15-20	4,368	3,070	810	904
20-25	5,518	3,379	1,024	993
25-30	6,801	3,582	1,273	1,038
30-35	7,231	3,849	1,342	1,131
35-40	5,051	2,919	1,049	807
40-45	5,310	3,488	987	1,025
45-50	3,332	2,157	616	634
50-55	3,132	2,492	581	753
55-60	1,465	1,036	272	305
60-65	1,683	1,471	..	....
65-70	602	439	..	...
70 and over	1,079	1,066	..	..
Unspecified	270	133	..	..
Total for all Indis ..	54,151	34,154	923	857



As regards the incidence of insanity among the various races of India as well as the incidence of insanity in relation to occupation, no reliable information is available in view of the comparative paucity of cases in proportion to the general

population that come under observation. On the other hand the incidence by age is shown fairly well in the Census Report of 1921 which is as follows.—

INDIA.

AGE.	Insane.		Distribution of the Insane by age per 10,000 of each sex.	
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.
YEARS				
0-5	651	484	121	142
5-10	2,905	1,882	539	558
10-15	4,098	2,753	761	803
15-20	4,366	3,076	610	904
20-25	6,518	3,379	1,024	993
25-30	8,861	3,582	1,273	1,053
30-35	7,271	3,849	1,342	1,131
35-40	6,651	2,949	1,049	867
40-45	5,310	3,485	987	1,025
45-50	5,332	2,157	618	684
50-55	5,132	2,492	581	733
55-60	1,465	1,036	272	305
60-65	1,683	1,471	..	...
65-70	602	439	..	...
70 and over	1,070	1,008	..	..
Unspecified	270	133	..	..
Total for all India ..	54,151	34,154	623	857

Finally there is still a lamentable failure everywhere to appreciate the intimate associa-

see also "Insanity in India" by Colonel G. W. Lwens, I.M.S., and "Lunacy in India" by Colonel A. W. Overbeck-Wright, M.D., D.P.E., I.M.S., and Colonel H. P. Jago (Show's book.)

National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India.

E. The Council
The Hon. Secretary
The Viceroy, and
C. B. C. M. O., W. A. S., &c.
Delhi and W.

THE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SERVICE FOR INDIA.

special consideration is to be paid to the claims of candidates who have qualified in local institutions and of those who are natives of India.

Qualifications.—The qualifications are that the candidate must be (a) a British subject resident in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony or in British India, or a person resident in any territory of any Native Prince

4th to 6th	"	"	550	"
7th to 9th	"	"	600	"
10th to 12th	"	"	650	"
13th to 15th	"	"	700	"
16th to 18th	"	"	750	"
19th to 21st	"	"	800	"
22nd to 24th	"	"	850	"
24th and after	"	"		"

o an overseas allowance of Rs. 100 per expenses. There are also allowances to cover
 with to those below 12 years' service and the cost of journeys by rail and road.
 1/10 of month to those of 12 years' service.

above four hundred to be granted in
 a Provincial Committee may be granted in

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

been trained in addition to large numbers who

[Bombay Presidency Nursing Association and]

here is the General Hospital, with a staff of 82 nurses the Government Maternity

clation, Bombay, (for Nurses and Midwives),
Hon Secretary Dr M V Mehta, O B E.
F R C P

Cama & Alibates Hospitals Nursing Association,
Bombay (for Nurses and Midwives)
Nil This is now purely Govt. institution

Sassoon Hospital Nursing Association, Poona
(for Nurses and Midwives) Nil. This is
now purely Govt. institution.

Karachi Civil Hospital Nursing Associa-
(for Nurses only), Hon. Secretary: Y
M Day

agreeing to contribute a sum equal to that

Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Nasik
(for Nurses and Midwives), Hon. Secretary.
Civil Surgeon, Nasik

Civil Hospital Nursing Association, Ahmedabad (for Nurses and Midwives), Hon. Secretary. Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad.

Victory Nursing Association, Sholapur (for Nurses and Midwives), Hon. Secretary.
Civil Surgeon, Sholapur

Infant Welfare Society (Bombay), Wadi
Bunder Maternity Home, Worli Maternity
Home and D. L. L. Road Maternity Home
(For Midwives only)

Hindu Nirashrit Fund Maternity Home,
Surat (For Midwives only)

Brahman Sabha Mhasakar Maternity Hospital,
Bombay (For Midwives only)

Sheth Vadihal Sarabhai General Hospital and
China Maternity Home, Ahmedabad
(For Nurses and Midwives)

Dharmrajji Hospital, Sholapur (For Nurses
and Midwives)

Nawanagar State Hospitals Irwin Hospital,
Victoria Hospital and Be Shri Bajuba Female
Hospital (for Midwives and Nurses)

Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital, Parel, Bombay
(For Junior Examination only)

The following are only affiliated Associations
but not Training Institutions —

East Khondesh District Nursing Association
Hon. Secretary Civil Surgeon, Jalgaon

Gaekuldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association
Hon. Secretary, R. W. Bullock

Bijapur Civil Hospital Nursing Association
Hon. Secretary Civil Surgeon, Bijapur

Byramji Jijbhoy Nursing Association
Matheran

Dharwar Civil Hospital Nursing Association
Hon. Secretary Civil Surgeon, Dharwar

Kanara Nursing Association, Kanwar, Hon.
Secretary Civil Surgeon, Kanwar.

Fench Mahala Nursing Association, Godhra
Hon. Secretary, Civil Surgeon, Godhra.

Prince of Wales
Hon. Secretary

Louise Lawrence
Association, Bullur.

The following are recognised Training
Institutions:—

V. J. Hospital, Ahmedabad (for Midwives)
State General Hospital, Baroda (for Nurses
and Midwives).

Civil Hospital, Belgaum (for Nurses and
Midwives).

King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Parel
Bombay (for Nurses only).

Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospi-
tal, Lamington Road, Bombay (for Nurses and
Midwives).

Domaji Dinshaw Petit Parel General Hos-
pital, Cumballa Hill, Bombay (for Nurses
only).

Lady Dufferin and Louise Lawrence Institute
Karachi (for Nurses and Midwives)

Morarthal Vrajeshubhadas Hospital, Surat
(for Midwives).

American Presbyterian Mission Hospi-
tal, Miraj (for Nurses only).

St. Luke's Hospital, Vengurla (for Nurses
and Midwives).

Parel Lying in Hospital, Bombay (for
Midwives only).

St. Margaret's Hospital, Poona (for
Nurses and Midwives only)

King Edward Memorial Hospital, Parel
(for Midwives only).

Nowroji Wadia Maternity Hospital, Parel
Bombay (for Midwives only).

Zenana Mission Hospital, Breach (for Mid-
wives only).

Lady Dufferin Hospital, Sholapur (for Mid-
wives only).

Canada Hospital, Nasik (for Nurses
and Midwives).

Municipal Maternity Homes, Bombay —
Bellinla Road (Byculla).

Imamwada (Mangaon).

Cadell Road (Worli)

Victoria Cross Road (Byculla).

Khetwadi (Girgaon)

Provision for retiring allowances to be made
for all members on the basis of a Provident
Fund.

Address:—The Registrar, Bombay Nursing
Council, Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay

to continue its administration and to act

addressed to the public both in England and

Willingdon is President of the Central Committee 304 student nurses
in India

Hon. Sec
Chief
Beckett
N A, Vice
Building,

Secretary, Home Committee Miss M. E. Ray,
R.E.C., 10, Witherby Mansions, Paris Court Sq

Nurses
of Nursing
amalgamated
Association
officers. Th
India and U

Hospital Calcutta

ness of Willingdon,
Jrue, Bombay and
Madras

Abram S R V
Residency General

29 Miss Diana Hartley, S R N, S C M,
Akshay Tank Road, Adipat, Madras

given to women equal political rights with men. The result has already demonstrated itself in the remarkable advancement of all the interests of women along the lines of education, health, housing, morality, and social customs.

The Indian Native States of Travancore and Rajkot are the only places

where the newly formed Representative Council of Rajkot for the year 1925 has been noteworthy for the appointment of the first woman Member to Government. Mrs. Poonam Lukhoo became a member of the Travancore Legislative Council on taking the position of District Physician. She acted as Minister of Health to the State for three years. This State nominated Mrs. Madhavi Amma, a member of its first Legislative Council.

In British India by the terms of the Reform Bill the Council had no power to alter the disqualification of sex which remains against the right to stand as candidates for election to the Council. This could only be changed by the Act of the British Parliament and the granting of this right remained as a further objective of the women suffragists. Many large influential meetings were held discussing the right of women to enter the Legislatures. A discussion of women about this subject waited on the Madras Governor and their claims were supported by him and by his Government. The Imperial Legislative Assembly and the Council of State had been accorded the power to grant women the franchise but their inability also by resolution.

For the elections of both Provincial Legislative Councils and members of the Legislative Assembly. The number of women elected in the large cities was surprisingly high in Bombay and Madras. Provincial and Union women of all castes and classes.

In April 1926 as a result of a favourable amendment of the Mussalman Committee and the inclusion of reforms, the Rule was changed in the Reform Bill which disqualified women from the Legislatures. Power was granted to the Council and the Assembly to pass laws allowing qualified women to be elected and named as members of these bodies. Madras and on the 17th July, was the first resolution admitting women to membership. Bombay and the Punjab followed in August and October respectively. It enabled women to become members of the Councils which have been doing since then. But the permission

in British India, the recipient of the honour being Mrs. MURTHULAKSHMI AMMAL, and she was further honoured by being elected unanimously in her own right.

The number of women enfranchised by the grant of the vote throughout India will not be more than a million under the present qualifications. Property and not literacy is the basis of the franchise though the grant of the vote to every graduate of seven years' standing ensures that the best educated women of the country as well as those who have the highest the largest property representation.

For the purdah women in which a woman returning officer and this has been found quite satisfactory and has been adopted also where desired in connection with Legislative Council elections.

Municipal and Legislative rights and the following ladies have identified themselves specially with the movement. Lady D. Tata, Lady A. Bome, Lady T. Sadashivrao, the Begum of Cambay, Mrs. Ramabai Kanale, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Jaiji Jehanlal Pelti, Mrs. Tata, Mrs. Wadia, Mrs. Jinarajadasa, Dr. J. I. Sant, Mrs. M. R. Cousins, Mrs. Sarangamma, Mrs. Chandrasekhara Iyer, Miss S. Sorali, Mrs. Khandekar, Dr. Mistry, Dr. Muthulakshmi, Mrs. Lalmer, Mrs. Saraladevi Choudhary, Mrs. Karmudini Basu, Mrs. E. N. Loh, Mrs. Chhab, Mr. Hassan Imam, Miss S. K. B. Mrs. P. K. Sen, Mrs. Rustomji Faridooji, Mrs. B. Rama Rao, Mrs. Deep Narai Singh, Mrs. Rastogi, Mrs. van Gildemeester, etc.

The Fisheries of India.

by their work and cal
conservatism, are among
suspicious and prejudic

operations on new li
cannot be counted upon
ment of Indian fisheries. As in Japan, it

Madras

Pearl and Chank Fisheries.—In the absence of the pearl fishery during the year, the chank fisheries prospered. An unpre-

A turtle tank of rough semi circular shape with 21 feet as diameter was added during the course of the year.

economically

estigation and propaganda.

alluded to.

Bombay.

not much of a trade in Bombay
 little known
 coral, palu,
 ray or skate
 25 per cent
 little esteem
 average at 11

of two other ordinary sailing boats are employed as small coasters, a fact which shows how large

respect
are are
of oyster
and some
Districts,
from the
where in
I under-

oyster fisheries
of, the other
former is
Maharaja of
this Prince
son of His
of

Burma.

Delta consists of a series of saucer-shaped

the young fry come down-country from

Burma

counting green snails and sea slugs are found

the fish caught in the rivers are generally
Myxolobus, *Myxolobus* and *Myxolobus*, *Kala*
laung and *Myxolobus* which are found in small
quantities elsewhere in India are sold in abundance
in the Bangoon market

The Punjab.

During the year 1933-34 there was no marked change in the operations of the fish trade. The trout fishing on the Beas and its tributaries in Kulu was good. 134 Trout angling licenses were issued in Kulu trout waters in the year 1933-34. The weather was not so favourable for fishing and the rivers remained in poor condition affording good sport and little both to anglers and to the trout. Brown Trout cultural experiments were successful in Kulu, but there was a heavy mortality among Rainbow Trout over the cause of which is not known. The fish in the Beas and its tributaries were washed down by heavy floods in the end of September 1933 and the catches of fishermen were poor during the winter months.

for the control of malaria.

Travancore.

has been opened for the education of fishermen.

Burma.

Fresh, dried and salted fish and fish paste are consumed by Burmese people. The value of fish imported from the country is small. The Delta consists of a series of islands, many of which have extensive

The Punjab.

In the year 1923-24 there was

Travancore.

This State has affiliated fisheries to the Department of Agriculture and with the help of two officers trained in Madras and another officer trained in Cochin the following

among the fishing community and the introduction of improved methods of cultivation and guano production. Special work has been done by one of the officers in the collection of the more valuable fish species and the more valuable fish and prawns. Improved methods of cultivation are being introduced. Special schools have been opened for the education of the

The Forests

sation was rapidly extended to the other pro-

(1) Arid-country forests extending over

material yielded by the forests. It is accurate States, but these are probably below the actual as much forest labour is not whole-time labour, devoting seven or eight months in the year to working in and near the forests, and the rest of the year to other occupations.

working in and near the forests, and the rest of the year to other occupations.

about 1 per cent was employed in British India and a little further half million in Indian States.

Forest and Range of Forest Administration in British India from 1864-65 to 1924-25 (in lakhs of rupees).

Quinquennial period	Gross revenue (average per annum)	Expenditure (average per annum)	Surplus (average per annum)	Percentage of surplus to gross revenue
	Lakhs	Lakhs	Lakhs	Lakhs
1864-65 to 1874-75	1.1	2.1	13.6	38.4
1874-75 to 1884-85	1.1	39.7	17.0	39.2
1884-85 to 1894-95	11.1	42.5	20.8	31.2
1894-95 to 1904-05	25.1	66.1	33.1	35.4
1904-05 to 1914-15	116.7	74.1	42.4	36.2
1914-15 to 1924-25	130.0	86.0	73.8	48.1
1864-65 to 1874-75	1.7	4.0	70.2	46.7
1874-75 to 1884-85	1.05	12.7	83.9	42.7
1884-85 to 1894-95	1.7	14.0	118.0	45.2
1894-95 to 1904-05	246.0	163.7	132.3	44.7
1904-05 to 1914-15	371.1	212.1	160.2	43.1
1914-15 to 1924-25	503.7	267.1	194.6	38.5
1864-65 to 1924-25	514.1	522.1	244.2	40.9

Agencies—An agency has been established in India by the Government of India for the sale of forest products.

EXPORTS.
(Annual £000).

	1904-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-4
TIMBER							
Teak	454	1,137	1,149	616	473	334	46
(£ per ton) ..	(16)	(21)	(21)	(21)	(18)	(17)	(17)
Deal and Pine ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(£ per ton) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Timbers	30	43	58	37	21	26	2
Railway sleepers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	484	1,180	1,207	653	479	360	51
British Empire ..	66%	67%	69%	68%	69%	73%	7
By land	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
MANUFACTURES							
Tea Chests	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wood Pulp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Matches	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Manufactures (g)	25	15	8	11	12	13	1
	25	15	8	11	12	13	1

IMPORTS.
(Annual £000)

	1904-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-4
TIMBER.							
Teak	302	135	124	113	109	54	8
(£ per ton) ..	(6)	(11)	(11)	(10)	(9)	(9)	(7)
Deal and Pine ..	118(a)	65	80	43	34	22	—
(£ per ton) ..	(3)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(6)	(5)	?
Other Timbers (c) ..	178	222	360	359	210	159	201(b)
Railway Sleepers	299	8	—	—	—	—	—
	697	430	564	520	353	245	214
British Empire ..	30% (c)	17%	12%	7%	11%	12%	?
By land	408	d	d	d	d	d	d

a—1912-14

b—Including deal and pine, the figures for deal and pine and other timbers not being available separately for this year

c—Excluding sleepers

d—Not available after 1924-25 (£3,000)

EXPORTS—contd
(Annual 1000)

	1901-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
MANUFACTURES							
Tea chests	570(r)	492	506	422	350	306	356(f)
Wood Pulp	114(n)	311	747	31	170	166	203
Matches	205	129	82	31	8	4	7
Other Manufactures (f)	41	91	137	77	11	94	94
	911	1 029	1 141	678	666	620	660

n—1912-14

r—1909-14

f—Approximate

p—Excluding furniture, cabinetware, re-exports

EXPORTS
(Annual 1000)

	1901-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Lat	1,811	8 483	7,116	1,081	1,489	932	1,844
(K per tons)	(100)	(174)	(156)	(86)	(10)	(43)	(41)
Rubber	137	1,408	1,342	972	514	60	224
Viscose	264	679(n)	611(n)	243(n)	499(n)	434(n)	614(n)
Bamboo	12	628(b)	298(b)	18 (b)	213(b)	108(b)	1574
Cardamom	26	154	197	169	91	109	133
Latex	76	70	86	64	31	17	20
Resin	-	32	14	12	14	20	6

n—includes extract

b—includes oil

IMPORTS.

(Annual 1000)

	1901-14	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Resin,	41	28	37	25	21	12	5
Turpentine and Sub- stitute	29	19	22	12	9	8	-

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY.

For many years the Bombay stations known as Bombay Radio was located on Butcher

* For many years the Bombay stations known as Bombay Radio was located on Butcher

services upon lines similar to Indian Broadcasting Corporation, and stations were erected in Bombay and Calcutta.

The Press.

The first newspaper was called *The Bengal* (later to enforce them) [unclear] removed

From its commencement the press was jealously watched by the authorities, who put serious restraints upon its independence and pursued a policy of discouragement and

From 1835 to the Mutiny the press spread to other cities like Delhi, Agra, Gwalior, and even Lahore, whereas formerly it was confined to the Presidency towns. During

INDIAN PRESS LAW

Press Association of India.—At the , to interfere with the free exercise of their calling

Number of Printing Presses at Work and Number of Newspapers, Periodicals, and Books Published

Province.	Printing Presses	Newspapers.	Periodicals.	Books.		
				In English or other European Languages.	In Indian Languages (Vernacular and Classical) or in more than one language	
Madras	(a) 858	(a) 300	1,034	787	2,610	
Bombay (d) .. .	1,009	404	407	223	2,105	
Bengal	1,210	234	383	743	2,581	
United Provinces	808	227	366	315	2,801	
Punjab .. .	557	309	270	102	1,760	
Burma .. .	340	61	171	22	104	
Bihar and Orissa .. .	257	46	59	88	623	
Central Provinces and Berar ..	(b) 196	77	(c) 50	5	120	
Assam	73	22	23		70	
North-West Frontier Province .	25	7	4	6	4	
Ajmer-Merwara (d) . . .	35	6	8	26	69	
Coorg .. .	5	2	2		1	
Dadhni	134	48	56	24	175	
Total, 1931-32 ..	6,646	1,743	2,893	2,441	13,132	
Total:	1930-31 .	6,520	1,708	2,760	2,353	14,074
	1929-30 .	6,385	1,693	3,057	2,335	13,935
	1928-29 ..	6,102	1,605	2,960	2,566	14,427
	1927-28 ..	5,919	1,525	2,954	2,332	14,815
	1926-27 ..	5,724	1,485	3,627	2,147	15,246
	1925-26 ..	5,362	1,378	3,080	2,117	14,256
	1924-25 ..	5,312	1,401	3,146	2,302	14,728
	1923-24 ..	4,009	1,363	2,888	2,037	13,802
1922-23 ..	4,500	1,282	2,559	1,951	12,834	

Newspapers and News Agencies registered under the Press Rules and arranged alphabetically according to Station where they are published and situated.

Stations	Title in full	Day of going to Press
Agra	Agra Akhbar	Wednesdays
	Agra Daily Commercial Report	Daily
	Daily Vyaparik Report	Daily
	Ehass	Every Thursday
Allahabad	Prem Pracharak	Thursdays
	Sanadhyap Kask	On the 8rd and 18th of every month.
	Swetamber	Every Thursday
	Ahmedabad and Bombay Market	Daily except Sundays
Ahmedabad	Daily Report	Daily
	Ahmedabad Samachar	Sundays
	Associated Press of India	Sundays
	Dieta	Sundays
Amritsar	Gujarati Punch	Saturdays
	Gujarat Samachar	Daily
	Nava Jeevan	Fridays
	Political Bhoomiya	Thursdays
Bombay	Praja Bandhu	Saturdays
	Sandesh	Daily
	The Daily Business Report	Daily
	Young India	Thursdays
Bikaner	Agarwal Samachar	On Saturday
	Arka Martand	Daily
	Darbhar	On Saturdays
	Jain Jagat	12th and 17th of every month
Bikaner	Matri Phool	Wednesdays
	Praja Raksha	Saturdays
Bikaner	Arakan News	Tuesdays and Fridays
	Aligarh Institute Gazette	Wednesdays
Bikaner	Abhyudaya	Fridays
	Bharatwasi	On 1st and 15th of every month.
	Daily Bharat	Daily except Sundays
	Free Press of India	On 1st of every month
Bikaner	Hindustan Review	Daily except Mondays
	Leader	Every Monday
	The Star	Every Monday
	Tri Dharam Shiksha	Monthly
Bikaner	Travancore Publicity Bureau	....
	Udya	Mondays
Bikaner	Akali Tardeal	Daily, except Sundays
	Daily Leopor Samachar	Daily
	Daily Mpanwat	Daily
	Daily Nish Sewak	Daily
Bikaner	Daily Vakil	Daily
	Free Press of India	....
	Punjab Press Bureau	....
	Quint Dard	Daily
Bikaner	States Press of India	....
	Tasneem	Daily

Stations.			Title in full.			Day of going to Press.
Amroha	..	..	Ittihad	..	..	Saturdays.
Asansul	..	..	Ratnakar	..	..	Sundays.
Bagalkot..	..	{	Kannadiga	..	..	Thursdays.
			Navina Bharat	..	..	Tuesdays.
Bagerhat	..	..	Jagaran	..	..	Sundays
Bangalore	...	{	Associated Press of India	..	..	Daily, except Sundays.
			Bangalore Mail	..	..	Daily.
			Daily Post	..	..	Daily.
			Kasim-ul-Akhbar	..	..	Mondays and Thursdays.
			Loka Hithaisi	..	..	Daily.
			Quick Silver Racing News	..	..	On 1st and 15th of every month
Bangalore City	..	{	Truth	..	..	Mondays and Thursdays
			Veera Kesari	..	..	Daily, except Sundays
			Evening Mail	..	..	Wednesdays and Thursdays
			Navajeevana	..	..	Daily, except Sundays
			New Mysore	..	..	On Saturdays.
			Prajamitra	..	..	Daily, except Sundays
Barisal	..	{	Tal Nadu	..	..	Daily, except Sundays.
			Visva Karnataka	..	..	Daily
			Barisal	..	..	Every Monday.
Barisal	..	{	Barisal Hithaisi	..	..	Sundays.
			Shree Sayaji Vijaya	..	..	Thursdays.
Baroda	..	{	Bassein News	..	..	Tuesdays and Fridays
			Zabumungala	..	..	Weekly
Beawar	..	{	Tarun Rajasthan	..	..	Weekly
			The Young Rajasthan	..	..	Every Wednesday.
Belgaum	..	{	Belgaum Samachar	..	..	Mondays.
			Karnatak Vritta	..	..	Every Tuesday.
			Samyukta Karnatak	..	..	Every Thursday
			Al	..	..	Daily.
Bengal City	..	{	Awaz-e-Khalik	..	..	Every Wednesday
			Bharat Jivan	..	..	Sundays.
		
Berhampur, Ganjam	..	{	Bharati Patrika	..	..	Daily, except Sundays.
			Dalulasha	..	..	Daily
			Nabehn	..	..	Every Friday.
Berwada.	..	{	Sunday News	..	..	Every Sunday.
			Jain	..	..	Saturdays
Bhavnagar	..	..	Market News	..	..	Daily, except Sundays.
Bhiwani	..	..	Sandesh	..	..	Sundays.
Bijapur	..	{	Karnatak Vajbhav	..	..	Saturdays
			Udaya	..	..	Daily.

Sundays

Stations,	Title in full,	Day of going to Press.
Mun- cipal	Daily Madras	Daily
	District Gazette	On 1st and 15th of each month
	Kamal	On 1st and 15th of each month
	Mansoor	On 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th of each month
	Nigat	Bi-Weekly
	Real Tapal	Monthly
	The Co-Operative Journal	Monthly
	The Madras Newspaper	On 1st, 5th, 9th, 13th, 17th, 21st, 25th and 28th of every month
	Total Hind	On 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th of each month
	Vir	On 1st and 15th of each month.
	Bombay Chronicle	Daily.
	Bombay Samachar	Daily
	Bombay Sentinel	Daily
	Breel Co's Market Report	Daily, except Sundays.
Bombay	Catholic Examiner	Saturdays
	Cutch Praja Mandal Patrika	Every Saturday
	Daily Bombay Commercial Report	On Wednesday and Sunday
	Daily Commercial News	Daily
	Daily Cotton Market Report	Daily, except Sundays.
	Daily Market Bulletin	Daily, on Week days
	Dainik Vepaf Samachar	Daily
	Dayana Prakash	Daily, except Mondays
	East Indian Cotton Market Report	Every Friday
	Evening News of India	Daily
	Free Press Journal	Daily, except Mondays.
	Goa Mail	Saturdays.
	Gujarati	Saturdays.
	Gujarati Kesari	Wednesdays.
	Hindusthan and Prajantra	Daily
	Illustrated Sunday News	Saturdays
	Illustrated Weekly of India	Sundays
	Indian Industries and Power	On the 15th, each month
	Indian Racing News	On Thursdays and according to Mail week race fixtures.
	Indian Social Reformer	Saturdays.
	Indira States Journal	Every Friday.
	Indian Textile Journal	Monthly
	Iskcon	Every Saturday.
	Jain Prakash	Every Saturday
	Jam-e-Jamshed	Daily, except Sundays
	Jannabhumal	Daily Except Sunday
	Jay Cutch	Every Saturday
	Kaiser-i-Hind	Sundays.
Mun- cipal	Khilaft Bulletin	Saturdays.
	Khilaft Daily .. .. .	.....
	League of Nations (India Bureau)	
	News Agency	
	Maheshwari	Thursdays.
	Memmon Sudharsak	Every Thursday.
	Mercantile Report	Every alternate Sunday
	Muslim Herald	Daily

Stations	Title in full.	Day of going to Press
Amroha	Ittihad	Saturdays.
Asansol	Ratanakar	Sundays.
Bagalkot	Kannadiga	Thursdays.
	Navina Bharat	Tuesdays.
Bagerhat	Jagaran	Sundays.
Bangalore	Associated Press of India	Daily, except Sundays
	Bangalore Mail	Daily.
	Daily Post	Mondays and Thursdays
	Kasim-ul-Akhbar	Daily.
Bangalore	Joka Nathalal	On 1st and 15th of every month
	Quick Silver Racing News	Mondays and Thursdays
	Truth	Daily, except Sundays
Bangalore City	Veera Kesari	Wednesdays and Thursdays
	Evening Mail	Daily, except Sundays.
	Navajeevana	On Saturdays.
	New Mysore	Daily, except Sundays
Barisal	Prabhamitra	Daily, except Sundays
	Tel Nadya	Daily, except Sundays
Baroda	Yuva Karasika	Daily
	Barisal	Every Monday
Baroda	Barisal Hitatebi	Sundays.
	Shree Sayaji Vijaya	Thursdays.
Basseln, Burma	Dasseln News	Tuesdays and Fridays.
	Zabumigala	Weekly.
Beawar	Tarun Rajasthan	Weekly
	The Young Rajasthan	Every Wednesday.
Belgaum	Belgaum Samachar	Mondays.
	Karnatak Vritta	Every Tuesday.
	Samyukta Karnatak	Every Thursday
Benares City	Aj	Daily.
	Awaz-e-Khalq	Every Wednesday.
	Bharat Jivan	Sundays.
	Brahman Mahat Sammelan Pandit	On Thursdays.
Berhampur, Ganjam	Fero	On Wednesdays.
	Fero Hind	Tuesdays.
	Hindi Kesari	On Mondays and Fridays
	Varnarama	Daily, except Sundays
Berhampur, Ganjam	Bharati Patrika	Daily
	Dainikasha	Every Friday.
	Nabena	Every Sunday.
Bezwa	Sunday News	Saturdays
	Jain	Daily, except Sundays.
Bhavnagar	Market News	Sundays.
	Sanderb	Saturdays
Bilwan	Karnatak Vaidh	Daily
	Idava	Daily

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press
Bombay—contd	Nava Kaj	Daily, except Mondays.
	Nor'at	Daily.
	O Anglo-Lusitano	Saturdays.
	Prabhat	Daily, except Wednesdays.
	Railway Times	1 Fridays.
	Reuters Commercial .. ..	....
	Sanj Vartaman	Daily, except Sundays.
	Share Market Daily Report	Daily.
	Shradhanand	Every Friday.
	Shri Lokmanya	Daily, except Mondays.
	Shri Venkateshwar Samachar	Friday.
	Sun	Daily, except Mondays.
	Times of India	Daily.
	The United Press of India .. ..	.. ..
Bowringpet	Kolar Gold Fields News	Tuesdays.
Budaon	Akhbar Zulqarnain	6th, 13th, 20th and 27th of every month.
Calangute(Goa).. ..	A Voz do Povo	Saturdays.
Calcutta	Advance	Daily, except Mondays.
	Atkamal	Daily.
	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Daily.
	Ananda Bazar Patrika	Daily, except Sundays.
	Asrijadid	Daily.
	Bangabasi	Wednesdays.
	Basumat	Daily.
	Bhagavan Gandhi	Mondays.
	Bharata Mitra	Thursdays.
	Business World	Monthly.
	Capital	Thursdays.
	Collegeian	Bi-monthly.
	Commerce	Wednesdays.
	Commercial News	On the 15th of each month.
	Dainika's Weekly Review of the Calcutta Share Market	Every Saturday.
	Dowrydidi	Daily.
	Englishman	Every Monday.
	Gandhiya	Every Friday.
	Hindu Patriot	Daily, except Saturdays.
	Hindusthan	Daily, except Sundays.
	Hitabadi	Wednesdays.
	Indian Engineering	Thursdays.
	Indian Finance	Every Friday.
	Indian Mirror	Daily.
	Industry	Monthly.
	Inqilab-i-Zamana	Daily, except Sundays.
	Jain Gazette	Saturdays.
	Jugabaria	Every Monday.
	Liberty	Daily except Sundays.
	Mabashwari	Every Monday.

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Cochin Mattancherry ..	Malabar Islam .. ..	.....
Cocanada	Ravi	Thursdays.
Colombatore	Commercial News People's Friend	Daily. Mondays.
Contai	Nihar	Mondays.
Cranganore	Dharma Kahalam	Every Saturday
Cuttack	Indian Sunday School Journal Uthal Deepika Young Utkal	Monthly. Fridays. On Thursday.
Dacca	Dacca Gazette Dacca Prakash Jangrani	Mondays. Sundays. Daily.
Dakor	Sadhu Sarwaswa	On 9th day of Hindu Fortnight
Darjeeling	Darjeeling Times and Planters' Gazette.	Tuesdays.
Delhi	Almanac	Daily.
	Alkhali	On 2nd, 11th, 19th and 28th of every month
	Ajra	Daily.
	Asa	Daily.
	Bharishya Wani	On 25th of each month.
	Daily Hamdard	Daily, except Fridays.
	Daily Mahabir	Daily.
	Daily Nizam Gazette	Daily.
	Daily Waqt	Daily.
	Delhi Information Bureau .. ..	....
	General News Agency and Book Depot.	Daily.
	Hindu Sansar	Weekdays.
	Hindustan Times	Daily.
	Indian News Agency .. ..	.....
	Khabardar	Tuesdays.
	Mulati Doli	Daily.
	National News Agency .. ..	.....
	National Call	Daily
	Prakash	Monthly
	Rajasthan	Thursdays.
	Raj .. ..	.....
	Reporter's News Agency .. ..	.....
	Riyasat	Thursdays.
	Shanman	Daily.
	The Star	Daily.
	Swarn	Daily.
	Tej	Daily.
	The Tagor	On 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th of every month.
	United India	Every Friday.
	W	Daily.

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Indore	The Central India Times ..	On Tuesdays.
Indore City	Indore Dalnik Vyapar Samachar	Daily.
Jacobabad .	Frontier Gazette	Saturdays.
Jalgaon (Khandesh)	Prazatik	Weekly.
Jammu, Tawi	Rashtri	Sundays
Jamnagar	Jamnagar Vepas Samachar ..	Daily.
Jaramola . . .	Daily Beopar Patar	Daily
Jhansi . . .	{ Deshraj Publicity Bureau . Free India Sahas	{ Fridays. Sundays.
Jhansi City . . .	Nyaya .. .	Wednesdays
Jorhat . . .	Batori .. ..	....
Jubbulpore . . .	{ Free Press of India India Sunday School Journal .. Karmaveer Lokmat Topras .	{ Third Thursday of every month Fridays. Daily. Every Thursday
Juander City . . .	{ Darbar Brahman Samachar	{ On Friday. On Friday.
	{ Alwahid Beopas Sandesh Chodras	{ Daily, except Sundays Daily. Every Monday.
	Cotton Daily Market Report ..	Daily
	Daily Commercial News	Daily.
	Daily Gazette	Daily.
	Evening News	Daily.
	Hindu	Daily
	Hitechhu	Daily.
	Karachi Commercial News Paper.	Daily.
	Kesari	Daily, except Sundays
	Mahagujarat	Every Saturday
Karachi	{ Manji Morning Post of India New Times	{ Daily. Daily. Daily.
	Parvi Samachar	Saturdays
	Reuters Commercial, Financial and Shipping Service .. ..	....
	Rorana Bupar	Daily.
	Rorana Samachar	Daily.
	Samachar Samachar	Daily.
	Sind Herald	On Wednesdays.
	Sind Observer	Wednesdays and Saturdays
	Sind Sudhar	Saturdays
	Stad Vartman	Daily.
	Voice of India	Every Monday.
Katal Kudi . . .	{ Dhana Vyala Ootran Kumaran	{ Fridays Wednesdays.

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Bandwa	{ Karamveer The Hindi Swarajya	Saturdays Mondays.
Bulna .. ..	. Khulna Baad .. .	Thursdays.
Colhapur .. .	{ New Sportman bewak Vidyavilas .. .	Daily. Every Friday. Fridays
Kot Radha Kisen	. The Weekly Naresh	Saturdays.
Kottayam .. .	{ Malayala Manorama Nazzari Deepika .. Pottaprabha .. .	Daily Weekly. Tuesdays and Fridays
Kumta	{ Kanara News Karnatak Leader	Thursdays Daily
Kuraul .. .	.. Utkarsh .. .	Last week of each month.
	Ahrar .. .	Daily
	Akhbar-i-Am	Daily.
	Bandu Mataran	Daily, except Sundays.
	Civil and Military Gazette	Daily (Sundays excepted)
	Daily Herald .. .	Daily (except Sundays).
	Daily Harisat .. .	Daily.
	Daily Karamvir	Daily, except Tuesdays.
	Daily Midap .. .	....
	Daily Zamindar .. .	....
	Ebarn .. .	Daily
	Himayat-i-Isl .. .	On Wednesdays.
	Jannabhusal .. .	Daily.
	Lahore News Agency ..	....
	Muslim Outlook .. .	Daily.
Lahore .. .	Thul .. .	Thursdays.
	Pratap	Daily.
	Progressive Punjab ..	1st of every month.
	Rajasthan	Mondays
	Rajput Gazette	1st, 8th, 16th and 24th of every month.
	Siyasat	Daily, except Sundays.
	Sunday Times	Sundays
	The Eastern Times ..	Daily.
	The New World	On last day of every month
	The People	Saturdays.
	The United Press of India	....
	Tribune	Daily, except Sundays.
	Vir Bharat	Daily, except Sundays.
	Watan	Thursdays.
	Weekly Azad	On every Monday.
	Aftab	On Saturdays.
	Andria	On Saturdays.
	Khairkhan	Saturdays.
Larkana	Larkana Gazette	Fridays
	Nawroz	On Mondays.
	The Azadi	Fridays.

Stations.	Title in full	Day of going to Press
Lucknow	Advocate	Wednesdays and Saturdays.
	Alna	On Thursdays.
	Anand	Thursdays.
	Daily Hamdam	Daily.
	Haqiqat	Daily.
	Huque	Daily.
	Ilummat	Daily, except Sundays & Holidays.
	Hindusthani	Bi-weekly.
	Independent News Agency .. .. .	....
	Indian Witness	Wednesdays.
	Kaukab-i-Hind	Wednesdays.
	Observer	On Thursdays.
	Pioneer	Daily, except Tuesdays
	Sarfraz	On 1st, 5th, 8th, 11th, 17th, 21st 25th and 28th of every month.
	Matwala Weekly	On Mondays.
Ludhiana	Daily Business Report	Daily.
Lynipur	Daily Commerce	Daily.
	Daily Market Report	Daily.
	The Daily Beopar Gazette	Daily.
	Weekly Tajarat	On Thursdays.
	Ananda Bodhini	Every Wednesday.
	Catholic Leader	Wednesdays.
	Christian Patriot	Saturdays.
	Daily Express	Daily, except Sundays and Xmas day mornings.
	Daily News	Daily.
	Desabandhu	Every Saturday.
	Desabakatan	Daily.
	Desavartamam	Daily.
	Dravidan	Daily.
	Hind	Saturdays.
	Hindu Nesan	Daily, except Sundays.
	India	Daily.
Madras	Indian Express	15th of every month.
	Indian Railway Journal	Monthly.
	Indian Review	Weekdays.
	Jananarthamam	Saturdays.
	Jarida-i-Kowar	On Week Days.
	Jay Bharathi	Daily.
	Justice	Saturdays.
	Law Times	Daily.
	Madras Mail	Daily.
	Muhammadan	Mondays and Thursdays.
	Mukhbir-i-Deccan	Wednesdays.
	Nyayadipika	Daily.
	New India	Daily.
	New Times	Daily.
	Patriot	Saturdays.
	Reuters Commercial and Shipping Service .. .. .	....
	Scientific Press of India .. .. .	....

Stations.	Title in full.	Day of going to Press.
Nagpur—contd	Mahakoshli	On Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday
	Maheshwari	Every Sunday and Thursday.
	Nispruha	On Saturday.
	Swatantrya	Daily, except Mondays
	Tarun Bharat	On Tuesdays.
Naini Tal	Young Patriot	Sundays.
	Associated Press of India	
Naini Tal Gazette		Wednesdays
Nasik	Lokseeta	Saturdays
Nathlagali	Associated Press of India	....
Nasubahro	Mata	On Wednesdays every Fortnight
	Shakti	Mondays
Nawabshah	Nawabshah Gazette	On Wednesdays.
	Mukti	Monthly.
New Delhi	Free Press Bulletin	Daily.
	Free Press of India	Daily.
	Statesman	Daily.
	The United Press of India .. ..	....
Nova Goa	Diario da Noite	Daily.
	Merale	Daily, except Mondays
	O'Debata	Mondays.
	O'Heraldo	Daily, except Sundays and holidays.
Ootacamund	Associated Press of India .. ..	....
	South of India Observer	Daily issue, except Sundays
	Nilgiri Times	Wednesdays.
Oral	Utsh	Thursdays.
Palamcottah	Varantha Varthamanam	Every Saturday.
Pandharpur	Pandharj Mitra	Sundays.
Pangsa	Kangal	Fridays.
Panjim, Goa	O'Creste	Saturdays.
Parur	Uttara Tharaka	Saturdays.
Patna	Associated Press of India .. ..	....
	Behar Herald	Saturdays.
	Express	Daily.
	Free Press of India .. ..	....
	Indian Nation	Daily.
	Itchad	On Mondays.
Pen	Mahaveer	Daily.
	Patna Times	On Saturdays.
	Searchlight	Saturdays.
	Kolaba Samachar	Fridays.
Peshawar	Associated Press of India .. ..	....
	Khyber Mail	On Sundays.
	Harbad	Daily.
	The Frontier Advocate	On Mondays.

Stations.	Title in full	Day of going to Press
Bombay	Deccan Herald ..	Daily.
	Dnyana Prakash ..	Daily, except Mondays
	Kaash ..	Tuesdays and Fridays.
	Maharaja ..	Sundays.
	Poona Star ..	Daily
Poona	Servant of India ..	Wednesdays.
	Sakal ..	Daily, except Tuesdays.
	Sen ..	Every Saturday
	Trikal ..	Daily
	War Cry ..	Monthly
Poona City ..	Dinabandhu ..	Every Thursday
	Lokashakti ..	on Monday and Thursday
	Nityagrabhar ..	Bi-weekly
	Satya Prakash ..	Daily
	Servant of India ..	Weekly
Rangoon	Santidoot ..	Daily.
	Tej ..	Daily, except Sunday
	Alfata ..	Bi-weekly
	Alhakam ..	Weekly.
	Alfata ..	Weekly
Rangoon (via Batale)	Nor ..	Fortnightly
	Review of Religions (in English)	Monthly.
	Do. (in Urdu)	Monthly
	Rajasthan Gazette ..	Wednesdays and Saturdays
	Rajasthan Herald Daily Bulletin ..	Daily.
Rangoon	D. abhimant ..	.....
	Malaya Rajyam ..	Daily
	Malaya ..	Wednesdays and Saturdays
	East & West Trade Developer ..	Last day of every month.
	Kathidwar Times ..	Wednesdays and Sundays.
Rajkot	Lohana Dinichhu ..	Wednesdays
	Mention Bulletin ..	Every Friday.
	Western India Press News Agency ..	.....
	Rampur (Kathidwar) ..	Daily.
	Ranchi ..	.....
Rangoon	Burma Exchange Gazette and Daily Advertiser ..	Daily
	Burma Sunday Times ..	Sundays.
	Chinese Daily News ..	.....
	Free Burma ..	Daily
	Free Press of India ..	.....
Rangoon	Maonic Courier ..	.....
	New Burma ..	Tri-weekly.
	New Light of Burma ..	Daily, except Mondays.
	Rangoon Daily News ..	Daily.
	Rangoon Evening Post ..	Week days.
Rangoon	Rangoon Gazette ..	Daily, except Mondays.

Stations	Title in full	Day of going to Press
Rangoon—contd. ..	Rangoon Mail	Saturdays.
	Rangoon Times	Daily, except Sundays.
	The Commercial News The Sun	Daily Daily, except Sundays
Ranpur (Kathilawar)	Phoichhab	Every Thursday
	Roshani	Every Monday
Ratanagiri	Balvant	Tuesdays.
	Satya Shodhak	Sundays.
Rawalpindi.. .	Frontier Mail	Daily, except Sundays & Holidays
	Prabhat	Daily
	Shihab	Bi-weekly.
Robertsonpet	Kolar Goldfield News	On Tuesdays.
Rohri .. .	Sirat Mustakim	On 15th of each month.
Satara .. .	Shubha Sochaka	Fridays
	Samarth	Every Sunday.
Satara City.. ..	Prakash	Wednesdays.
Savantradi	Vainatey	Every Monday.
Secundersabad	Hyderabad Bulet	Daily.
Shahjahanpur	Sarjunch	Daily.
Shikarpur Sind	Alhanif	Every Monday.
	Melap	Every Monday.
	Message of Happiness	1st of each month
	Qurbani	Daily.
Shillong	Shewak	Every Wednesday.
	Sidakat	Thursdays.
	International Times	On Saturdays.
Sholapur	Kalpitaru	Sundays.
	Karmayogi	Thursdays
	Sholapur Samachar The Jain Gazette	Tuesdays. Tuesdays
Silchar	Navejug	Monthly.
	Surma	Sundays
Simla	Farji Akhbar	Every Friday.
	Sunday Times (Simla Edition)	Wednesdays.
Srinagar Kashmir	Daily Vastak	Daily
Sukkur	Alhanq	On Saturdays.
	Alhizb	On Fridays.
	Dharamvir	Saturdays.
	Kajput	On 1st of every month.
	Samar Chakar Sind Samachar	On 1st and 15th of every month Wednesdays and Saturdays.
	Sindhi Sukkur Gazette	Saturdays. On Thursdays.

Station.

Title in full

Day of going to Press

	Daily Market Reports	Daily
	Dishbandhu	Daily, except Sundays.
	Doshi Mitra	Thursdays.
	Espresso Circular	Daily
	Gujarat	Daily, except Sundays.
	Gujarat Mitra and Gujarat Bazar	Saturdays
	Investor Reports Daily Questions	Daily, except Sundays.
	Jain Mitra	Wednesdays
	Khandwala Circular	Daily.
	Muslin & Linen	Every Thursday
	Pratah Paker	Wednesdays.
	Pratap	Every Friday
	Samarbat	Daily, except Mondays.
	Samitanj	Daily
	Share Circular	Daily, except Mondays
	Share Samachar	Daily, except Mondays
	Surat Akhbar	Sundays
	The Hindu	Daily
	Sambhavi	On every Tuesday.
	Paradipaka	Wednesdays.
	Tilak	Tilak Monthly
	Kalpaka	4th, 11th, 18th and 25th of every month.
	Kalpaka	Monthly.
	Datta Bombay Telegraphic & Co.	Daily, except Mondays
	Daily Cotton Collection	Daily, except Mondays.
	Nasirharathi	Tuesdays and Fridays
	The Market Reports	On Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays
	The Star of India	Every Thursday.
	Chandamamatham	Daily, except Sundays
	Wednesday Review	Wednesdays.
	Lokaprasangam	Mondays
	Associated Press of India	Daily.
	Malayalam Daily News	Daily.
	Reporter's Limited	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
	Samarbati	Daily.
	Travancore Press Service	Daily.
	Trivandrum Daily News..	Saturdays
	The Link	Tuesdays.
	Western Star	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
	Daily News	Daily.
	The Daily Cotton News	Daily.
	The Indo London Market News	Daily.
	Satyagrahi	Thursdays
	Andhra Advocate	Fridays.
	Vrittanter	Mondays.
	Maharashtra Dharma	Tuesdays.
	Rajasthan Bazar	Saturdays.
	Lokamat	Thursdays.

Banking.

An event of great importance in the history of Indian banking was the establishment of the Presidency Banks by the Government of India in 1854.

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The Presidency Banks.—The first of these banks was the Bank of Bengal, established in 1854.

the presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries of the Local Boards.

(b) one person elected from among members by each Local Board.

(c) a Managing Director and a Managing Director appointed by the Central Board.

(d) not more than two non-official members nominated by the Governor-General's Council.

third period dates from the Indian Act of 1875 by which nearly all the important limitations of the earlier period were removed. But, very briefly,

Jhansi.	Moradabad.	Ootacamund.	Sialkot.
Jodhpur.	Moulmein.	Patna.	Simla.
Jubbulpore.	Multan.	Peshawar.	Sitapur.
Jullundur.	Murree.	Peshawar City.	Srinagar (Kashmir).
Karachi.	Mussoorie.	Poona.	Sukkur.
Kasur.	Muttra.	Poona City.	Surat.
Katol.	Muzaffarnagar.	Porbandar.	Tellacherry.
Khamgaon.	Muzaffarpur.	Purnea.	Tinnevely.
Khandwa.	Nalagarh.	Quetta.	Tirupur.
Kumbakonam.	Nagpur.	Rajpur.	Trichinopoly.
Lahore.	Nadlad.	Rajahmundry.	Telichur.
Larkana.	Nagpur.	Rajkot.	Trivandrum.
Lucknow.	Naini Tal.	Rampur.	Tuticorin.
Ludhiana.	Nanded.	Rangoon.	Ujjain.
Lyallpur.	Nandyal.	Rawalpindi.	Vellore.
Madras.	Narainpore.	Saharanpur.	Visagapatnam.
Mandalay.	Nasik.	Salem.	Vizianagaram.
Mangalore.	Negapatam.	Sargodha.	Wardha.
Masulipatam.	Nellore.	Secunderabad.	Yestmal.
Meerut.	New Delhi.	Shillong.	
Montgomery.	Nowshera.	Sholapur.	

The following are the principal branches of the Bank in India.

sanctioned in Part I.

Briefly stated, the main classes of business sanctioned are —

(1) Advancing money upon the security of —

(a) Stocks, etc., in which a trustee is authorised by act to invest trust moneys and shares of the Reserve Bank of India.

(b) Securities issued by State allied Railways certified by the Government.

(c)

(d)

(e)

(f) Goods hypothecated to the Bank against advances.

(g) Accepted Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes.

(h) Fully paid shares of Companies limited liability or immovable property or documents of title held thereto as collateral security where the original security is one of those specified in 'a' to 'f' and, if authorised by the Central Board in 'g'.

(1) Receiving securities for safe custody.

(2) Selling and acquiring such property as may come into the Bank's possession in liquidation of claims.

(3) Transacting agencies business commission and the entering into of contracts, indemnity, suretyship or guarantee.

(4) Acting as Administrator, for the estates of deceased persons.

(5)

(6)

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The Imperial Bank.

Government Deposits

Government Deposits.

The proportions which Government deposits have borne from time to time to the total Cash Reserve and deposit of the three Banks are shown below:—

In Lakhs of Rupees.

		In Lakhs of Rupees.				
		1 Capital.	2 Reserve.	3 Government deposits	4 Other deposits.	Proportion Government deposits 1, 2, 3 & 4
1st December						
1901		360	158	310	1463	14.3 per cent
1906	"	360	213	307	2745	8.3 "
1907	"	360	279	335	2811	6.8 "
1908	"	360	294	325	2861	8.4 "
1909	"	360	309	307	3265	7.1 "
1910	"	360	318	339	3234	9.7 "
1911	"	360	331	438	3119	9.8 "
1912	"	375	340	126	3578	9.0 "
1913	"	375	361	587	3614	11.6 "
1914	"	375	370	661	1002	10.5 "
1915	"	375	386	467	3860	9.5 "
1916	"	375	369	520	4470	9.0 "
1917	"	375	355	771	6771	9.3 "
1918	"	375	363	864	5097	12.9 "
1919	"	375	310	772	7226	8.8 "
1920	"	375	355	901	7723	9.6 "
30th June (Imperial Bank)						
1921	"	547	376	2220	7016	21.8 "
1922	"	562	371	1672	6336	16.6 "
1923	"	562	411	1256	7017	13.6 "
1924	"	562	435	2208	7062	29.2 "
1925	"	562	467	2252	7583	20.7 "
1926	"	562	477	3254	7530	27.4 "
1927	"	562	492	1004	7317	10.6 "
1928	"	562	507	706	7331	8.6 "
1929	"	562	617	2074	7233	19.9 "
1930	"	562	527	1301	7003	14.6 "
1931	"	562	537	1606	6615	17.1 "
1932	"	562	612	1908	6116	20.8 "
1933	"	562	520	582	7423	6.1 "
1934	"	562	627	791	7487	8.4 "

Recent Progress.

The following statements show the progress made by the three Banks prior to their amalgamation into the Imperial Bank —

In Lakh of Rupees.
BANK OF BENGAL.

BANK OF BURLINGTON.							
	Capital	Reserve	Govt. deposits	Other deposits	Cash	Investments	Dividend for year.
1st December							
1900	200	103	155	682	213	136	11 per cent.
1905	200	140	167	1201	356	181	12
1906	200	150	160	1505	526	149	12
1907	200	157	187	1573	460	279	12
1908	200	165	178	1575	507	349	13
1909	200	170	163	1760	615	411	11
1910	200	175	193	1609	511	369	14
1911	200	160	270	1677	720	321	11
1912	200	185	234	1711	665	310	11
1913	200	191	301	1924	610	319	11
1914	200	200	287	2160	1160	621	16
1915	200	*204	265	1978	785	793	16
1916	200	*213	274	2143	772	768	16
1917	200	221	443	2034	1482	773	17
1918	200	2169	584	2302	691	779	17
1919	200	2200	405	3254	997	861	17
1920	200	2210	414	3398	1221	910	101

Includes Rs 61 lakhs as a reserve for depreciation of investments	1210	444	3308	1221	910
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67	25	25	25	25
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BANK OF BOMBAY.

	Capital	Reserve	Govt deposits	Other deposits	Cash	Investments	Dividend for year.
1900	100	70	87	432	429	89	11 per cent.
1905	100	87	92	674	259	158	12 "
1906	100	92	401	832	324	177	12 "
1907	100	98	412	924	324	164	13 "
1908	100	104	94	832	377	149	13 "
1909	100	403	420	4045	415	163	13 "
1910	100	405	152	1041	426	149	14 "
1911	100	406	107	1104	453	204	14 "
1912	100	408	447	4424	315	219	14 "
1913	100	308	200	4015	477	232	14 "
1914	100	416	481	1084	646	202	45 "
1915	100	100	136	1070	425	276	15 "
1916	100	90	442	1767	647	312	14 "
1917	100	92	275	2417	4396	741	47 1/2 "
1918	100	101	177	1749	512	353	18 1/2 "
1919	100	111	262	2746	924	415	19 1/2 "
1920	100	120	349	2744	876	298	22 "

BANK OF MADRAS

	Capital	Reserve	Govt deposits	Other deposits	Cash	Investments	% per cent.
1900	60	22	35	209	82	67	10
1905	60	30	41	341	140	71	10
1906	60	32	34	457	151	81	10
1907	60	36	35	418	162	84	10 1/2
1908	60	40	62	447	153	84	11
1909	60	41	49	640	141	79	12
1910	60	44	72	567	144	85	12
1911	60	32	69	624	163	104	12
1912	75	70	75	743	106	113	12
1913	75	73	60	905	210	117	12
1914	75	76	91	761	217	121	12
1915	75	65	84	803	226	124	12
1916	75	55	104	970	245	161	12
1917	75	70	87	1020	406	94	12
1918	75	58	102	954	271	139	12
1919	75	45	104	1215	479	172	12
1920	75	45	118	1270	505	211	14

IMPERIAL BANK

31st June	Capital	Reserve	Govt deposits	Other deposits	Cash	Investments	% per cent.
1921	547	374	2250	7014	3131	1632	16
1922	561	414	4672	8236	3719	1600	16
1923	572	435	4258	7047	3712	971	16
1924	582	457	2004	7621	2191	1175	16
1925	592	477	2252	7748	3720	1413	16
1926	592	492	2254	7533	4703	2144	16
1927	592	507	1904	7217	2743	2701	16
1928	592	517	746	7731	1372	2747	16
1929	592	527	1774	7777	2461	2449	16
1930	592	527	1231	7743	1745	2449	16
1931	592	512	4501	6713	1717	2007	16
1932	592	512	4908	6119	2741	2007	16
1933	592	512	542	7425	2741	2007	16
1934	592	527	741	7400	2741	2007	16

Proposal to Establish the Reser

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(c) shall be entered in the
of the shareholders on the various registers

Obligation to Sell or Buy Shares—The

transact the following commercial business—

Surplus—The

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The bills against exports are largely drawn at prefer to hold the bills on their own account investment until maturity.

Banks place themselves in funds in India purpose of purchasing export bills to the purpose of which the following are principal:—

1. Proceeds of import bills as they mature

2. Sale of drafts and telegraphic transfers payable in London and elsewhere out of India

Purchase of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers payable in India from the Secretary of State

Imports of bar gold and silver bullion

Imports of sovereigns from London

Business transacted by the banks is of the usual nature and kind

The following is a statement of the position of the various Exchange Banks carrying on business in India as at 31st December 1933 —

In Thousands of £.

Name.	Capital	Reserve	Deposits	Cash and Investments
Bank of Taiwan, Ltd	772	182	14,810	5,643
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	3,000	3,000	46,005	31,141
Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris	1,373	5,437	104,930	10,441
Eastern Bank, Ltd	1,000	600	5,804	5,439
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,447	7,223	63,270	32,340
Imperial Bank of Persia	650	720	3,123	4,524
Lloyds Bank, Ltd	15,810	8,500	372,035	233,707
Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd	1,050	1,075	12,248	8,181
Mitsui Bank, Ltd	3,529	2,952	41,678	27,160
National Bank of India, Ltd	2,000	2,200	29,636	19,937
National City Bank of New York	25,500	6,000	278,920	206,468
Netherlands Trading Society	10,913	2,720	33,624	14,305
Netherlands India Commercial Bank	7,500	3,639	12,314	11,816
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.	2,594	180	6,473	7,925
Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.	5,842	7,309	34,470	29,570

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

Previous to 1906 there were few Banks of this description operating in India, and such as were then in existence were of comparatively small importance and had their business confined to a very restricted area. The rapid

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The following shows the position of the better known existing Banks as it appears in the most available Balance Sheets —

In Lakhs of Rupees

Name	Capital	Reserve	Deposits	Cash and Investments
Allahabad Bank Ltd. Affiliated to P & O Banking Corporation Ltd.	35	41	1,023	625
Bank of Baroda Ltd.	30	22	828	420
Bank of India, Ltd.	100	102	1,461	392
Bank of Mysore, Ltd.	10	22	107	94
Central Bank of India, Ltd.	168	70	2,417	1,075
Indian Bank, Ltd. (Madras)	12	15	100	47
Punjab National Bank Ltd.	31	21	472	177
Union Bank of India Ltd.	33	7	51	63

Growth of Joint Stock Banks

The following figures appearing in the Report of the Director-General of Statistics show the growth of the Capital, Reserve and Deposits of the principal Joint Stock Banks registered in India:—

In Lakhs of rupees.

	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits.
1875 ..	14	2	27
1880 ..	18	3	63
1885 ..	18	5	94
1890 ..	33	17	270
1895 ..	83	31	568
1900 ..	82	45	807
1906 ..	134	56	1155
1910 ..	275	109	2585
1911 ..	285	126	2529
1912 ..	291	134	2725
1913 ..	231	132	2559

	Capital.	Reserve.	Deposits
1914 ..	251	131	1710
1915 ..	281	158	1787
1916 ..	287	173	2471
1917 ..	303	182	3117
1918 ..	435	165	4050
1919 ..	639	224	5899
1920 ..	837	255	7114
1921 ..	938	300	7689
1922 ..	802	261	6183
1923 ..	849	244	4442
1924 ..	809	380	5250
1925 ..	673	388	5442
1926 ..	675	408	6058
1927 ..	848	419	6084
1928 ..	674	431	6283
1929 ..	746	366	6272
1930 ..	744	440	6747
1931 ..	777	426	6747
1932 ..	781	439	6747

**LONDON OFFICES, AGENTS OR CORRESPONDENTS OF BANKS AND
FIRMS (DOING BANKING BUSINESS) IN INDIA.**

Name of Bank.	London Office—Agents or Correspondents	Address
Imperial Bank of India	London Office	25, Old Broad St E. C. 2
<i>Other Banks & Kindred Firms.</i>		
Allahabad Bank	National Provincial Bank P. & O. Banking Corp. ..	2, Princess Street, E. C. 117-122, London Wall E. C. 3
Bank of India	Westminster Bank . . .	Bartholomew Lane, E. C.
Central Bank of India .. .	Barclay's Bank . . .	169, Fenchurch St. E. C. 3
	Midland Bank . . .	5, Threadneedle St. E. C. 2
Karnal Industrial Bank ..	Barclay's Bank .. .	168, Fenchurch Street, E. C. 3
Punjab National Bank .. .	Midland Bank	5, Threadneedle St., E. C.
Sindia Banking & Industrial Co	Ditto . . .	Ditto.
Union Bank of India .. .	Westminster Bank ..	Bartholomew Lane, E. C.
<i>Exchange Banks.</i>		
American Express Co. (Inc) ..	London Office	70, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2
Banco Nacional Ultramarino ..	Anglo Portuguese Colonial and Overseas Bank	0, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2
Bank of Taiwan	London Office	Gresham House, 40-11 0 Broad Street, E. C. 2
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	Ditto	33, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris	Ditto . . .	8-13, King William St E. C. 4.
Eastern Bank .. .	Ditto	2-3, Crosby Sq., E. C. 2
Erskine & Co. .. .	Ditto	54, Parliament St. E. C. 4.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	Ditto	0, Gracechurch St., E. C. 3
Imperial Bank of Persia .. .	Ditto	37-36, King William St., E. C. 4.
Lloyds Bank	Ditto	71, Lombard Street, E. C.
Mercantile Bank of India ..	Ditto	15, Gracechurch St., E. C.
Mitsui Bank, Ltd. . . .	Ditto	100, Old Broad St., E. C.
National Bank of India Ltd ..	Ditto	36, Bishopsgate, E. C.
National City Bank of New York	Ditto	36, Bishopsgate, E. C.
Nederlandsche Handel-Maats- chappij	National Provincial Bank	2
Nederlandsche Indische Handels- bank.	London Representative ..	Stone 1, E. C. 2
P. & O. Banking Corporation ..	London Office	117-122 E. C. 3
Thomas Cook & Son	Ditto	Berkeley Street, E. C.
Yokohama Specie Bank .. .	Ditto	7, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Indian Bankers and Shroffs

INDIAN PRIVATE BANKERS AND SHROFFS.

THE BANK RATE.

Formerly, each Presidency Bank used its own rate at a slightly higher rate. One day's time rate and the rate for 10 days are given in brackets.

1912	..	..	..	..	7-132	4 510	5 8
1923	..	..	..	..	7-410	4 5	5 0
1924	..	..	..	..	8-05	5 315	6 0
1925	..	..	..	..	8 585	4 501	5 2
1926	..	..	..	..	5 651	4	4 8
1927	..	..	..	..	6-504	4 026	5 2
1928	..	..	..	..	6 945	4 458	6 2
1929	..	..	..	..	6 878	5 748	6 3
1930	..	..	..	..	6-504	5 277	5 8
1931	..	..	..	..	6-735	6 234	7 0
1932	..	..	..	..	6 022	4 033	5 1
1933	..	..	..	..	3-8-2	3 5	4 5
1934	..	..	..	..	2 5	3 5	3 5

The Railways.

were from Calcutta to Raniganj (124 miles), the broad-gauge for Raniganj, and

was projected throughout the line, and was promoted—the North, the

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1845 was
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absolute guarantee of 3 per cent, with a share of surplus profits, or rebate up to the full extent of the main line's net earnings in supplement of their own net earnings, the latter being limited to 3½ per cent. Under these conditions, the feeder line companies, in none were the terms of these contracts purpose, they were not antithetical to the rate of guarantee from 3 to 3½ per cent and of rebate from 3½ to 5 per cent with equal division of surplus profits over 5 per cent in both cases. At last, the requirements of the market were met and there was for a time a mild boom in feeder railway construction and the stock of all the sound companies promoted stood at a substantial premium. Conditions changed after the war and the Acworth Committee, so far from approving of this system, considered that the aim of the Government should be to reduce by amalgamating the number of existing companies and that it should only be in cases where the State cannot or will not provide adequate funds that private enterprise in this direction should be encouraged.

The existing Branch Line Companies have ceased for some time to raise additional capital for capital requirements. They have either obtained overdrafts from various Banks for this purpose at heavy rates of interest or issued debentures at special rates of interest (usually about 7 per cent) or in several cases asked for money to be advanced to them by the Railway Board. So far, therefore, from reducing the amount that the Government of India have to raise in the open market they were increasing the amount. For the above reasons the Government of India have shelved this system and are now pressing themselves to find the capital required for the construction of extensions or branches to existing main line systems. They have also resumed their readiness to consider the question of constructing branches of feeder lines which are not expected to be remunerative from the point of view of railway earnings upon a guarantee, a most loss from a local Government or local authorities which might deem it wise such lines constructed for purely local reasons on account of of public utility or for the sake of access in particular areas. This proposal is put forward as affording a small amount of recompense the interests of the public and the local Governments and of providing for local traffic and for local Government revenue by the way of increasing the construction of railways which may be required for purely local reasons and which while not likely to give remunerative on purely railway terms are likely to give much benefits to local Government and local bodies as will more than repay the amount paid under the guarantee. Some such arrangements have already been made with local Governments in Madras, Punjab, Burma and Bombay.

Railway Profits begin

Meantime a much more important change was in progress. The gradual economic development of the country vastly increased the traffic, both passenger and goods. The falling in of the original contracts allowed Gov-

ernment to renew them on more favourable terms. The development of the country...

...with the completion of the Chenab and Jhelum Canals, the North-Western became one of the great main lines of the world choked with traffic at certain seasons of the year and making a large profit for the State. In 1900 the railways for the first time showed a small gain to the State. In succeeding years the net receipts grew rapidly. In the four years ended 1907-08 they averaged close upon £1 million a year. In the following year there was a slight fall. Bad harvests in India accompanied by the monetary panic caused by the American financial crisis led to a great falling off in receipts just when working expenses were high, owing to the general increase in prices. Instead of a profit there was a deficit of £1,240,000 in the railway accounts for 1908-09. But in the following year there was a reversal to a profit, and the net railway gain has steadily increased. For the year ended March 1910 the gain amounted to £2,057,000. Although in a country like India, where the railways are mainly dependent upon the character of the business the railways concern themselves, there was no reason to anticipate a further deficit. But the net railway gain decreased to £1,600,000 in 1910-11 and there was an actual loss of £6,142,000 in 1911-12. As a result of the stagnation by the Railway Board, however, in the report of the Acworth Committee in 1921 this loss was changed into a gain of £8,110,000 in 1921-22.

The results in the 11½ years will be seen from the following statement:

	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13
Net Receipts	£1,000,000	£1,100,000	£1,200,000	£1,300,000	£1,400,000	£1,500,000	£1,600,000	£1,700,000	£1,800,000	£1,900,000	£2,000,000	£2,100,000	£2,200,000
Net Expenditure	£1,000,000	£1,100,000	£1,200,000	£1,300,000	£1,400,000	£1,500,000	£1,600,000	£1,700,000	£1,800,000	£1,900,000	£2,000,000	£2,100,000	£2,200,000
Net Profit	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0

...net receipts... net expenditure... net profit... The results in the 11½ years will be seen from the following statement:

they were built very light. But the traffic expanded with urban rapidity, and it was found cheaper to improve the carrying power of the metre-gauge lines than to convert them to the broad-gauge. So, except in the Indus Valley, where the strategic situation demanded an unbroken gauge, the metre gauge lines were impacted and thus became a permanent feature in the railway system. Now there is a great metre gauge system north of the Ganges connected with the Rajputana lines and Kathiawar and another system in Southern India embracing the Southern Maratha and the South India Systems. These are not yet connected, but the necessary link from Khandwa by way of the Nizam's Hyderabad Government Railway, cannot be long delayed. All the Burma lines are on the metre gauge. Even on level and hill railways have been constructed on the 2' 6" and 2' 8" gauges and since the opening of the Bara Luckhoo Railway which showed the possible capacity of the 2' 6" gauge, there has been a tendency to construct feeder lines on this rather than on the metre gauge.

State versus Company Management—

The relative advantages and disadvantages of State and Company management of the railways owned by Government which comprise the great bulk of the railway mileage in India have been the subject of discussion in official circles and the public. For many years in India the question is complicated by the fact that the more important companies have not in recent years been the owners of the railways which they manage and the headquarters of their Boards are in London. The subject was one, perhaps the most important of the terms of reference of the Acworth Railway Committee. That Committee was unfortunately unable to make a unanimous recommendation on this point, their members being equally divided in favour of State management and Company management. They were however unanimous in recommending that the present system of management by Boards of Directors in London should not be extended beyond the term of the existing contracts and this recommendation has met with general public acceptance. During the year 1922-23, the question was again referred to certain Local Governments and public bodies and opinions collected and discussed. The approaching termination of the East Indian Railway contract on 31st December 1924 and of that of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 30th June 1925 rendered an early decision on this question imperative. When the question was debated in the Legislative Assembly in February 1923, the then official Indian Members were almost unanimously in favour of State management and indeed here able to carry a resolution recommending the taking of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway under State management at the close of their present contracts. The Government of India, however, expressed themselves as being so convinced by the almost universal failure of this method in other countries that they proposed, while accepting the necessity for taking over the management of the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to continue their efforts to devise a still better form of company controlled in India to take these railways over eventually on a basis of real Company

management. There have been certain definite advantages during a transition period in having a central authority with necessary powers to co-ordinate the work on railways and that the results have been satisfactory are borne out by the fact that Indian railways have contributed 47 million pounds to General Revenue during 1927-28 and nearly 4 million pounds during 1928-29 in addition to paying in 24 million and 31 million pounds respectively during the two years to the Railway Reserve Fund. The future organisation will, however, need careful organisation. Experience in other countries has shown that difficulties arise in a Government fully responsible to the Legislature or under a constitution which imposed on the Ministry Department the necessary restrictions which must apply as between ordinary departments of the State. The solution found in other countries such as Germany, Canada, Belgium, Austria and elsewhere, where State ownership has thrown on the State the obligation to manage its own railways, has been to create by a statute an authority charged with the management of the State Railway properly with statutory prescription of the objects to be aimed at in such management and statutory division of railway profits between the State and the Railway Authority. This authority may take the form of a company as in Canada and in Germany or follow the simpler lines of a statutory commission. On 1st January 1925 the East Indian Railway was amalgamated with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and brought under direct State Management while on 1st July 1925 the Great Indian Peninsula Railway followed suit. The Natal Jubulpore section of the East Indian Railway was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on 1st October 1925.

On January 1st, 1929 the contract with the Burma Railways Company was terminated and the management taken over by the State. The purchase of this railway has enabled the payment to the Burma Railways Company of the sum of three millions sterling being the share capital originally contributed by the Company. The financial effort of taking over the line is estimated to be an increase of about half a crore of rupees in the net annual revenue to Government.

The purchase of the Southern Punjab Railway of an aggregate length of about 917 miles worked by the North Western Railway was effected on the 1st January 1929. It is estimated that the financial result of the purchase which cost approximately Rs. 703 lakhs will be a gain to Government of about Rs. 47 lakhs a year.

At the end of 1929-30 the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways system which was the property of the company, was acquired and its management taken over by His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government and it is now known as His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway.

Separation of the Railway from the General Finances.—The question of the separation of the railway from the general finances was under consideration for some time and as a result of the recommendations of the Acworth Committee in 1921, the question was further examined by the Railway Finance Committee and the Legislative Assembly and it was decided to postpone a definite decision at the present.

ways --

in that the yearly contribution had been placed at 1 per cent, instead of 5/6th

- ways of placing the
- (iii) writing down and writing off capital,
 - (iv) the improvement of services rendered to the public,
 - (v) the reduction of rates.
 - (6) The railway administration shall be

The Assembly in an addendum recommended

The period has now arrived for this separation to be reconsidered and realised but due to the economic depression the matter has been held in abeyance

- (5) In accordance with present practice the figures of gross receipts and expenditure of railways will be included in the Budget Statement. The proposed expenditure will as at present be placed before the Legislative Assembly

for the greater

The Pope Committee

During 1932-33 a Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Pope (formerly Executive Assistant to the President of the U. S. Railway) was formed to investigate and formulate a detailed analysis of every important aspect of railway operation. In addition to the specific recommendations that job analyses should be initiated on all railways, the following recommendations were made:

- (i) The better use of Locomotives
- (ii) The better use of Railway land
- (iii) Additional research and experiments
- (iv) Improved Workshop practices
- (v) More careful handling of surplus track, equipment and accommodation
- (vi) Possibilities of reducing hot axles

During the year under review four cases were referred to the Rates Advisory Committee—

- (a) Complaint relating to question of price of fuel oil for firewood from certain stations
- (b) Complaint of undue preference in rates of a suppressed cotton
- (c) Complaint of unreasonable rates being charged on coal from certain areas
- (d) Complaint regarding rates for rice from certain districts

During 1932-33 six cases were referred for investigation.

As a result of Mr. Pope's report regarding the possibility of further economies on railways and in particular with reference to the report on job analysis, small committees were formed on the leading railways to conduct detailed investigations. Reports show that the work is being continued vigorously and, with an encouraging degree of success. The following features are of interest—

1. On the R. B. & C. I. Railway saving, to intensive use of locomotives and to be in certain workshops and at stations, amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs.

2. Burma Railway savings amounting to Rs. 25 lakhs were realised during the year and it is estimated that this will increase to Rs. 74 lakhs annually in future years.

3. F. R. Railway a conservative estimate shows the savings at Rs. 274 lakhs due chiefly to better use of rolling stock, more efficient maintenance of signals, better management of high grade fuel.

4. I. T. Railway savings amounting to more than Rs. 1 lakhs.

5. G. I. P. Railway savings effect Rs. 4.25 lakhs chiefly on fuel and wages.

6. M. C. S. M. Railway savings amounting to Rs. 4 lakhs and equal economies anticipated at Rs. 52 lakhs.

7. N. W. Railway savings amounting to Rs. 12.67 lakhs.

9. S. I. Railway savings amounting to Rs. 2.70 lakhs.

Mr. Pope returned to India in 1933 and prepared a report based on the results of the work and on further possibilities of economy.

Rates Advisory Committee

The Rates Advisory Committee was constituted in 1926 to investigate and make recommendations to Government on the following subjects—

- (1) Complaints of undue preference
- (2) Complaints that rates are unreasonable or excessive
- (3) Complaints or disputes in respect of demands
- (4) The reasonableness or otherwise of any conditions as to the packing of articles especially liable to damage in transit or liable to cause damage to other merchandise
- (5) Complaints in respect of conditions as to packing attached to a rate.
- (6) Complaints that Railways do not fulfil their obligations to provide reasonable facilities under Section 42 (d) of the Indian Railways Act.

1932-33 five cases were referred for investigation and report.

Inauguration of the Main Line Electric Service, G. I. P. Railway

The inauguration of the electrified main line section of the G. I. P. Railway from Katzan to Poona took place on the 25th November 1929, and constituted the first entirely main line of track to be electrified in India. This scheme involved the elimination of the Ghate Ghāt Reversing Station, the system of climbing.

...

Apart from the location of the realignment which called for the adoption of methods unusual to ordinary survey practice, the works involved in the construction of this double line broad gauge section of railway were of considerable magnitude, chiefly in the form of heavy tunnel construction.

There are three tunnels in all aggregating 1,598 feet or 78 of a mile. The longest of these is 3,194 feet built throughout on a curve of the sharpest radius which occurs in the ghat. Allowing for curvature and the considerably increased spacing of tracks necessitated by the adoption of the 11 ft standard dimensions, a tunnel section of 31 feet 6 inches wide and 24 feet 6 inches high was derived upon. This is considered to be the largest tunnel section in the world.

The steam trains to Poona took approx 6 hours for the journey and it is said that with electric traction this time is now reduced to approximately 3 hours.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS. (Table No. 1, 1910-11).

- (iii) writing down and writing off capital,
 (b) the improvement of services rendered to the public,
 (c) the reduction of rates.

(4) The railway administration shall be enabled, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Government of India, to bor-

The Assembly in an addendum recommended that the railway services and the Railway Board should be rapidly Indianised and that the stores for the State Managed Railways should be purchased through the organisation of the Indian Stores Department.

The period has now arrived for this separation to be reconsidered and revised but due to the economic depression the matter has been held in abeyance.

THE SEPARATION QUESTION—THE GROWING

(5) In accordance with present practice the figures of gross receipts and expenditure of

The Pope Committee

During 1932-33 a Committee under the

Railway savings amounting to Rs 22,704

Mr Pope returned to India in 1933-34 and submitted a report based upon the progress of the work and on further possibilities of economy.

Rates Advisory Committee

The Rates Advisory Committee was constituted in 1926 to investigate and make recommendations to Government on the following subjects —

- (i) The better use of Locomotives
- (ii) The better use of Railway land
- (iii) Additional research and experiments
- (iv) Improved Workshop practice
- (v) More careful fitting of surplus track, equipment and accommodation
- (vi) Possibility of reducing hot axles

During the year under review four cases were referred to the Rates Advisory Committee —

- (a) Complaint alleging quotation of preferential rates for firewood from certain stations
- (b) Complaint of undue preference in rates for ungreased cotton
- (c) Complaint of unreasonable rates being charged on coal from certain areas
- (d) Complaint regarding rates for rice from certain stations

During 1942-33 six cases were referred for

- (1) Complaints of undue preference,
- (2) Complaints that rates are unreasonable in themselves
- (3) Complaints or disputes in respect of terminals,
- (4) The reasonableness or otherwise of any conditions as to the packing of articles specially liable to damage in transit or liable to cause damage to other merchandise
- (5) Complaints in respect of conditions as to packing attached to a rate,
- (6) Complaints that Railways do not fulfil their obligations to provide reasonable facilities under Section 43 (d) of the Indian Railways Act

1932-33 five cases were referred for investigation and report

Inauguration of the Main Line Electric Service, G. I. P. Railway.

1. On the B. B. & C. I. Railway say to intensive use of locomotives and reduced staff in certain workshops and at stations, amounting to

Amount from the savings of the establishment

8. I. B. Railway a conservative estimate of tunnel construction.

7. N. W. Railway savings amounting to Rs 12,05,114

5 hours for the journey and it is anticipated that with electric traction this time is now reduced to approximately 3 hours

is internal traffic and in particular traffic; the experiments carried out were continued and extended with satisfactory results.

Damage by Earthquakes, Floods, Cyclone | Capital Expenditure—The outlay during

an increase in inland traffic is to say, the use of tonnage in India is reported to the Government over the figures for the year.

During the year under review, three Warship Cruise ships visited India as against two in 1932-33. One of these ships in particular the "Hampshire" is of special interest as she

The principal features of interest from the point of view of export are an increase in raw cotton from 104,000 to 112,000 tons and an increase in the value of exports from 104,000 to 112,000 tons.

on the coast.

In 1933-34 the tourist traffic to India showed a very definite increase, not only the tourists travelling by themselves but also the "W. R. R." parcel with 14,000 tons in 1932-33.

This still the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure for the year 1933-34 was in favour of India to the extent of Rs. 12 crores as compared with Rs. 6 crores in 1932-33.

The tonnage of and earnings from the main commodities on Class I Railways during the last two years are shown in the table below—

Commodity	1912-13		1913-14		Increase or Decrease in earnings Rs. (in lakhs)
	No. of tons originating (in millions)	Rs. (in crores)	No. of tons originating (in millions)	Rs. (in crores)	
Indian					
Cotton raw and manufactured	3.46	5.19	3.70	5.06	+22
Oil seeds	1.34	4.88	1.37	4.64	+76
Fuel for public and military Railways	17.24	5.91	18.47	6.13	+73
Rice	3.61	3.46	3.00	3.85	+41
Sugar	0.44	1.21	0.44	1.17	+47
Iron and steel works	3.15	2.10	3.30	2.21	+21
Metalliferous	1.77	0.45	2.21	0.64	+19
Jute raw	0.81	1.12	0.93	1.23	+17
Materials and stores on railways	10.63	2.35	11.15	2.36	+11
Fruits and vegetables	1.34	1.13	1.71	1.28	+13
Grain	0.75	1.75	0.77	1.40	+8
Salt	2.34	1.60	1.40	1.83	+3
Tobacco	0.24	0.73	0.23	0.76	+3
Marble and stone	2.23	0.71	2.23	0.71	+2
Wheat	1.46	1.44	1.61	1.70	+1
Other important	7.25	9.04	8.61	9.06	+103
Foreign					
Grain and cereals and other grains	2.43	3.04	2.99	2.91	-18
Gar, sugar, Molasses	0.83	1.31	0.82	1.21	-19
Railway materials	4.84	0.41	4.33	0.41	-7
Foodstuffs	0.87	0.34	0.87	0.51	+3
Live stock	0.20	0.23	0.16	0.50	+3
Provisions	3.32	2.76	1.68	2.74	-2
Military traffic	0.31	0.30	0.52	0.29	-1
Manures	0.15	0.11	0.14	0.11	-
Iron	0.24	0.79	0.21	0.73	-
Wool, unwashed	1.18	0.73	1.21	0.73	-
Total	67.16	52.17	72.96		

Open Mileage—The total route mileage on March 31st, 1933 was made up of—

Lroad-gauge..	21,251.77 miles.
Metre gauge..	17,644.46 ..
Narrow-gauge ..	4,176.91 ..

Under the classification adopted for statistical purposes, this mileage is divided between the three classes of railways as follows—

Class I	35,215.10 miles
Class II	3,500.64 ..
Class III	1,435.60 ..

During the year 1933 34 the mileage of new lines under construction was 50.37 miles.

Class I Railways*	Number of seats in passenger carriages.			
	1st	2nd.	Inter	Third.
5-6° ..	24,862	41,392	65,116	674,537
3-3½° ..	10,904	14,856	17,774	371,525

Financial Results of Working.—The total

(Based on actuals of penultimate year 1931-32.)

		(Figures in thousands)	
		Rs.	Ls.
1	1 per cent. on capital of Rs 7,22,94.99 at charge — commercial lines— to end of 1931-32 .. .. .	..	7,22,94
(i) Receipts (1931-32)—			
Income from receipts—commercial lines		83,31.16	
Subsidized companies—share of surplus profits		14.75	
Interest on deposits in and reserve fund balances and dividends on investments in branch lines and miscellaneous receipts ..		99.17	
Total Receipts			86,45.09
(ii) Charges (1931-32)—			
Working expenses—commercial lines		60,93.91	
Indian States and railway companies' share of surplus profits		64.10	
Land and buildings		9.17	
Interest—			
On capital at charge—commercial lines		50,20.62	
On capital contributed by Indian States and companies		1,31.14	
Miscellaneous railway expenditure		41.21	
Contribution at 1 per cent. on capital at charge—commercial lines		7,22.95	
Total Charges			110,01.13
Surplus Deficit			14,43.96
Total contribution of 1% of surplus .. ..			..
Total contribution from railway resources 1 plus 2 (iv)			7,22.94
(iii) Loss on strategic lines—			
(a) Interest on capital		1,45.52	
(b) Miscellaneous railway expenditure		4.05	
(c) Loss in working		41.44	
(iv) Interest on the amount of loss in working met from Depreciation Reserve Fund of commercial lines		5.55	
Total			2,01.96
6. Net payment due from railway to general revenues in 1933-34			5,21.91

After months of delay, the Government has...

		Receipts Per ton mile lbs.
United States of America 1928	5.70	
United Kingdom 1929	15.15	
Japan 1928-29	7.26	
Switzerland 1924	20.21	
South Australia 1928-29	17.25	
Canadian Railways 1929	5.75	
India 1929 '30	6.14	
1913-14	5.01	
1923-24	5.21	
1924-25	5.42	
1925-26	5.31	
1926-27	4.93	
1927-28	5.30	
1928-29	5.22	
1929-30	4.65	
1930-31	5.11	
1931-32	5.1	
1932-33	5.1	
1933-34	5.1	

In the case of receipts per passenger mile the figures for United States of America and India are as follows:—

United States of America 1929 11.75 pica

India 1929 '30 3.75 ..

while in England the present standard fare charged per mile third class is 18 pica

From the above it will be seen that railway transportation of freight in India (a one of the and for

Working later than 1913 —

1930

	Year	Operating Ratio
United States of America	1930	74 per cent
France	1929	84.15
English Railways	1929	79.40
South African Railways	1929-30	77.80
Argentine Railways	1927	71.00
Canadian Railways	1929	81.21
India	1913-14	61.70
	1923-24	62.69
	1925-26	62.01
	1927-28	61.39
	1928-29	62.77
	1929-30	65.02
	1930-31	71.04
	1931-32	71.61
	1932-33	71

Output of Railway owned Collieries The Number of Staff — The total number of output of railway owned collieries during the year 1932-33 was 201,562 as compared with 170,512 at the end of 1931-32 following table shows the number of staff by communities on 31st March 1933 and 1934 —

		Statutory Indians.					
	Europeans	Hindus	Mohammedans	Anglo-Indians	Sikhs	Indian Christians	Other Classes
31st March 1932	4,521	520,375	157,476	11,570	8,701	11,223	12,500
31st March 1933	4,297	504,000	152,475	11,040	8,501	15,374	11
31st March 1934	3,906	492,505	151,025	12,514	8,309		

Great Indian Peninsula.

The Great Indian Peninsula Railway earliest line undertaken in India. It was opened by a Company under a guarantee of 5 per cent. and the first section from Bombay to Thana was open for traffic in 1853. It was given for the extension of this line to Raichur where it meets the Madras Railway. The line meets the Madras Railway at the Ghat and 9 miles 1,131 are with the Ghat an arrangement was that in a Company.

The contract was terminated on June 30th, 1924 when the State took over the management.

Mileage open	3,727.29
Capital at charge .. Rs.	1,21,73,84,000
Net earnings .. Rs.	3,23,26,000
Earnings per cent. ..	2.70

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway

The Madras Railway was the third of the original railways.

In 1907 the line was amalgamated with the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, a system on the metre gauge built to meet the famine conditions in the Southern Mahratta Country and released to a large Company called the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company.

Mileage open	3,220.07
Capital at charge .. Rs.	54,01,02,000
Net earnings .. Rs.	3,02,26,000
Earnings per cent. ..	5.42%

The North

The North-Western Railway
Its existence at the

South and Central.

The working of this railway was amalgamated with that of the East Indian Railway from 1st July 1925.

The South Indian.

The South Indian Railway was one of the original guaranteed railways. It was begun by the Great Southern India Railway Company as a broad-gauge line but was converted after the opening of the metre gauge.

Mileage open	2,528.20
Capital at charge .. Rs.	42,67,08,000
Net earnings .. Rs.	2,13,10,000
Earnings per cent. ..	4.79%

The Indian States.

The principal Indian State Railways are the Nizam's and the

1929 30
48 under

CS
0.77
7.51
9.29

Earnings per cent. 2.97%

(Commercial Section)

3'-3 1/2" gauge	91.00
2' 0" gauge	115.17
2' 0" gauge	10.00

INDIA AND CEYLON.

Main results of working of all Indian Railways treated as one system.

Particulars	1920-27, 1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
1 Dividend open at close of the year	32,040	39,712	40,950	42,560	42,413	42,601	40,910
2 Total Capital outlay, including ferries and suspension, on open lines (in thousands of rupees)	Rs. 7,86,00,40	Rs. 8,22,40,25	8,31,39,30	8,58,74,02	8,70,34,25	8,77,85,11	8,81,41,23
3 Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees)	1,12,35,60	1,16,20,10	1,18,60,42	1,10,93,14	97,20,50	98,20,00	91,17,05
4 Gross earnings per mean mile worked	23,540	29,190	29,029	27,070	22,655	22,502	21,927
5 Gross earnings per mean mile worked per week	439	567	552	483	433	420	440
6 Gross earnings per train-mile	0.53	0.51	0.50	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.50
7 Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees)	62,71,09	72,00,06	74,61,94	75,13,01	80,09,11	82,90,62	86,08,57
8 Working expenses per mean mile worked Per week	4.08	4.00	3.92	3.90	3.99	3.91	3.97
9 Working expenses per train-mile	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
10 Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings	62.01	61.29	62.77	63.02	71.08	71.01	70.81
11 Net earnings (in thousands of rupees)	65,591	45,06,13	41,21,48	40,59,53	29,11,45	27,30,91	31,22,91
12 Net earnings per mile open	104.75	11,483	0.193	0.193	75.47	70.28	70.47
13 Net earnings per train-mile	2.50	2.55	2.41	2.09	1.68	1.80	1.90
14 Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay (item 2)	5.41	5.60	5.32	4.74	3.21	3.11	3.40
15 Passenger train-miles (in thousands), Train-miles	74,947	72,500	83,294	83,081	81,116	80,764	80,000
							1,442

Statistics treated as one system—contd.									
	1916-2-	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
16 Goods train-miles (in thousands)									
17 Mixed train miles (in thousands)									
18 Total, including miscellaneous train-miles (in thousands)	57,726	59,874	† 61,476	60-9, Steam	60-9, Steam	44,714	44,714	44,714	44,714
19 Unit-mileage of passengers (in thousands)	20,771	20,654	† 20,478	21,244, Electric	21,244, Electric	20,614	20,614	20,614	20,614
20 Freight ton mileage of goods (in thousands)	170,720	170,654	† 18,459	190,140, Steam	190,140, Steam	16,180	16,180	16,180	16,180
21 Average ton-mileage of goods carried	20,771,679	21,002,222	21,244,637	20,485,226	20,485,226	17,000,104	17,000,104	17,000,104	17,000,104
22 Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	237-4	43-9	241-0	214-7	214-7	17,000,104	17,000,104	17,000,104	17,000,104
23 Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	6-12	6-03	6-21	8-14	8-06	6-13	6-13	6-13	6-13
24 1st class	117-1	129-8	157-7	164-4	183-1	191-0	191-0	191-0	191-0
25 2nd class	42-0	44-4	49-9	42-4	40-9	45-3	45-3	45-3	45-3
26 Intermediate class	45-4	42-8	38-1	35-9	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0	30-0
27 Total	33-7	34-2	35-6	30-3	25-7	34-4	34-4	34-4	34-4
28 Average rate charged per passenger	19-1	17-0	16-2	16-4	17-2	18-0	18-0	18-0	18-0
29 1st class	8-00	7-94	7-94	7-70	7-70	8-92	8-92	8-92	8-92
30 2nd class	4-25	4-27	4-18	4-02	4-10	4-26	4-26	4-26	4-26
31 Intermediate class	8-35	8-25	8-10	8-02	8-01	8-13	8-13	8-13	8-13
32 Total	8-59	8-47	8-32	8-21	8-21	8-42	8-42	8-42	8-42
† Free and passengers originating, Boston and vendors' tickets are included under separate classes.									

Railways.	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1932-33	1933-34
STATE LINES—contd									
Kohat-Thal	62	62	62	62	62	62	61	61	..
Kolar Gold-fields*	10	10	10	10	10	10	107	..	..
Lucknow-Bareilly*	313	312	312	312	312	312	312	312	..
Madras and Southern Mahratta	2,560	2,560	2,560	2,584	2,672	2,780	1,118	1,118	7,229 69
Moraypur Hosur*	73	73	73	73	73	73	72	73	..
Moulmein-Je	70	69	69	69	..	..	..	..	..
Nildid*	29	29	29	29	29	29	28	28	..
North Western	4,075	4,101	4,442	4,535	4,629	5,617	35,093	5,552	0,480 49
Palanpur Deesa*	17	17	17	17	17	17	116	116	..
Purulia-Bachil*	116	116	117	117	117	117	..	..	..
Pynnarua-Tangedwaling†	67	67	67	67	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur-Dhamtari	57	57	57	57	..	..	..	..	..
Routh Indians	1,317	1,317	1,357	1,504	1,705	1,923	509	500	..
Southern Shan States †	67	66	80	80	..	..	80	80	..
Travancore British section	60	60	60	60	60	60	50	50	..
Tirhoot*	816	808	809	807	810	806	..	802	..
Tirupattur Kuddimadri*	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	..
Tans Indus (Kalaiah-Daang)	102	102	102	102	102	102	157	157	..
Insar-Tiroli Light*	47	47	47	47	47	19	18	18	..
ASSISTED COMPANIES.									
*Paranjij	82	80	82	89	89	89	83	83	..
tw	32	32	32	33	32	32	35	35	..

* Worked by a company for company up to 31st December 1925 and taken over by State from 1st January 1926 and included under Durma, des 31-95 miles of Mirjawa Buzdap section worked by the N. W. Ry. at the cost of the Military Department.

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year—contd.

Railways.	1924-25	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1931-32	1932-33.	1933-34
ASSISTED COMPANIES—contd.									
Sutlej Valley	127	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
Tanjore District Board*	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131
Tapti Valley	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156	156
Tenali-Bepalli	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Torpur-Ballpara	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Tinsuvely-Tiruchender	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
UNASSISTED COMPANIES.									
Dangal Provincial	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Jagadhri Light	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Kulackampatnam Light	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Ledo and Tikak Margharita Colliery	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Trivellore Light	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.									
Kazipet Dalharshah	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
Dabawalnagar Cholistan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bangalore Chik. Rallapur Light	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Bhavagar State	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283	283

* Worked by a Company.

† Purchased by the State and amalgamated with the North Western Railway.
‡ Amalgamated with the South Indian Railway.

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year—contd.

Railways.	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33	1933-34.
INDIAN STATE LINES—contd.										
B. and C. L. Lines	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
Bikaner	568	569	604	610	609	759	759	875	875	875
B. and C. L. Lines	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
B. and C. L. Lines	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	25	25	25
B. and C. L. Lines	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
B. and C. L. Lines	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
B. and C. L. Lines	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	61	61	61
B. and C. L. Lines	54	54	64	54	54	40	40	40	40	40
B. and C. L. Lines	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	345	345	345
B. and C. L. Lines	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
B. and C. L. Lines	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	121	121	121
B. and C. L. Lines	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
B. and C. L. Lines	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
B. and C. L. Lines	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
B. and C. L. Lines	385	385	385	385	385	385	385	385	385	385
B. and C. L. Lines	156	179	179	181	181	181	181	181	181	181
B. and C. L. Lines	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
B. and C. L. Lines	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
B. and C. L. Lines	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	54	54	54
B. and C. L. Lines	28	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
B. and C. L. Lines	699	699	618	618	618	693	727	727	727	727
B. and C. L. Lines	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	167	167	167
B. and C. L. Lines	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
B. and C. L. Lines	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
B. and C. L. Lines	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	107	107	107
B. and C. L. Lines	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
B. and C. L. Lines	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79

† Worked by State Railway Agency.

‡ Worked by Indian State.

§ Including Marwar Khas Khapra.

Mileage of Railway Lines in India open for Traffic at end of year—concord.

Railways.	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
INDIAN STATE LINES—concord.													
Mohal Desroth	35	35	15	15	102	192	116	116	116	116
Morvi	93	90	102	102	287	287	354	354	354	354
Myore	263	263	285	285	..	29	29	29	29	29
Prabhatpur
Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Light.	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Nagda Ujjain	33	33	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Nizam's Guaranteed State (b)	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330
Okhmandal	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
Parlakimedi Light	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Pottal-Cambay	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Piprot Devad Darla
Piprot Bilam Light	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Porbandar State	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Rajpura	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Rajpura-Ehatkanda	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
Rangh	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Secunderabad-Bellish Frontier	117	117	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
Sikind-Mopar
Shoranur-Cochin	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Tavanore (Indian Section)	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Udaipur-Chittorgarh	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Vikarabad Kidar
FOREIGN LINES.													
Periam-Carailkai	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Poo Icherry	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
West of India Portuguese	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Grand Total	38,039	39,270	39,579	39,579	39,579	39,579	39,579	40,950	..	..	..	..	..

* Worked by a Company.

** Included with Jodhpur Railway.

(b) Although shown under Indian State Lines this is a Company's Line guaranteed by an Indian State.

† Worked by State Railway Agency.

† Included with Dholpur State.

The feature which stands out most prominently in a survey of the

which products are obtained suitable for export, or for consumption in the country by what may conveniently be called direct processes. In this respect India of today stands in contrast to the India of a century ago. The European chemist armed with cheap supplies of sulphuric acid and alkali, and aided by low sea freights and increased facilities for internal distribution by the spreading network

With the spread of railways, the development of manufactures connected with jute, cotton and paper, and the gradually extended use of electricity the demand for metals

at recent date The

COAL.

Most of the coal-fields of the Bengal Orissa the

Provincial production of Coal during the years 1932 and 1933

Province.	1932	1933	Increase	Decrease
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Assam	210,071	194,113		15,858
Baluchistan	38,924	11,462		27,462
Bengal	5,782,601	5,641,199		141,402
Bihar and Orissa	11,847,218	11,257,994		589,224
Central India	240,494	255,768	15,274	
Central Province	1,183,696	1,509,011	325,315	
Hyderabad	751,121	757,462	6,341	
Punjab	72,877	91,000	18,123	
Rajputana	37,641	23,191		14,450
TOTAL	20,151,347	19,749,161	402,186	731,501

Value of Coal produced in India during the years 1932 and 1933

	1932			1933		
	Value (Rs.—Lacs)	Value per ton	Value (Rs.—Lacs)	Value (Rs.—Lacs)	Value per ton	Value (Rs.—Lacs)
Assam	22,70,079	170,080	10 12 11	18,02,012	175,402	9 4 6
Baluchistan ..	1,19,785	11,032	7 14 3	70,219	5,058	6 11 7
Bengal	1,58,07,590	1,414,045	7 4 0	1,62,07,325	1,227,107	2 13 9
Bihar and Orissa ..	3,78,27,691	2,843,001	7 3 1	3,32,42,520	2,407,137	2 15 3
Central India ..	10,00,941	75,710	4 3 0	9,88,182	71,290	7 14 7
Central Provinces ..	44,41,946	333,077	3 13 1	56,40,132	424,073	3 12 1
Hyderabad (a) ..	30,63,495	230,373	3 14 9	25,74,111	191,542	3 6 8
Panjab	3,85,155	28,809	5 4 2	4,45,629	37,500	4 11 0
Rajputana	1,50,109	11,313	4 1 0	1,40,001	11,029	4 0 8
TOTAL	6,80,00,001	5,100,045	..	6,11,80,081	4,000,137	..
AVERAGE ..	..	..	3 6 1	..	..	3 1 6

(a) Estimated.

continued on p. 702

141,700 tons
production of
deteriorated st
stocks of 418,
tookration ex
decreased outp
increased to 2
position showe

IRON ORE.

Quantity and value of Iron-ore produce in India during the years 1932 and 1933

	1932			1933		
	Quantity	Value (£l = Rs. 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£l = Rs. 13 3)	
	Tons	Rs.	£	Tons	Rs.	£
<i>Bihar and Orissa—</i>						
Keonjhar State ..	146 173	1,86 173	13 994	165 044	1 95 043	14 713
Masuribhand State ..	891,193	21,33,981	160 444	341,502	6,22,129	47 529
Sambalpur ..	7	50	4	4	20	2
Singhbhum ..	666 574	15,51,217	116,653	616 916	13,81,773	104,011
<i>Punjab—</i>						
Northern Sikh States ..	6 700	(a) 26 240	1,97	36 291	(a) 15 172	10 913
Central Provinces ..	803	2,409	191	777	2 331	175
<i>Mysore—</i>						
East Godavari ..	4 406	4 476	335	2 118	1 201	97
Mysore State ..	4,695	15 263	1,148	55 041	1 37 247	10 110
TOTAL ..	1,700 561	39,19,769	294 720	1 226 431	24 47 014	187,813

(a) Estimated

IRON ORE.

Bengal and Bihar and Orissa are the only pro-| including the surface lateritization, are almost

Quantity and value of iron pyrites produced in India during the years 1932 and 1933

	1932		1933	
	Quantity	Value f o b at Indian ports	Quantity.	Value f o b at Indian ports.
	Tons	£	Tons.	£
<i>Eastern and Orissa—</i>				
Bona State			3,115	1,771
Konhar State	14,909	23,296	60,407	24,357
Bingbhum	2,272	2,300	7,453	7,919
<i>Bombay—</i>				
North Kanara	612	620	..	..
<i>Central Provinces—</i>				
Dalhousie	76,762	40,132	20,501	23,405
Bhindara	10,918	11,919	60	69
Chhindwara	10,041	10,961	8,228	9,394
Nagpur	19,163	21,249	..	..
<i>Madras—</i>				
Nuracol			300	124
Sindur State	79,023	26,176	101,200	34,003
Vengalputam	8,033	3,169	16,695	7,499
<i>Mysore—</i>				
Chitaldrug	219	79	5	2
Shanoga	335	121	230	116
TOTAL	212,604	140,022	218,307	123,171

GOLD.

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Quantity and value of Gold* produced in India during the years 1932 and 1933

	1932			1933			Labour in 1933
	Quantity.	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs 13 3)		
	Ozs	Rs.	£	Ozs	Rs.	£	
Bihar and Orissa—							
Manbhum ..	..	..	..	42 0	2,983	225	10
Singbhum ..	50 0	3,650	274	225 0	16,750	1,259	58
Burma—							
Katha ..	18 3	959	72	31 0	1,665	125	2
Upper Chinthein ..	29 4	2,649	199	21 0	1,960	147	
Mysore ..	329,574 9	2,53,43,443	1,905,522	335,573 9	2,76,15,478	2,076,372	20,267
Pinjoli ..	6 6	450	36	10 3	825	62	41
United Provinces	3 6	266	20	5 1	405	31	27
Total ..	329,641 7	2,53,51,438	1,906,123	336,108 3	2,76,40,071	2,078,201	20,401

* Fine ounces in the case of Mysore.

PETROLEUM.

Quantity and value of Petroleum produced in India during the years 1932 and 1933.

	1932			1933		
	Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs. 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs. 13 3)	
<i>Assam—</i>	Gals.	Rs.	£	Gals.	Rs.	£
Badarpur	847,217	63,357	4,764	55,867	4,178	314
Dighol	54,198,185	92,54,823	695,851	52,716,120	90,01,748	676,892
Pithoria	89,834	7,919	595			
<i>Burma—</i>						
Kwankyun	13,237	11,814	898	14,350	12,612	948
Minbu	3,850,716	6,23,250	47,043	3,718,280	7,90,218	59,415
Singy	88,941,939	1,44,53,065	1,064,697	82,613,112	1,75,55,284	1,319,948
Tharythay	461,320	75,453	5,673	434,572	92,316	6,943
Upper Chindwin	4,040,690	3,03,051	22,786	3,032,778	2,28,958	17,215
Yenangyat (including Lanywa)	23,067,644	37,55,163	282,343	23,481,982	50,20,905	377,512
Yenangyaung	127,191,743	2,07,55,523	1,561,316	135,635,855	2,88,50,572	2,180,216
<i>Punjab—</i>						
Attork	5,900,480	14,75,120	110,911	4,236,136	10,59,034	79,627
Total	308,603,031	5,07,91,038	3,818,875	306,009,022	6,24,15,856	4,707,959

Imports of Kerosene Oil into India during the years 1932 and 1933.

	1932			1933		
	Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs. 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs. 13 3)	
<i>From—</i>	Gals.	Rs.	£	Gals.	Rs.	£
Union of Soviet Republics	45,548,066	1,87,93,271	1,408,517	41,046,734	1,60,85,785	1,209,417
Roumania	4,919,489	21,01,891	173,974	6,216,529	13,55,280	116,934
Peru	18,053,144	94,97,711	744,159	302,708	2,00,199	15,933
Straits Settlements	6,500	1,979	149	12	9	1
Borneo	2,181,860	8,72,119	65,675			
Celebes and other Islands	1,313,023	8,20,638	61,702			
United States of America	6,080,904	31,10,836	233,897	1,164,856	7,47,835	56,923
Other countries	569	343	26	8,147,524	35,76,655	263,182
Total	78,091,572	3,57,38,416	2,697,129	57,778,363	2,21,15,763	1,662,819

Imports of Fuel Oils into India during the years 1932 and 1933

	1932			1933		
	Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs. 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1 = Rs. 13 3)	
<i>From—</i>	Gals.	Rs.	£	Gals.	Rs.	£
Roumania	2,917,987	5,53,871	41,644	8,767,246	16,09,411	121,009
Peru	67,938,453	1,31,09,255	985,658	64,584,911	1,23,24,390	926,646
Straits Settlements	60,889	19,314	1,452	150,389	41,700	3,138
Borneo	26,533,893	52,61,854	391,102	27,613,731	50,54,512	380,039
Other countries	7,818,355	15,42,640	115,988	3,852,481	7,94,256	59,718
Total	103,252,687	2,64,23,734	1,975,844	104,968,758	1,99,24,275	1,490,547

The magazine was described by its publisher, William H. Hall, as "the most important publication in the world." It was published in September, 1908.

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SALT.

There was a substantial increase in the total output of salt, amounting to some 102,000 tons, shared by Madras (43,954 tons), Northern India (19,863 tons), Aden (18,848 tons), Burma (10,705 tons), and Bombay and Sind (10,124 tons). Imports of salt into India decreased largely by 155,923 tons, all the countries of origin showing decreases excepting Germany.

Quantity and Value of Salt produced in India during the years 1932 and 1933

	1932			1933		
	Quantity	Value (£=Rs. 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£=Rs. 13 3)	
	Tons	Rs.	£	Tons	Rs.	£
Aden ..	201,241	32,24,893	242,474	308,129	21,00,006	157,920
Bombay and Sind ..	403,414	19,32,468	145,294	413,334	21,81,792	164,041
Burma ..	25,044	4,26,438	32,663	30,749	4,84,621	36,213
Calcutta ..	43	1,744	131	31	1,764	133
Madras ..	446,550	26,95,338	202,647	490,510	24,97,911	187,747
Northern India ..	442,523	36,72,119	276,101	462,943	37,65,714	284,137
Total	1,610,801	1,19,53,133	898,754	1,712,344	1,14,24,806	869,012

Imports of Salt into India during the year 1932 and 1933

	1932			1933		
	Quantity	Value (£=Rs. 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£=Rs. 13 3)	
From—	Tons	Rs.	£	Tons	Rs.	£
United Kingdom	31,001	5,07,734	44,640	1,037	91,413	6,972
Germany	49,479	8,57,800	64,503	57,140	8,70,577	64,417
Spain	25,094	3,72,953	24,012	7,725	1,33,145	10,014
Aden and Dependencies	304,229	44,23,873	332,622	256,620	31,37,809	242,471
Egypt ..	34,509	5,61,045	42,431	15,514	2,32,829	17,465
Italian East Africa	98,500	13,47,124	99,734	57,949	4,21,378	31,630
Other countries	6,040	91,957	6,914	747	31,222	2,444
Total	552,741	82,92,507	618,998	390,814	51,17,923	384,406

Bibliography.—Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India, under the Indian Mines Act (VIII of 1901) for 1930, by the Chief Inspector of Mines. Report on the Mineral Production of India during 1929 by L. Leigh Fermor, Officiating Director, Geological Survey of India. Note on the Mineral Production of Burma in 1922. Monographs on Mineral Resources published by the Imperial Institute. Quinquennial Review of the Mineral Production of India for the years 1924-1928. (Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. LXIV).

Stock Exchanges.

SALT

There was a substantial increase in the total output of salt, amounting to some 102,000 tons, derived by Madras (42,954 tons), Northern India (19,463 tons), Aden (16,884 tons), Burma (10,703 tons), and Bombay and Sind (40,124 tons.) Imports of salt into India decreased largely by 155,923 tons, all the countries of origin showing decreases excepting Germany.

Quantity and Value of Salt produced in India during the years 1932 and 1933

	1932.			1933		
	Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 11 3)	
	Tons	Rs	£	Tons	Rs	£
Aden ..	201,241	32,24,899	242,474	308,120	21,00,006	157,020
Bombay and Sind ..	401,414	19,32,463	145,243	415,335	21,81,752	164,041
Burma ..	25,044	4,26,455	32,061	23,749	4,83,621	36,212
Cowitor ..	43	1,744	131	31	1,768	133
Madras ..	429,558	26,95,738	202,607	490,110	24,04,911	181,487
Northern India ..	412,523	26,72,149	278,101	462,153	37,64,718	284,147
Total ..	1,610,844	1,19,53,433	898,754	1,712,544	1,14,24,805	879,012

Imports of Salt into India during the year 1932 and 1933

	1932			1933		
	Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 3)		Quantity	Value (£1=Rs 13 3)	
From—	Tons	Rs	£	Tons	Rs	£
United Kingdom ..	31,901	5,91,714	44,640	4,047	91,402	6,872
Germany ..	49,474	8,57,869	64,503	67,186	8,70,177	64,427
Spain ..	21,994	3,72,953	28,012	7,720	1,33,180	10,014
Aden and Dependencies ..	364,229	4,41,815	33,262	256,620	3,15,740	23,247
Egypt ..	38,509	5,64,900	42,441	15,511	2,30,324	17,289
Italian East Africa ..	68,500	13,27,124	99,794	37,940	4,21,375	31,690
Other countries ..	6,040	91,957	6,914	747	11,322	844
Total ..	252,744	42,32,507	314,940	396,814	21,17,904	162,406

Bibliography—Report of the Director of Mines in India, under Mines Act (VIII of 1901) for 1933. Chief Inspector of Mines Report. Mineral Production of India, due by L. Leigh Fermor, Officiating Director, Geological Survey of India. (Records of the Geological Survey of India, Geological Survey of India. Note on the Mineral (Vol. LXIV).

Stock Exchanges.

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Chambers of Commerce.

trade, manufactures and the shipping interests, at meeting of delegates from Indian Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations or Bodies and to collect and disseminate information from time to time on matters affecting the common interests of such Chambers or Associations or Bodies and the commercial, manufacturing and shipping interests of the country

- (2) To attain those advantages by united action which each Chamber or Association or body may not be able to accomplish in its separate capacity
- (3) To organize Chambers of Commerce Commercial Associations or Bodies in different trade centres of the Country
- (4) To convene when necessary the Indian Commercial Congress at such places

effectively than a London body could do for them, and on various occasions the London Chamber, or the East India Section of it have shown themselves out of touch with what seemed locally to be immediate requirements in particular matters

A new movement was started in 1913

Commerce" and agreed to the registered office of this body being "at the place where the President for the year . . ."

warrants, debentures and other negotiable instruments."

- (b) To encourage friendly feeling and

Federation for 1935.

- (c) . . . municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the Federation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority all rights, concessions and privileges which the Federation may think it desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.

- (d) . . .

Laibhai (an, Ab) Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta) Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E. & C.B.E., (Indian Salt Association, Bombay), Mr. Manu Subedar (Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay), Mr. A. K. Shroff (Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay), Lala Shri Ram (Lathi Factory, owners' Federation, Delhi) Seth Wakhand Rurachand (Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce Bombay), Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker (Bengal National Chamber of Commerce Calcutta) Mr. Chandra . . .

- (e) . . .

to those of this Federation

- (f) To undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking of which may seem to the Federation desirable either gratuitously or otherwise.
- (g) To draw, make, accept, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading

Co-opted Members—Mr S M Bashir, Cawnpore, Pandit K. Srinaniam, Lahore, Mr M. Mubammad Ismail, Madras, Mr B. Das, W.L.S., Cuttack, Mr A. J. Ojha, Calcutta and Mr Roshang N. E. Dinshaw, Karachi.

Secretary—Mr D. G. Mulherkar.

Office address—Kamla Tower, Cawnpore

Telegraphic address—Unicomind, Cawnpore

BENGAL.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was founded . . . companies . . .

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial, railway and insurance

James Finlay & Co., Ltd.)

Vice-President—Mr J. Reid Kay, (Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd.)

the Chamber also maintains a Technical

Measures Department controlled by a special

The Board of Trustees for
Calcutta—Mr W H Thomp
Telephone Co, Ltd)

The Bengal Export Commis
sion & Co, Ltd.) Mr H
J, MITCHELL, Mr J
D, MITCHELL

The Bengal Smoke Necessaries Comm
E J H Gardiner, Mr G Y Robe

The Chamber elects representatives to
other bodies of less importance, such
as the Calcutta Sailors' B

president and committee of the

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

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(b) To encourage friendly feeling and Federation for 1933

(c)

(d)

(e) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Federation

(f) To undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking of which may seem to the Federation desirable either gratuitously or otherwise,

(g) To draw, make, accept, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading

Treasurers—Mr D P Khanna, Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, and Sir Hari Banker Paul, Kt, MLC (Bank National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta).

Co-opted Members—Mr S M Baslu, Cawnpore, Pandit K Nandanam, Lahore, Mr M Mahmud Ismail, Madras, Mr B Das, MLC, Cuttack, Mr A L Ojha, Calcutta and Mr Hoshang N E Dinshaw, Karachi.

Secretary—Mr D G Mulherkar.

Office address—Kamla Tower, Cawnpore

Telegraphic address—Unicomind, Cawnpore

BENGAL.

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial, railway and insurance

Vice President—Mr J. Reid Kay, Messrs. James Finlay & Co, Ltd

*The Calcutta Municipal Corporation -
Office, (Public Telephone No. 118)*

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

Commerce" and agreed to the registered office of this body being "at the place where the

warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments of

of inland and foreign trade, transport, industry and manufactures, finance and all other economic subjects

Rs 150)

The following are the Committee of the Federation for 1935 —

(b) To encourage friendly feeling and

(c) To enter into any arrangement with any Government or authority supreme, municipal, local or otherwise that may seem conducive to the Federation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority all rights, concessions, and privileges which the Federation may think it desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.

(d)

(Commerce, Lahore)

(e)

Transfers—Mr D P Khilnani
Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, and
Mr C (Bengal)
Calcutta

(f)

Mr. Cawnpore
Mr M Mohd
3 Day, M.L.A.
Calcutta and Mr
achl.

(g) To draw, make, accept, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading

Office address—Kamla Tower, Cawnpore
Telegraphic address—Unicomind, Cawnpore

BENGAL.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was found

companies, brokers, persons and firms engaged in either object mining in or may be member of the

Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial, railway and insurance

Vice-President—Mr J Reid Kay, (Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd.)

Members of the Executive Committee—Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association), Mr. (Commerce and Industry), Mr. Mathuradas Vaidya, (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry), and L. Padampat Ingthana (Merchants Chamber of United Provinces, Cawnpore).

Co-opted—Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., Mr. Lirahim Currimbhoy, Raja Ratna Sheth Bhambhani, Mr. Anand, Mr. M. A. Mistry and Mr. M. J. Bahadurkar.

Ex Officio—Mr. D. S. Leunkar and Mr. K. Mehta (Representatives of the Council of the International Chamber of Commerce).

Honorary Treasurer—Mr. R. L. Nopany
Secretary—Mr. J. K. Mehta
Assistant Secretary—A. C. Ramalingham

BOMBAY.

The object and duties of the Bombay Chamber as set forth in their Memorandum and Articles of Association, are to encourage a friendly feeling and sympathy between the members of the Chamber by any Member of the Chamber inserting his name in a book to be kept for the purpose, but a residence of two months shall entitle him to be elected a member.

representatives as follows

The Bombay Chamber was established in 1858. The Council of the Chamber consists of one representative, the Governor of Bombay.

tion, one mem-

port of Bombay, years.

of the Chamber on the various public bodies—

President—Sir John Abercrombie Kt M.C.

Vice President—W. G. Lely, Esq.

Committee—Sir R. Cooke Esq., E. H. Curling, Esq., J. J. Lockhart Esq., S. Fucham Esq., J. L. N. Ibrahim, Esq., W. M. Pith Esq., L. C. Reid, Esq.,

Secretary—E. J. F. Sullivan, Esq.

Asst. Secretary—H. Royal, Esq.

"Benefit in commerce and manufactures," may be elected honorary members and as such are exempt from paying subscriptions. Any stranger engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits and visiting the Presidency may be introduced as a visitor.

There are two classes of Members, local and mofussil. The local Members pay an annual subscription of Rs 100 and the Mofussil members Rs 50. Merchants, Bankers, Ship-

Chamber's representatives on—

Calcutta Port Commissioners • D P. Khaitan

Calcutta Naggpur Railway Local Advisory Com.
Mr Mohanlal Laluchand

Indian Railway Local Advisory Com
Mr A L Ojha

Eastern Bengal Local Advisory Committee, Mr
Bahadur Singh Singha

Board of Apprenticeship Training: Mr. A
L Ojha

Railway Rates Advisory Committee • Messrs
Anandji Haridas, H P. Bagaria, G D Baria,
Faizulla Gangjee and D P Khaitan

Calcutta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty
to Animals: Mr Kasmir A Mohamed

Bengal Conciliation Panel: Messrs D P
Khaitan, Anandji Haridas, and N. Rajubally

Bengal Pilotage Disputes Committee: Mr K J
Purohit

Chamber's Auditors, Messrs S R Dattila
& Co

The following constitute the Managing Committee of the Chamber for the year 1934-35—

President—Mr Kanai Lal Jaisla

Senior Vice President—Mr J P Dutta

Vice President—Mr Mohanlal Laluchand

Members—G D. Baria, Mr D P Khaitan, Mr S K Bhatia, Mr. Faizulla Gangjee, Mr G L Mehta, Mr M A Powalia, Mr N L Pun, Mr K J. Purohit, Mr O K Porekh, Mr Anandji Haridas, Mr H P Bagaria, Mr Kasmir A Mohamed, Mr Habib Mohamed, Mr. Kedarnath Khandelwal, and Dr M Sanyal

Secretary—Mr. M P. Gandhi, M A, F R E S
F R S

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE, BOMBAY

The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce was established for the following purposes in the year 1928—

- (a) To participate in the promotion of the objects for which the International Chamber of Commerce hereinafter called the "International Chamber", is established, namely
- (i) To facilitate the commercial intercourse of countries
- (ii) To secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting finance, industry and commerce,

- (iii) To encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens by the co-operation of business men and organizations devoted to the development of commerce and industry.

The Indian National Committee has on its roll 40 commercial bodies as Organisation Members and 60 commercial firms as Associate Members

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE YEAR 1933

President—Jala Shri Ram,

Vice President—Mr Hoesainbhoy A. Laljee

season are on duty early and late. The certificates granted show the following details:—

- The date, hour and place of measurement
- the name of the shipper;
- the name of the vessel;
- the port of destination;
- the number and description of packages;
- the marks;
- the measurement, and in the case of goods shipped by boats;
- the registered number of the boat;
- the name of the trader.

Certificates of weight and of origin are also issued by the Chamber.

Associated Chamber of Commerce of India

HEAD OFFICE LOCATED IN CALCUTTA FOR 1935.

President; The Hon Mr G R Campbell

Milowners' Association, Bombay.

The Milowners' Association, Bombay was established in 1875 and its objects are as follows:—

- To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity amongst Milowners and users of steam, water and/or electric power on all subjects connected with their common good
- To secure good relation between members of the Association
- To promote and protect the trade commerce and manufactures of India in general and of the cotton trade in particular
- To consider questions connected with the trade commerce and manufactures of its members
- To collect and circulate statistics and to collect, classify and circulate information relating to the trade commerce and manufactures of its members

The following are the Association's Representatives on public bodies:—

Legislative Assembly Mr. H. P. Mody, M.L.A.

Bombay Legislative Council Mr S D Saklatvala, M.L.C

Bombay Port Trust Mr A Geddis.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute; Mr. V N Chandavarkar

Bombay Smoke Nuisance Commission, Messrs. W P Webb and Mark Binnie

Advisory Board of Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics Mr Dharamsi Mulraj Khatau

Indian Central Cotton Committee, Mr S D Saklatvala M.L.C

Development of Bombay Advisory Committee Mr V N Chandavarkar

G I P Railway Advisory Committee; Mr. A Geddis

B & C I Railway Advisory Committee; Mr H P Mody M.L.A.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Mr. H. P. Mody, M.L.A.

University of Bombay Mr F Stones, O.B.E.

Royal Institute of Science Mr B D. Benjamin

The Office of the Association is located at 2nd Floor Patel House Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay, and the Telephone No is 25350

Milowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd.

The Milowners' Mutual Insurance Association

re-insurances, counterinsurances and counter-guarantees, etc., etc., etc.

The Association consisted of 56 members on 1st October, 1934.

President, Mr. G. R. Campbell, Esq.;
 Bhagwanadas Manabchandras Ranaji, Esq.;
 Dharamsi Mulraj Khatau, Esq.; R. L.
 Parard, Esq.; A. Geddis, Esq.; Krishnaraj
 M. D. Thackersey, Esq.; A. M. Mehta,

*Representatives on—**Council of State:* The Hon'ble Mr I*Bombay Legislative Council—*J B
Esq, MLC, G L Winterbotham
MLC*Bombay Smoak Nuisances Commission*
H I Milne, Esq.*Persian Gulf Rights Committee—*G Furze, Esq*Governor's Hospital Fund:* C. N.,
Esq, CIE.*Indian Central Cotton Committee—*M
Esq.*Empire Cotton Growing Corporation:* S B
Baumhills, Esq*Back Bay Reclamation Scheme—Standing*
*Advisory Committee and Lay-out Committee**Bombay Seamen's Society—*1
Esq.*Federation of Chambers of*
British Empire: Sir M*Railway Advisory Committees**G. I. P.:* L. A. Halsall, I*B. B. & C. I.:* L. A. Halsall, Esq*Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd.* W
Lely, Esq.*Railway Rates Advisory Committee:* G C
Cokeridge, Esq; L. A. Halsall, Esq; J
Macdonell, Esq; The Hon Mr. J. M. M.
C. J. Damala, Esq*Government of Bombay Road Board*
G H Cooke, Esq*Bombay University:* G. L. Winterbotham,
Esq, MLC

The Bombay Chamber publishes a Daily Arrival Return which shows the receipts into Bombay of cotton, wheat and seeds, and a Daily Trade Return, which deals with trade

The Chamber publishes twice a week detailed reports known as Import and Export manifests, which give particulars of the cargo carried by each steamer to and from Bombay.

Four statements are issued once a month

Another "Monthly Return" issued by the

The annual reports of the Chamber at substantial times in which the whole of the affairs of the Chamber and the trade of the port during the past year are reviewed.

(3) $\text{Denote } \text{max}(\text{len}(\text{arr}) - \text{len}(\text{arr} - \text{arr}[i]), \text{arr}[i] - \text{arr}[i - 1])$

Any Indian gentleman, firm or association engaged in mercantile pursuits or interested in trade and commerce desirous of joining the Chamber shall be eligible for membership.

The following Associations are affiliated to the Chamber —

The Grain Merchants' Association.

The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association

The Bombay Yarn Copper and Brass Native Merchants Association.

The Bombay Shroff Association

The Bombay Pearl Merchants' and Jewellers' Association.

The Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd.

The Milk Merchants' Association, Bombay.

The Super Merchants' Association

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce,
Bombay.

The Bombay Grain Dealers' Association
Bombay

The Bombay Iron Merch ■ ■

The Chamber of Income

The Indian National Association.

The Seeds Traders' Assn

The Indian Insurance Co.

The Karlens Merchants 2

The Indian Match Manufacturers' Association

The Coal Merchants Association

The Swadeshi Market Committee

Shree Mahajan Association

The Gum Merchants Association

The Mucopolysaccharide Association

The Society of Indian Accountants -
Auditors

The Bombay Cotton Merchants and Mu-
dums' Association, Bombay.

The Bombay Malabar Karim Merchants Association, Bombay

The Ghee Merchants' Association Bupches

Poinbay Oil Merchants' Association, Bombay

Metal Exchange Association, Bombay

President—Mr. Manu Subedar

Vice President—Mr. Bahimulla M. Ch

Members of the Committee—Mr A D S
Mr Amratlal Kahias, Mr B D Tur
Mr Bhawanji A Ahlaji, Mr Chandul
Parthi, Mr Bhurajlal C Modi, Mr E R
behetin, Mr Ja A D Saorod—Mr Jamu
B Sanghol, Mr J C Setalvad, Mr Ksh
Gowaji Dinshaw, Mr Keshasprasad C
Mr Madhavlal M Bhatt, Mr Mangalaj
Mecha Mr M C Ghia, Mr Nuthuradan
Matoni, Dr V Venkatram Nandha
Bhuta, Mr Sarabhai Kratepri, Mr S
Mujumdar, Mr Sorajli N. Pothanawalla
Professor Bohrab H Davar, Mr Thakore,
Sahil

Co-opted—Sheth Chaturbhul Gordhan
Mr. Jochmandas H. Daga, Mr. Currim
Ibrahim Euronet, The Grain Merch
Association (Mr. Veli L. Napoo), The
Merchants Association, (Mr. Behram
Karapapa), The Seeds Tradita Assoca
(Mr. Raulil M. Gindili), The Indian Nat

SECRETARY — Mr. J. K. Mehta, M.A.

Assistant Secretaries - Mr. A. C. Rasmussen
and Mr. J. L. Israel.

ASSOCIATION.

The affairs of the Mutual Insurance Association are under the control of a Board of Directors.

The present Directors are:—

Mr. A. Geddis (Chairman).

Mr. Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E., Sir Joseph Kay, Kt., Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., Ratanlal D. Morarji, Esq., S. D. Saklatvala, Esq., F. Stones, Esq., O.B.E., H. J. Ramji, Esq., and A. C. M. Cursetjee, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Secretary of the Association.

Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber was established in the year 1907. Its objects are:—

- (a) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among business community on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian merchants
- (b) To secure organized action on all subjects relating to the interests of the Indian business community directly and indirectly.
- (c) To promote the objects of the Indian business community in matters of inland and foreign trade, shipping and transport, industry and manufacture, banking and insurance
- (d) To collect and disseminate statistical and other information securing the promotion of the objects of the Chamber, and to make efforts for the spread of commercial and economic knowledge
- (e) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action affecting the aforesaid interests by the Government or any Department thereof or by any local body or bodies and in general to take the initiative to secure the welfare of the business community in all respects.
- (f) To make recommendations

(g) To

- (h) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes.

- (i) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other action as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce or manufacture or incidental to the attainment of the above objects
- (j) To secure the interests and well-being of the Indian business communities abroad
- (k) To secure, wherever possible, organized and/or concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of members including 'regulation conditions of employment of industrial labour' in various industries represented by the members of the Organisation.
- (l) To nominate delegates and advisers, etc., to represent the employers of India at the Annual International Labour Conference of the League of Nations
- (m) To take up, consider and formulate ideas on the subjects which are on the Agenda of each International Labour Conference
- (n) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing recommendations or conventions of the International Labour Conference
- (o) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Chamber directly or indirectly.

There are three classes of members:—

(1) Ordinary, (2) Patrons and (3) Honorary.

(1) There are three classes of ordinary members:—

- (a)—Residents of Bombay and its suburbs who will have to pay Rs. 75 as annual subscription; but joint stock Companies will have to pay Rs. 100 per year.
- (b)—Mofussil members who will have to pay Rs. 25 as annual subscription.
- (c)—Associations which will have to pay Rs. 125 as annual subscription.

Fee.—All the ordinary members pay Rs. 50 as admission fee.

Any individual Rs. 2,500 as donation, the proceeds of which will be credited to a capital fund which shall not be expended on revenue account but the interest whereof shall be taken to revenue account.

(3) Honorary members—Gentlemen desirous of becoming members of the Chamber shall be eligible for membership.

Any Indian gentleman, firm or association engaged in mercantile pursuits or interested in trade and commerce desirous of joining the Chamber shall be eligible for membership.

The following Associations are affiliated to the Chamber—

The Grain Merchants' Association
The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association
The Bombay Yarn Copper and Brass Native Merchants' Association.

The Bombay Shroff Association

The Bombay Pearl Merchants' and Jewellers' Association.

The Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd.

The Silk Merchants' Association, Bombay

The Sugar Merchants' Association

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay

The Bombay Grain Dealers' Bombay

The Bombay Iron Merchants' A.

The Chamber of Income Tax Co.

The Indian National Steamship Association

The Seeds Traders' Association

The Indian Insurance Co.'s Assoc.

The Karana Merchants' Association

The Indian Match Manufacturers' Association

The Coal Merchants' Association

The Sindoshi Market Committee

Shree Nishajin Association

The Gum Merchants' Association

The Mercadum Association

The Society of Indian Accountants & Auditors

The Bombay Cotton Merchants and Manufacturers' Association Bombay

The Bombay Mahabar Karana Merchants' Association Bombay

The Ghee Merchants' Association Bombay

The Bombay Oil Merchants' Association, Bombay

Metal Exchange Association, Bombay

President—Mr Manu Subedar

Vice-President—Mr Rahimtulla M Chitnoy.

Members of the Committee—Mr A D Shroff, Mr Amarslal Kalidas, Mr B S Turkhad, Mr Jihawanji A Khimji, Mr Chandulal P. Pardi, Mr Dhurajlal C Modi, Mr E R Birla, Mr J A A D Naorji—Mr Jamnadas M Sanghvi, Mr J C Setalvad, Mr Kalkobad Cowaji Dingshaw, Mr Keshavprasad C Desai, Mr Mathuraji M Bhatt, Mr Mangaldas B Mehta, Mr M C Ghia, Mr Mathuradas Ganji Motani, Mr M Venkatarao, Mr Nandlal M Bhatia, Mr Sarabhai Prataprai, Mr S G Majumdar, Mr Sorabji N. Pochkhanawalla, Kt Professor Sohrab R Davar, Mr Thakorlal H Vakil

Co-opted—Shree Chaturbhuj Gonihandis, Mr Lochmandas H Daga, Mr Currimbhoy Fbrahim Haroon, The Grain Merchants' Association, (Mr Veli) Napoo, The Silk Merchants' Association, (Mr Behram N. Karanjia), The Seeds Traders' Association,

(A. J. J. J. J.)

Secretary—Mr J K Mehta, M A

Assistant Secretaries—Mr A C, and Mr V L Desai

The following are the representatives of the Chamber on the various public bodies:—

Indian Central Cotton (Mr Chunilal B Mehta)

Advisory Committee of the Science—Mr Kapilram E

Advisory Committee of Railways—Mr Gordhandas G Morarji, (G. I. P.); Mr R P. Masani (B. B. & C. I.)

Railway Rates Advisory Committee—Sir Purnshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., CIE, MBE; Mr. Manu Subedar, The Hon Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt., OBE, Seth Methuradas Vissani, Mr M. C. Ghis

Governing Body of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin."—Mr M. A. Master

Senate of the Bombay University—Mr Kogindas T. Master,

Traffic Control Committee, Bombay—Mr L. R. Talwar,

Board of Communications—Mr. K. S. R. Iyer

Indian Sailors' Home Committee—Mr M. A. Master

Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

The following are the office-bearers for the current year:—

Chairman—Mr Devidas Madhavji Thakarsay

Deputy Chairman—Mr. Harjivan Valji

Secretary—Mr Matharadas Haribhai, J. P.

Hon Treasurer—Mr Mufji Laxmidas

Grain Merchants' Association.

The object of this body is "to promote the interests of the merchants and to put the grain and oil-seeds trade on a sound footing." It is an influential body of large membership. The office holders for the current year are as follows:—

Chairman—Mr Velji Lakhamji, B. A., L. B.

Vice-Chairman—Mr Ratana Hirji

Hon Secretary—Mr. Natboo Cooverji,

Acting Secretary—Mr. Ganpatram Narottam Raval.

The address of the Association is 262, Masjid Bander Road, Mandvi Fort, Bombay.

MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

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hanukar,
di, Mr.

Membership of the Chamber is confined to merchants and factory-owners belonging to the City of Bombay, Bombay Suburban District, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Ratnagiri, Kolaba,

Secretary—Mr D. V. Kelkar, M. A.

The offices of the Chamber are in the Phoenix Building, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay

KARACHI.

the objects and duties of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce Ltd) and Mr E Schwarz (Volkart

MADRAS.

with Honorary members are admissible to the Chamber on the usual conditions. Members becoming insolvent cease to be members and are eligible for re-election without repayment of the entrance donation.

Corporation of Madras -
Powell D B Scott, W. T. W.
Federation of Chamber of C
British Empire: Vacant.
Secretary G. Gompertz.

SOUTHERN INDIA.

The Madras Port Trust was accorded to the Chamber by the Madras Port Trust Amendment Act, 1913. Members of the Chamber hold seats in the Madras Legislative Council and the Chamber has also been accorded the right of electing a representative to that body. Under the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919, the

Vice Presidents—Mr Jamal Mahomed Sahib and Kumararajah M. A. Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad.

Honorary Secretaries—Khan Bahadur Adim Hajee Mahomed Sait and Rao Sahib C. Jayaram Naidu.

Assistant Secretary—P. R. Nair, B.A., & Co.

NORTHERN INDIA.

Northern India Chamber of Commerce, C. & M. Gazette Building, The Mall, Lahore.

Chairman: Mr L. T. R. Rickford.

Bank of India, Lahore; Basant Ram and Sons, Lahore; Grindlay & Co. Ltd., Lahore; Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd., Lahore; Sir Daya Kishan Kaul & Sons, Lahore, Rawalpindi; Electric Power Co., Ltd., Rawalpindi.

UPPER INDIA.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber appoints arbitration Tribu-

Mr J G Ryan, MBE, VD
-Babu B N Ghosal

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES, CAWNPORE.

THE INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LAHORE (PUNJAB).

The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Dept of Commerce and Industry and is member of
Beopar Mandal), Lahore was established in the International Chamber of Commerce
1911 and was registered under the Indian [Paris]—The Chamber has trade marks registration

SOUTHERN INDIA.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Chamber has the right of electing two Council

Free Presidents—Mr Jamal Mahomed Sa
and Kumararajah M A Muthiah Chett
of Chettinad

Honorary Secretaries.—Khan Bahadur Ad
Hajee Mahomed Sait and Rao Sahib
Jayaram Naidu

Assistant Secretary—P. R. Nair, B.A., B. Co

NORTHERN INDIA

Chamber Members Spedding Dings Singh, Sons, Lahore, Callendar's Cable & Constr
& Co, Lahore, Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co, tion Co, Ltd., Lahore, New Egerton Wood
Dharawal; Northern India Tannery
Mahdars (Near Lahore); Martin & Co
Sunlight of India Insurance Co, Ltd.

ary Members.—Major A. Angelo, O B
admiral L Ramlal, M B E, F C S; Mr H
B SC, M A I E E, M V L, Soc. C E.

ry—R. J. Martin.

Address.—"Commerce."

Phone.—2237.

UPPER INDIA.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber appoints arbitration Tribunals for the settlement and adjustment of disputes concerned with trade, commerce and manufactures.

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES, CAWNPORE.

THE INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LAHORE (PUNJAB).

The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Dept. of Commerce and Industry and is member of Beopar Mandat), Lahore, was established in the International Chamber of Commerce, 1912 and was registered under the Indian Trade Marks Registration Act, 1908. The Chamber has trade marks registration in the name of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Lahore.

-Law;

UPPER INDIA

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber appoints arbitration Tribu-

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER OF UNITED PROVINCES, CAWNPORE.

THE INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LAHORE (PUNJAB).

The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Dept. of Commerce and Industry and is member of Peshwar Mandal), Lahore, was established in the International Chamber of Commerce 1912 and was registered under the Indian Companies Act 1902, in 1913. The

M.L.C., Bar-at-Law, Hon. Secretary—Sardar
P. S. Sodhbans, F.L.A.A. (London), B.A. Fe-

President—Mr. H. D. Mehta, Lahore
Vice-President—Mr. H. D. Mehta, Lahore
Secretary—Mr. H. D. Mehta, Lahore
Joint-Secretary—Mr. H. D. Mehta, Lahore

A. W. R. Advisory Committee—Sardar P. S. Sodhbans, Lahore, Mr. H. D. Mehta, Lahore

Railway Rates Advisory Committee—L. Mahan, Narnan, Lyallpur, Sardar P. S. Sodhbans, Lahore, Mr. H. D. Mehta, Lahore, L. Mahan, Nath Bhatta, C. E., Abdullapur Targa Hill

Incomes Board of Referees—B. B. Kilar, Nath Gujrat, Sardar P. S. Sodhbans, Lahore, L. B. Sardar Habbulshah, Lahore, Mr. G. S. Saharika, Amritsar, L. Mahan, Narnan, Lyallpur

PUNJAB.

UNITED PROVINCES.

The number of members on register is 150 (107 Local) and 43 Mofussil. All the important commercial and industrial interests of the Provinces of Agra and Oudh are represented—

President—R. B. B. Vikramaji Singh
B.A., LL.B., M.B.F., M.L.C.

Vice-President—R. S. D. Gopi Nath, Proprietor Messrs Gopinath Udhagamal and
Ram Kumar Newall, Proprietor
Messrs Ramkumar Ramsethwardas, Cawnpore

Secretary—L. Rameshwar Prasad Bagla, (Raj Bahadur) Esq. M.L.A., Proprietor, Messrs Gangadhar Balinath, Cawnpore

Joint-Secretary—Mr. Krishna Lal Gupta,

B.A., LL.B., Proprietor, Messrs. Ralligram Kallomal, Cawnpore.

Members of Committee—Mr. Dwarka Prasad Singh, Mr. R. B. B. Bhagwan Das, Mr. B. P. Srivastava, Mr. Rajaji Singh, M.A., LL.B., Mr. L. Mukandilal Garg, Mr. L. Giridharilal Rajaj, Mr. C. L. Mehta, Mr. L. Ram Kishen Das Bajaj, Mr. B. B. Macwall, Mr. L. Hiralal Butwal, Mr. R. J. Arora, Mr. L. Harilal Shanker Bagla, Mr. L. Varshani, Mr. Willie de Noronha, Mr. S. M. Tausiq, Mr. L. Ram Chander.

Assistant Secretary—Mr. M. L. Gupta, M.A., B.Com. & F.A.A., S.A., Incorporated Accountant

Assistant—Mr. B. J. Gupta, B.Com.

THE BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE IN INDIA.

The British Trade Commissioners in India are in personal relations with the Chambers of

The Department of Overseas Trade maintains a network of trained and experienced Commis-

H. M.'s TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN INDIA.

Calcutta—

Sir Thomas M. Alcock, C.B.E.,

His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner
in India and Ceylon.

Mr. A. Schofield,

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at
Calcutta.Post Box No. 893, Fairlie House, Fairlie
Place.Telegraphic Address—"Tradcom, Cal-
cutta."

Telephone No. "Calcutta 1042."

Bombay—

Mr. W. D. M. Clarke,

His Majesty's Trade Commissioner at
Bombay.Post Box No. 815, 3 Witley Road, Ballard
Estate.

Telegraphic Address—"Tradcom, Bombay"

Telephone No.—"Bombay 23095."

Ceylon—

Imperial Trade Correspondent,

The Principal Collector of Customs,
Colombo.

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

The Indian Cotton Committee of 1917-18,
a full summary of whose report appearsREPRESENTATIVES OF AGRICULTURAL
DEPARTMENTS

1. C. Ramamurti, I.C.S., Director

Director of Agriculture.

2. Mr. R. G. Allen, I.A.S.,
Director

Director of Agriculture.

3. Mr. J. H. Ritchie, I.A.S.,
Director.4. Mr. P. D. Odell, I.A.S., Deputy
Director

Intelligence

MEMBERS OF
COMMITTEE.1. Mr. Sir Par-
sons (1917-18)President—Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayar-
ghavacharya, K.B.E., Vice-Chairman, Imperial
Council of Agricultural Research, *ex-officio*(a) The Expert Adviser to the Imperial
Council of Agricultural Research in Agricultural
Statistics, *ex-officio*.The Bombay Millowners' Association, Mr. S. H.
SakhaiwallaThe Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Mr.
H. H. MooreThe Indian Merchants' Chamber, Mr. Chandra
B. Mehta

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, Mr F G Travers

The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association—Seth Sakarlal Dalalhai

The Tutuorum Chamber of Commerce, Mr J Conesch

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Mr E J W Plummer

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation Mr W Roberts, I L

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES NOMINATED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Central Provinces—Mr Y G Deshpande Rao Bahadur & B Kothare M L O

Madras—Mr J Nuttall

Punjab—Khan Bahadur Sardar Halibhai M L O

Lengai—Mr Akhil Bandhu Guha

CO-OPERATIVE BANKING REPRESENTATIVE

B. C. Bahadur M G Deshpande, C S C

REPRESENTATIVES OF COTTON GROWING INDUSTRY

Madras—Mr K S Ramaswami Gowader M R. R. K. Sarabhai Reddi Gari

Bombay—Sardar Rao Bahadur Bhimabhai Ramchodji Nark M L O Rao Bahadur Chetaji P. P. Shilkrasingji Shirodhari

United Provinces—Khan Bahadur Shah Nazart Hussain M L O Rao Bahadur Lala Anand Sarup M L O

Punjab—Sardar Sitajaran Singh, M L O Wain Narulak M L O

Central Provinces and Berar—Mr N M Dechanukh, Mr J B Dechanukh

REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIAN STATES

Hyderabad State—Mr Nizamuddin Hyder, Director of Agriculture

Naroda State—Mr C V. Sane, Director of Agriculture,

Gwalior State—Mr H H Pandya, Agricultural Adviser

Rajputana and Central India States—Mr E E Jackson, Director, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS NOMINATED BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN-COUNCIL

Mr D N Mahta, Economic Botanist for cotton Central Provinces

Mr S S Salunath, Deputy Director of Agriculture Southern Division Biharwar

M B R. V. Ramanatha Iyer, A. I., Cotton Specialist, Coimbatore

Musabikhas Bahadur S A Kanungo, Finance Minister, Representative of the Indore State

Mr W J Jenkins I A., Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind

Seth Iswerda Varindmal, Representative of the Karachi Indian Merchants Association.

Mr P B Richards I A., Entomologist to Government United Provinces, Cawnpore

Khan Bahadur Nawab Fazliah Khan, Chairman, District Board and President, Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd, Gujrat (Punjab)

Khan Saheb Farrukhbeg Sadikahbeg Mirza Nawabshah Sind

Lala Shri Ram Representative of the Cotton Millowners' of Delhi

A K Yegut Narayan Iyer, Director of Agriculture, Mysore State, Bangalore.

Mr Chellaram Shewarath, Representative of the Karachi Cotton Association Ltd

Secretary—Mr P. H. Rama Reddi, I A S

Deputy Secretary—Vacant.

Publicity Officer—Mr. R. D. Mithra

Director, Technological Laboratory Ahmad.

The Committee contributes the greater part of

Research Studentships.—The Committee has also instituted a scheme of research studentships to enable distinguished graduates of Indian
His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Buxton when he visited Bombay in December 1924 and formally opened the Committee's Spinning Laboratory laid great stress on the importance and value of the Committee's work.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Buyers' Panel, Chimalal B. Parikh,
Sall and David Hammond, Owners.

It has a fine Exchange Cotton Depot, containing 19 and 84 Sellers' Rooms and a large Hall on the lines of New York Exchange.

Officers
- Mehta, Esq., B.A., Secretary, C. M. Parikh,
B.Com., Assistant Secretary, A. R.
Datta, Esq., Manager, Charing House.

The Bombay Cotton Annual contains matters relating to every branch of the Trade is published annually in December and statistics are issued twice weekly.

The Textile Industry.

India has been the home of the cotton trade from the earliest times. Its cotton, known as *Surat*, induced a flow of wealth into Bombay, the great centre of the trade, for which there was

Provinces and States	1932-33 (Provisional Estimates)		1933-34 (Provisional Estimates).	
	Acres in Thousands	Bales of 400 lbs. (In thousands)	Acres in Thousands	Bales of 400 lbs. (In thousands)
Bombay (a)	6,587	1,457	6,325	1,404
Central Provinces and Berar	4,216	740	4,178	724
Punjab (a)	2,268	652	3,016	1,111
Madras (a)	1,976	412	2,006	442
United Provinces (a)	527	170	727	181
Burma	320	63	419	98
Bengal (a)	76	34	76	21
Bihar and Orissa	65	13	42	8
Assam	37	15	35	15
Ajmer-Merwara	33	11	36	13
North-West Frontier Province	16	3	21	4
Delhi	3	1	3	(b)
Hyderabad	3,603	531	3,696	561
Central India	1,007	135	1,154	157
Baroda	722	141	731	90
Gwalior	597	76	614	59
Rajputana	419	57	493	65
Mysore	88	10	77	8
Total	22,559	4,516	23,789	4,970

(a) Including Indian States.

(b) 3,000 bales

Note—A bale contains 400 lbs. of cleaned cotton.

EXPORTS OF RAW COTTON FROM INDIA.

(In thousands of bales of 400 lbs) to various Countries for year ending 31st March --

Countries	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
China (exclusive of Hongkong, etc.)	306	605	436	134	337
Belgium	341	217	121	123	145
Canada	80	105	45	52	61
Germany	314	309	166	153	247
Austria					
Other Countries	176	122	85	63	159
Total, Foreign countries	3,793	3,639	2,197	1,889	2,393
TOTAL	4,070	3,926	2,389	2,063	2,740

Following statement shows the quantity (in pounds) of yarn of all counts spun in all India twelve months April to March, in each of the past 4 years.--

	1930-31.	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
BRITISH INDIA				
Presidency				434,714,674
Madras				98,274,429
Bombay				32,912,399
United Provinces				93,863,034
Ajmer Merwara				8,097,539
Punjab				2,570,562
Delhi				24,355,431
Central Provinces and Berar				41,593,430
Burma				3,329,251
TOTAL	753,665,250	643,125,625	683,772,179	796,711,790
FOREIGN TERRITORY				

GRAND TOTAL .. 837,274,562 | 966,373,620 | 1,016,421,864

(*) Figures for Ratlam are bel

1 from April 1932

The spinning of yarn is in a large degree produced about 206 per cent. while Bengal centred in Bombay, the mills of that province and the Central Provinces produced 43 and producing nearly 53 per cent. of the quantity 46 per cent. Elsewhere the production is as produced in British India. The United yet very limited.

BOMBAY ISLAND.

Here is a detailed statement of the quantity (in pounds) and the counts, or numbers, of yarn spun in Bombay Island —

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Nos. 1-10	32,433,744	53,035,403	51,618,466	52,408,182	49,700,540	42,715,111
" 11-20	61,896,986	103,621,361	100,812,483	121,121,630	121,021,087	92,714,461
" 21-30	47,048,788	83,718,868	82,764,069	104,772,651	97,050,093	74,060,268
" 31-40	8,668,631	13,074,238	22,671,169	29,478,014	31,890,553	21,431,251
Above 40	3,113,697	4,628,657	10,423,659	12,051,822	12,004,255	10,831,391
Wastes, &c.	681,027	670,002	525,637	764,546	575,345	924,877
TOTAL	153,752,873	253,216,744	270,006,633	321,589,245	312,921,663	242,647,792

AHMEDABAD.

The corresponding figures for Ahmedabad are as follows —

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Nos. 1-10	2,400,957	2,057,242	2,774,588	1,807,300	1,817,847	2,297,000
" 11-20	39,409,182	48,383,116	48,006,459	55,517,079	63,253,648	71,513,852
" 21-30	55,194,403	63,127,227	58,522,363	60,911,461	61,730,219	54,452,853
" 31-40	12,639,915	15,399,621	17,155,503	19,617,026	23,292,983	22,262,214
Above 40	4,061,969	5,800,594	10,647,819	14,420,305	16,070,045	18,348,301
Wastes, &c.	....	....	....	..	....	512
TOTAL	116,718,430	123,776,822	137,107,228	152,363,061	166,163,742	169,027,587

YARN SPUN THROUGHOUT INDIA

The grand totals of the quantities in various counts of yarn spun in the whole of India including Native States, are given in the following table —

	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Nos. 1-10	78,887,734	105,477,320	113,568,158	116,399,114	115,210,693	107,564,031
" 11-20	303,135,880	387,822,399	400,150,519	445,157,074	491,241,173	439,846,706
" 21-30	213,013,230	271,759,204	253,455,565	294,005,342	297,612,610	254,827,136
" 31-40	37,483,197	46,362,781	60,746,714	71,073,075	77,185,513	75,610,000
Above 40	10,029,048	15,278,339	27,310,831	31,001,363	36,683,749	27,355,405
Wastes, &c.	5,729,242	6,709,881	5,792,771	5,236,192	5,674,671	5,631,696
TOTAL	645,283,237	787,409,013	756,886,074	866,373,020	1,016,418,409	921,060,983

In the early days of the textile industry the higher counts of yarn were not produced in India.

ANALYSIS OF WOVEN GOODS.

The following brief extract is taken from the statement of the quantity (in pounds and their equivalent in yards) and description of woven goods produced in all India, including Native States—

	1929-30	1930-31.	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Grey and Bleached piece-goods—					
Pounds ..	421,758,613	460,323,143	520,016,204	531,791,526	495,794,794
Yards ..	1,814,920,801	2,003,490,240	2,311,104,465	2,432,997,054	2,264,994,699
Coloured piece-goods—					
Pounds ..	123,833,836	117,518,225	118,621,296	157,713,543	137,610,496
Yards ..	604,009,124	557,642,795	678,789,696	746,901,445	660,056,528
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods—					
Pounds ..	4,536,020	3,178,666	3,217,696	3,545,248	3,391,961
Dozens ..	1,161,778	779,365	831,344	946,971	841,753
Hosiery—					
Pound ..	1,923,016	1,667,834	1,974,144	2,544,339	2,193,217
Dozens ..	576,353	499,933	622,369	746,311	667,600
Miscellaneous—					
Pounds ..	4,635,744	4,225,193	5,362,410	4,291,949	4,866,953
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool—					
Pound ..	3,360,526	3,443,498	3,645,271	2,007,004	1,859,114
Total—					
Pounds ..	562,058,731	590,336,923	672,256,961	694,901,056	645,712,715
Yards ..	2,418,979,925	2,561,133,035	2,98,989,101	3,169,893,499	2,945,051,727
Dozens ..	1,737,182	1,272,541	1,453,704	1,693,312	1,309,359

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOVEN GOODS

The output of woven goods during the three years in the Bombay Presidency was as follows—

The weight (in pounds) represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods.)

	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33.	1933-34.
Pounds ..	376,413,115	392,057,330	459,247,935	462,222,027	415,072,223
Yards ..	1,724,925,198	1,819,793,378	2,132,309,219	2,265,897,230	2,024,533,240
Dozens ..	960,219	831,704	656,462	608,700	506,611

The grand totals for all India are as follows—

	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34
Pounds ..	562,058,731	590,336,923	672,256,961	694,901,056	645
Yards ..	2,418,979,925	2,561,133,035	2,989,891,101	3,169,893,499	2,945,051,727
Dozens ..	1,737,182	1,272,541	1,453,704	1,693,312	1,309,359

The Progress of the Textile Industry.

Years

1878									
1879									
1880									
1881									
1882									
1883									
1884									
1885									
1886				67	21,45,646	16,537	67,186	20,98,621	3,96,719
1887				65	22,61,561	17,455	74,383	22,51,214	6,43,104
1888				103	24,21,290	18,536	76,912	23,41,666	7,26,276
1889				114	21,83,831	19,466	82,379	27,54,437	7,88,992
1890				124	27,62,518	21,661	61,508	31,10,289	8,88,854
1891				137	32,74,196	23,412	1,02,721	35,29,617	10,08,452
1892				164	31,31,504	24,531	1,11,018	41,26,171	11,78,366
1893				132	34,02,232	25,444	1,16,161	40,80,783	11,65,938
1894									
1895				141	35,75,917	24,164	1,21,500	40,98,523	11,71,005
1896				142	38,49,786	31,154	1,30,461	42,76,776	12,22,506
1897				145	33,02,929	35,338	1,38,666	46,65,006	13,41,714
1898				155	39,32,946	37,270	1,45,432	49,32,613	14,09,318
1899				173	40,65,616	37,594	1,44,335	48,33,276	13,00,836
1900				185	42,56,720	38,913	1,43,068	51,84,648	14,81,323
1901				196	47,28,333	39,069	1,62,103	53,63,165	16,73,190
1902				163	49,45,783	40,124	1,61,169	50,86,732	16,53,552
1903									
1904				193	50,66,936	41,190	1,72,893	47,31,090	13,81,749
1905				162	50,06,965	42,344	1,81,031	61,77,633	17,65,033
1906				192	50,43,297	41,002	1,81,399	60,47,690	17,29,340
1907				191	51,19,121	45,337	1,94,779	61,06,631	17,44,766
1908				167	61,63,466	50,166	1,93,277	53,77,354	14,79,144
1909				217	62,79,593	52,068	2,08,016	79,82,306	29,23,518
1910				224	53,33,273	58,436	2,03,696	69,30,563	28,80,179
1911				241	57,56,020	67,920	2,21,195	69,70,239	19,91,606
1912									
1913				259	60,53,231	76,839	2,36,924	73,81,590	21,09,000
1914				263	61,93,671	82,725	2,53,624	67,72,335	19,33,019
1915				263	63,57,460	85,352	2,30,849	66,70,531	19,05,866
1916				269	61,63,929	83,651	2,43,637	71,75,357	20,50,102
1917				272	65,96,662	94,156	2,53,786	73,36,056	20,96,016
1918				271	67,76,895	1,04,179	2,60,278	75,00,941	21,43,126
1919				272	68,48,744	1,03,009	2,65,316	75,56,212	21,02,632
1920				266	63,30,677	1,19,268	2,74,361	76,62,013	21,97,718
1921									
1922				263	67,33,667	1,14,621	2,76,771	76,63,574	21,92,164
1923				262	66,53,671	1,18,434	2,82,227	72,99,873	20,65,678
1924				266	66,60,690	1,48,221	2,93,277	71,54,603	20,44,230
1925				253	87,63,676	1,19,012	3,11,078	66,33,118	19,51,314
1926				257	66,70,804	1,23,783	3,32,176	74,20,835	21,20,230
1927				298	73,31,219	1,34,620	3,40,723	77,12,390	22,03,540
1928				333	79,27,936	1,44,794	3,47,350	75,60,643	21,51,698
1929				336	83,13,273	1,51,435	3,56,887	67,12,116	19,17,748
1930									
1931				337	85,10,633	1,54,202	3,67,877	77,62,085	22,26,310
1932				334	87,14,168	1,59,464	3,73,508	73,96,944	21,13,384
1933				336	87,02,760	1,61,052	3,94,623	84,60,942	24,17,412
1934				335	87,04,172	1,66,533	3,66,921	70,34,237	20,09,782
1935				344	69,67,064	1,74,992	3,46,925	75,64,031	21,61,166
1936				348	91,24,763	1,78,350	3,64,022	80,07,699	25,73,714
1937				336	93,11,953	1,82,429	3,65,475	92,16,116	26,33,176
1938				339	65,06,083	1,66,341	4,03,226	1,01,89,424	29,11,264
1939				344	65,89,668	1,86,680	4,00,605	99,30,053	28,37,158
1940				332	96,13,174	1,94,098	3,81,638	64,63,065	27,03,990

* Year ending 31st August.

Progress of the Industry.

		Number (in thousands) of				
		Number of mills at work.	Authorized Capital (in lakhs of Rs.)	Persons employed daily (average)	Looms.	Spindles
Average—						
1870-80 to 1892-94	..	21 (100)	270.7 (100)	38.8 (100)	5.5 (100)	83 (100)
1894-95 to 1898-99	..	24 (114)	341.6 (126)	62.7 (138)	7 (127)	133.4 (157)
1900-00 to 1903-04	..	26 (123)	402.6 (149)	64.3 (166)	8.3 (151)	172.6 (206)
1904-05 to 1907-08	..	31 (145)	522.1 (193)	80.2 (223)	11.7 (213)	244.8 (294)
1908-09 to 1911-12	..	36 (171)	680 (251)	114.2 (294)	16.2 (295)	334.6 (399)
1912-13 to 1915-16	..	46 (210)	960 (355)	165 (423)	24.8 (451)	510.5 (599)
1916-17 to 1919-20	..	60 (286)	1,232 (443)	208.4 (537)	33.5 (600)	691.3 (784)
1920-21 to 1923-24	..	73 (341)	1,403.6 (519)	250.5 (653)	39.7 (722)	821.2 (937)
1924-25	..	76 (362)	1,429.3 (523)	266 (686)	40.6 (734)	834 (948)
1926-27	..	76 (362)	1,477.2 (540)	275.5 (710)	40 (727)	832.9 (954)
1928-29	..	76 (362)	1,563.5 (570)	280.4 (724)	41.0 (745)	858.3 (979)
1930-31	..	77 (367)	1,573.5 (572)	284.4 (758)	41.6 (745)	869.9 (990)
1931-32	..	81 (386)	2,122.4 (764)	284.4 (758)	47.0 (782)	905.3 (1,027)
1932-33	..	86 (402)	2,324.7 (830)	321.2 (828)	47.5 (863)	1,003.1 (1,144)
1933-34	..	87 (421)	2,355.8 (851)	330.4 (851)	49.0 (871)	1,043.4 (1,185)
1934-35	..	90 (424)	2,213.3 (819)	341.7 (881)	50.3 (914)	1,067.8 (1,233)
1935-36	..	90 (425)	2,134.7 (788)	351.3 (854)	50.5 (918)	1,083.7 (1,250)
1936-37	..	93 (439)	2,410.4 (873)	353.6 (900)	51.0 (927)	1,083.8 (1,251)
1937-38	..	97 (447)	2,410.7 (874)	353.8 (901)	52.2 (942)	1,105.6 (1,266)
1938-39	..	97 (452)	2,426.6 (878)	353.8 (901)	52.4 (942)	1,118.1 (1,280)
1939-40	..	98 (466)	2,480.1 (897)	343.7 (880)	53.9 (946)	1,140.4 (1,296)
1940-41	..	100 (476)	2,400.1 (872)	367.6 (903)	51.8 (912)	1,221.9 (1,372)
1941-42	..	103 (490)	2,400.1 (872)	276.8 (713)	61.4 (1,110)	1,250.5 (1,406)

* Revised.

The production of the mills has increased to a still greater extent. The following figures show the exports of jute manufactures and the declared values for the same periods. The value of jute manufactures exported by sea in 1924-25 was over thirty-three times as great as the average value of the export to the period 1870-80 to 1882-84.

	Jute manufactures.		Value in lakhs of Rs.
	Gunny bags in millions of number	Gunny cloths in millions of yards.	
1870-80 to 1882-84	54.9 (100)	4.4 (100)	124.9 (100)
1884-85 to 1898-99	77 (140)	15.4 (350)	162.9 (130)
1900-00 to 1903-04	111.5 (203)	41 (932)	240.3 (192)
1904-05 to 1907-08	171.2 (312)	182 (4,138)	318 (253)
1908-09 to 1911-12	206.5 (378)	427.2 (9,709)	320.5 (256)
1912-13 to 1915-16	227.8 (416)	503 (11,804)	1,442.7 (1,174)
1916-17 to 1919-20	373.1 (681)	970 (22,015)	2,024.8 (1,621)
1920-21	667.6 (1,216)	1,150 (26,272)	4,010.3 (3,261)
1922-23	342.7 (624)	1,275.2 (29,080)	5,001.5 (4,034)
1924-25	543.9 (987)	1,357.7 (31,000)	5,200.4 (4,274)
1926-27	386.7 (715)	1,170.5 (26,000)	2,909.5 (2,410)
1928-29	344.2 (637)	1,254.3 (28,500)	4,049.4 (3,261)
1930-31	413.7 (752)	1,348.7 (30,652)	4,223.3 (3,422)
1932-33	425.1 (774)	1,450.2 (33,095)	5,148.8 (4,172)
1934-35	425.0 (774)	1,461.3 (33,211)	5,201.1 (4,274)
1936-37	440.0 (818)	1,503.1 (34,181)	5,341.3 (4,321)
1938-39	463.1 (843)	1,552.7 (35,289)	5,321.8 (4,280)
1940-41	497.6 (906)	1,563.3 (35,610)	5,656.8 (4,528)
1942-43	522.3 (951)	1,630.5 (37,511)	5,158.7 (4,130)
1944-45	431.0 (790)	1,270.9 (28,891)	3,149.8 (2,521)
1946-47	389.5 (707)	1,021.0 (23,203)	2,124.6 (1,712)
1948-49	415.0 (756)	1,011.7 (22,907)	2,119.7 (1,712)

Until the outbreak of war the exports by sea of raw jute were marked by increases from year to year although the increase was very much less than that in the case of manufactures. During the war years exports declined very

fell back again to Rs. 50 at the end of November and recovered at Rs. 64 at the close of the year.

Average price of jute, ordinary.

per bale of 400 lbs

			Rs	s	p	
	1879-80 to 1883-84	..	23	8	0	(100)
	1884-85 to 1888-89	..	23	3	2	(99)
	1889-90 to 1893-94	..	32	6	5	(138)
	1894-95 to 1898-99	..	37	12	0	(151)
	1899-1900 to 1903-04	..	32	1	7	(137)
	1904-05 to 1908-09	..	44	13	6	(191)
	1909-10 to 1913-14	..	51	0	10	(217)
	1914-15 to 1918-19	..	50	6	0	(214)
	1917-18	..	33	8	0	(164)
	1918-19	..	60	0	0	(255)
	1919-20	..	77	8	0	(330)
	1920-21	..	89	8	0	(366)
	1921-22	..	63	0	0	(268)
	1922-23	..	73	0	0	(310)
	1923-24	..	53	0	0	(234)
	1924-25	..	89	2	0	(378)
	1925-26	..	124	2	10	(528)
	1926-27	..	83	5	9	(353)
	1927-28	..	71	8	4	(313)
	1928-29	..	76	13	9	(327)
	1929-30	..	66	11	2	(284)
	1930-31	..	42	9	0	(180)
	1931-32	..	34	3	8	(163)
	1932-33	..	29	10	0	(126)
	V.B.—Prices are given for <i>Ris</i> as from 1922-23 onwards.					
	The average prices of gunny cloth have been as follows—					
			Price of Hespan cloth			
			10½oz. 40" per 100 yds			
			Rs s p			
		..	10	7	11	(100)
		..	8	0	7	(77)
		..	10	6	6	(98)
		..	6	11	8	(36)
		..	19	10	10	(97)
		..	11	14	1	(112)
		..	12	12	2	(122)
		..	23	5	7	(222)
		..	33	8	0	(314)
		..	33	0	0	(314)
		..	28	0	0	(261)
		..	20	8	0	(196)
		..	14	8	0	(138)
		..	21	12	0	(209)
		..	19	13	0	(190)
	1924-25	..	22	9	0	(214)
		..	24	3	0	(228)
		..	19	9	9	(196)
		..	21	12	5	(218)
		..	22	12	10	(217)
		..	17	4	9	(165)
		..	12	1	7	(117)

Jute, raw, ton

Average 1879-80 to 1883-84	573,000	(100)
" 1884-85 to 1888-89	445,000	(119)
" 1889-90 to 1893-94	600,000	(133)
" 1894-95 to 1898-99	415,000	(161)
" 1899-1900 to 1903-04	633,000	(160)
" 1904-05 to 1908-09	755,000	(201)
" 1909-10 to 1913-14	763,009	(204)
" 1914-15 to 1918-19	461,000	(124)
Year 1919-20	592,000	(159)
" 1920-21	472,000	(129)
" 1921-22	468,000	(125)
" 1922-23	579,000	(145)
" 1923-24	660,000	(178)
" 1924-25	496,000	(145)
" 1925-26	617,000	(172)
" 1926-27	704,000	(189)
" 1927-28	892,000	(235)
" 1928-29	844,000	(229)
" 1929-30	807,000	(215)
" 1930-31	620,000	(165)

The 1937 crop — The final figures of output for the three provinces work out as follows:—

PROVINCE.	YIELD IN BALES.	
	1933.	1934.
Bengal (including Cooch Behar & Tripura States)	7,002,100	7,216,000
Bihar and Orissa	† 473,200	† 450,000
Assam	416,800	297,800
Total ..	8,012,100	7,963,800

PROVINCE.	AREA IN ACRES	
	1933.	1934.
Bengal (including Cooch Behar & Tripura States) .. .	2,163,700	2,156,100
Bihar and Orissa	192,100	163,600
Assam	156,700	145,300
Total ..	2,517,500	2,467,000

† Including Nepal

Silk.

eri silk, on the other hand, is so extremely difficult to reel that it is nearly always carded and spun—an art which was practised in the Khasi hills of Assam long before it was thought of in Europe.

Tea.

Among plantation crops in India tea is the most important. The indigenous tea plant, growing in a wild condition, was first discovered in Assam about 1820. It soon drew the attention of the East India Company, which after some enquiries started an experimental garden in 1835. After working for five years it was handed over to the Assam Company. It may be said, however, that the foundations of the present tea industry were laid between 1848 and 1859. Since the latter date the growth of the industry has been phenomenal and "in less than a hundred years the British Empire has become the tea garden and tea shop of the world."

The following table shows the growth of the industry since 1875.—

Progress of the Industry

Year	Area under tea in 000 acres.	Production in 000,000 lbs	Year	Area under tea in 000 acres.	Production in 000,000 lbs
1875-79 (average)	172	21	1920 (average)	679	361
1880-84 "	241	57	1921	690	361
1885-89 "	307	90	1922	702	372
1900-1904 "	500	165	1923	732	401
1910 "	523	240	1924	802	391
1915 "	554	352	1925	807	394
1920 "	654	322	1926	809	423
1927 "	672	441	1927	816	383

It will be seen from the above table that during the last sixty years, while the area under tea has risen by over 400 per cent, the production has increased more than ten times. Assam and Bengal are the two most important centres of the tea industry in India, Assam alone accounting for more than half the total production.

The following table shows the various centres of the industry in the country and their relative importance.—

Provinces	Area under crop 000 acres	Production '000 lbs.	Average daily working strength (permanent and temporary)
Assam—			
Brahmaputra Valley	269	155,012	344,650
Jachar and Bihl	141	81,910	174,453
Total	410	210,341	517,504
Bengal—			
Darjeeling	61	20,321	67,821
Jaipurigari	142	74,825	117,316
Cuttacogong	5	1,523	3,227
Total	199	90,658	184,504
Madras—			
Nilgiris	36	12,030	30,122
Malabar	12	5,318	10,271
Colombatore	2	11,004	25,564
Others	1	34	674
Total	71	29,295	66,571
Coorg	1	209	401
Punjab	10	3,717	10,697
United Provinces	6	1,753	3,312
Bihar and Orissa	3	1,094	2,277
Total British India	721	350,442	734,260
Indian States	88	32,522	77,743
Total India	809	383,264	811,503

* Less than 500 acres

The following table explains briefly the position as regards the export of tea from India —

Year	Amount exported (million of Rs.)	Value in lakhs of rupees	Col 3 as percentage of value of total exports
1	2	3	4
1926-27	345	29.04	9
1927-28	362	32.49	10
1928-29	360	26.60	8
1929-30	377	26.01	8
1930-31	356	23.56	..
1931-32	341	19.44	..
1932-33	379	17.12	..
1933-34	318	19.85	..

The following figures show the proportion of exports of tea from India by sea sent to different parts of the world to the total exports —

	1928-29 per cent	1933-34 per cent
To United Kingdom	83.0	86.9
To Rest of Europe	2.0	1.3
To Asia	5.8	2.0
To America	5.7	7.5
To Australia	1.6	1.4
To Africa	1.9	0.9
	100	100

The following table gives the average wholesale prices of tea in Mincing Lane from 1922-30, in pence per lb. —

Year.	North India	South India
1922	15.46	14.00
1923	18.76	18.14
1924	19.92	19.02
1925	17.68	17.62
1926	19.36	19.00
1927	19.01	18.89
1928	18.43	15.40
1929	15.72	15.35
1930	14.69	14.52

The following table shows the variations in the average prices of Indian tea sold at auction sales

The fall in tea prices greatly affected the profits of tea companies. The following table which shows the profit per acre of 65 tea companies gives an idea of the effect on profits of the fall in prices:—

Profit per Acre of 65 Indian Tea Companies.

	1913.	1924	1928.	1929.
Average profit per mature acre	£ 6-10-7	£ 15-2-0	£ 10-0-0	£ 6-9-0
Average profit in pence per lb.	2.6	6.4	3.84	2.26
Average crop per mature acre	592 lbs.	560 lbs.	625 lbs.	684 lbs.

It is quite clear from the above table that, although the yield per acre has considerably increased the profits per acre are actually lower than in 1913. (4) The Government should be set up to prevent free movement of labour from one part of India to another.

(5) A tea garden should have right after the three years to be repatriated at the workers' expense.

(6) A worker dismissed before the expiry of

During the year 1929, there was a considerable fall in the wages of women and children in Rs. 10-10-4, 7-14-6 and compared with Rs. respectively, in 1931-32.

Under the Ottawa agreement Indian Tea has been granted preference by Great Britain.

(9) Before legislation is undertaken, an enquiry should be undertaken as to the most suitable form.

(14) All the above are confirmed.

have generally been Districts Emigration (32) which came into

Coffee.

Such historical evidence as is available on the rose and amounted to 1,73,000 cwts. The

1924-25 In 1924-25 and 1925-26 the shipments declined and amounted to 1,95,000 cwts and 1,84,000 cwts respectively, but export rose in 1930-31 and amounted to 2,93,000 cwts. In 1931-32 the shipments declined to 36,000 cwts but in 1932-33 exports again

The following table gives the figures of the production and exports of Indian coffee —

Production and Export of Indian Coffee in thousands cwts

12 Months ending June 30th	Production	Export	Surplus available for home consumption.
1925	272.1	251.9	20.2
1926	317.5	260.9	56.5
1929	247.8	142.6	105.2
1930	352.0	243.0	109.0
1931	294.4	209.4	85.0
1932	300.1	162.0	138.1
1933	239.4	108.7	120.7

Making allowance for the temporary drop in 1933 the average production is 270,000 cwts.

The usual average number of persons employed in the plantations during 1932-33 was returned. The wholesale price in India per 1933 was Rs. 72 0-0

Sugar.

Shall establish an adequate tariff wall the Government should a comprehensive and final Indian sugar industry has been placed on a permanent basis in view of the economic depression.

cent production to the 100 per cent in 1912 in accordance with the tariff board's recommendation.

Statistics given below, show the progress of the industry in recent years:-

Year	No of Mills	Quantity of sugar produced in the last season (Tons)	Quantity Received from other sources (Tons)	Khandari sugar (Tons)		Total	
				1911-12	1912-13	1911-12	1912-13
1911-12	27	21,000	11,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
1912-13	31	21,000	11,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
1913-14	34	21,000	11,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
1914-15	37	21,000	11,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000

	1911-12 (Actual) Tons	1912-13 (Est.) Tons	1913-14 (Est.) Tons	1914-15 (Est.) Tons	1915-16 (Est.) Tons
Indian sugar production of the preceding crop-growing season	478,100	610,000	770,000	847,000	1,007,000
Consumption of sugar in India during the official year	897,200	980,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
Difference between production and consumption, representing margin for imported sugar entering into consumption during the official year	417,100	235,000	121,000	13,000	107,000

From the forecast above, prepared by Mr. E. C. Sivastava, Sugar Technicalist, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, India, it appears that our production in 1946-47 should outstrip

areas like the U.P. and Bihar, the surge belt of India has yet to be tackled by the industry.

¹ Discussed the latter part in 1934 & inference

It is not enough at competitive prices we have used. It proposed to find a better way than we have shown in the condition of the competitive elements we have at the same certain point in time for the industry. The proposed thing is to get out of the industry and to get

INDIAN TORACCO

The tobacco plant was introduced into India by the Portuguese.

Central America, and is the common tobacco of India. About the year 1829 experiments were conducted by the East India Company towards improving the -

research institute, Ponn, and three Members of the House of Representatives. Exports—The shipments of unmanufactured tobacco were from 21,000,000 lbs. to

The Opium Trade.

Mention opium and half the Western world directs its thought to India, as though India were a most unscrupulous producer of the most

Agreements observed by India — 188

The Opium Trade. The Opium Trade.

The Opium Trade. The Opium Trade.

The

The Opium Trade. The Opium Trade.

GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

The existing Factories mostly stop at

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

While India will have to depend for some; On the whole, Indian law and proceed

New Legislation.—Part I (Patents) of the Act of 1911 has been further amended by Act VII of 1930 and includes the following —

If an Application comprises more than one invention the additional inventions may be made the subject matter of additional applications bearing the same date as the original application.

The term of the Patent will be 16 years, instead of 14 years.

Patent of Addition will be granted on the original patent without the payment of additional renewal fees but the additional patent will expire with the date of the original patent.

Fresh provisions are made for the use of an invention by Government.

Government will grant licences to the public on application if the patentee refuses to do so on reasonable terms.

Several other facilities are given under the Indian Amended Act of 1930 on the lines of the present British Patent Act.

BANGALORE .. Indian Institute of Science.

BARODA .. Department of Commerce and Industry

BOMBAY .. Record Office.

.. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga

.. The Bombay Textile and Engineering Association, No. 1A, Sussex Road, Patel.

CALCUTTA .. Patent Office, No 1, Council House Street

.. Durgal Engineering College, Aldpur.

CANSTON .. Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.

CHINSGRAM .. Office of the Commissioner, Burdwan Division.

CHITTAGONG .. Office of the Commissioner, Chittagong Division.

.. Office of the District Board, Dacca.

.. Office of the Deputy Commissioner.

.. Industries and Commerce Department of His Highness the Nizam's Government.

.. Office of the City Deputy Collector

.. Punjab Public Library.

.. The Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W. C.

.. Record Office, Egmore.

.. College of Engineering.

.. Office of the Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Department.

.. Victoria Technical Institute.

.. College of Engineering.

.. Office of the Director of Industries, Bihar & Orissa.

.. Office of the Revenue Government of Bu

.. Thomason College.

.. Office of the Col'

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"...Bengal Engineering College, Shapur.

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"...College of Engineering.

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"...College of Engineering.

"...Office of the Director of Industries, Bihar & Orissa.

RANGOON...Office of the Revenue Secretary, Government of Burma.

ROOSELT...Thomason College.

SHOLAPUR...Office of the Collector.

The definition has been altered as to the person entered on the Register as the grantee or proprietor of the patent. Section 78A (4) has been amended to enable British India to enter into reciprocal arrangement with the Indian States.

According to the report by Mr. N. Mukherji, Secretary to the Government of India, contained in the Indian Insurance Year Book, 1932, the number of companies subject to the provisions of the Indian Life Assurance Companies Act of 1912 and the Indian Insurance Companies Act of 1928 is 242 of which 136 companies are constituted in India and 146 companies are constituted outside India. Of the 136 Indian companies, 60 are established in the Bombay Presidency, 22 in Bengal, 21 in the Madras Presidency, 14 in the Punjab, 8 in Delhi, 2 each in the Central Provinces, Ajmer and Burma, and 1 each in Burma and the U. P. Of the 146 non-Indian companies 71 are constituted in the United Kingdom, 31 in the British Dominions and Colonies, 19 in the Continent of Europe, 12 in the United States of America, 9 in Japan and 5 in Java.

Most of the Indian companies carry on life insurance business only. There are 103 life insurance companies and of the remaining 33 Indian companies 10 are engaged in

business which are exempt from the provisions of the Act and the Indian Post Office Act, 1911, and of the remaining 33 Indian companies 10 are engaged in

business. The total new life insurance business written in India during the year 1931-32 was

sum of 163 crores including reversionary bonus additions and having a premium income of very nearly 8½ crores. Of this the share of Indian companies is represented by 502,000 policies and having a pre-

mium income of Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The business of this nature is not only one of the most important but also the most profitable of business in the part of policy holders and agents and has been the mainstay of the insurance industry in India. Before the Act of 1912 was passed there were numerous companies which transacted life insurance business on the dividing plan and most of them came to grief. On such companies which were in existence at the time of the passing of the Act the majority have disappeared and some have stopped issuing policies on the dividing plan. A few new companies have taken up this dividing insurance business and it will not be long before they reach their stride.

The Indian life offices have extended their side India mostly in British East Africa and the Near East. The total now by these offices outside India is 14 to 15 lakhs yielding a premium income and the total sum assured reversionary bonus additions in force income of Rs. 1,000 lakhs.

Year	New business written during the year.	remaining in force at the end of the year
1921	5,47 lakhs.	34 crores
1922	5,61 "	37 "
1923	5,85 "	39 "
1924	6,89 "	42 "
1925	8,15 "	47 "
1926	10,35 "	53 "
1927	12,77 "	60 "
1928	15,41 "	71 "
1929	17,29 "	82 "
1930	18,60 "	89 "
1931	17,76 "	98 "

40 per cent of the total new business

The net income of the Ins
under their life assurance busi

The Post Office Insurance Fund was instituted

and 1922 to 1932 —

Year ending 31st March	New business effected during the year		Total business remaining in force at the end of the year		Total income	Life Assurance fund at the end of the year
	Number of policies	Total sums assured	Number of policies	Total sums assured and bonuses		
1929	7,512	1,43,47,000	61,474	13,02,47,000	63,17,000	3,64,44,000
1930	8,891	1,49,56,000	71,479	14,17,81,000	69,36,000	4,02,80,000
1931	9,710	1,50,38,000	73,053	14,32,82,000	76,03,000	4,46,45,000
1932	9,451	29,15,000	83,163	15,48,84,000	81,20,000	4,91,47,000

Customs Tariff.

General import duties are levied for fiscal purposes and not for the protection of Indian industries. Any duties imposed for protective purposes are on the recommendations of the Tariff Board, as accepted or amended by the Chief Customs Authority, or Chief Customs Officer on sufficient cause being shown in any case determines, provided further that the Chief Customs Officer shall not extend the term to a period exceeding 3 years.

tion on which import duty has been once paid, if subsequently exported, are on re-import exempted from duty on the following conditions—

The Collector of Customs must be satisfied—

- (1) of the identity of the articles;
- (2) that no drawback of duty was paid on their export,
- (3) that the ownership has not changed between the time of re-export and subse-

No drawback shall be allowed unless the claim to receive such drawback be made and established at the time of re-export

No such payment of drawback shall be made until the vessel carrying the goods has put out to sea, or unless payment be demanded within six months from the date of entry for shipment.

NOTE 1.—In the expression "ad valorem" used in these Schedules the reference is to "real value" as defined in Section 30 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), unless an article has a tariff value assigned to it.

NOTE 2.—Tariff values are based on the ordinary trade description of each article and cover all reduced grades and mixtures unless they are separately provided for.

NOTE 3.—In this publication, the expression "standard rate of duty" means, in the case of articles liable to preferential rates of duty, the standard rate of duty as opposed to the preferential rate, and in the case of other articles, the ordinary rate of duty.

(The following details of the Indian Customs Tariff are published by courtesy of the Government of India.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of	Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.
SECTION I					
Live Animals and Products of the Animal Kingdom					
1	ANIMALS, LIVING, all sorts	Revenue	Free		
2	BACON AND HAM, not cured or both	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
3	2 LBS, not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
3 (1)	FISH, SALTED, wet	Revenue	Such rate or rates of duty not exceeding one rupee per Indian maund of 32½ lbs avoirdupois weight as the Governor-General in Council may by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time prescribe, plus 6½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
Tariff values—					
Rs. s. p.					
Per Indian maund					
(1) Sugar					
(2) All other sorts					

* The rate on the 1st January, 1935, and with further notice in cases of a 2 lbs. avoirdupois

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

[illegible]

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of	Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony
SECTION I— <i>contd</i>					
Live Animals and Products of the Animal Kingdom— <i>contd</i>					
4 (1)	Milk condensed or preserved, including milk cream	Preferential rate— Revenue	30 per cent ad valorem	ad 20 per cent ad valorem	
5	Cheese unprepared	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem	ad	
6 (1)	COWS AND SHEEP	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem	ad	
Tariff values—					
	Cowries, total, common	Revenue	4 4 0		
	Cowries, yellow, superior quality	Revenue	4 8 0		
	Cowries, Maldiv	Revenue	18 10 0		
	Cowries, Nankai	Revenue	88 0 0		
	Mother of pearl, native	Revenue	20 0 0		
	Nakha	Revenue	98 0 0		
	Tortoise-shell	Revenue	Per lb 6 8 0		
	Tortoise-shell, nakha	Revenue	1 14 0		

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—Import Tariff—contd.

[illegible]

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty in the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of preferential rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION II.						
Products of the Vegetable Kingdom—contd.						
6	PLANTS, LIVING, not otherwise specified	Free	..	...	...	..
6 (1)	RUBBER STUMPS	Free	..	...	...	..
7	VEGETABLES, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue	30 per cent ad valorem	..	20 per cent ad valorem	....
	<i>Tariff values—</i>					
	Cashu	Re a p				
	Potatoes	Per cent				
		6 12 0				
		5 0 0				
8	FATS, all sorts, fresh, dried, salted or preserved, not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue	30 per cent ad valorem			
	<i>Tariff values—</i>					
	Almonds without shell	Re a p				
	Almonds bagged Persian in the shell	Per cent				
		44 8 0				
		40 4 0				
	Almonds in the shell Persian	0 4 0				
	Cashew or cajoo berries, not skinned	22 4 0				
	<i>Per</i>					
	<i>thousand</i>					
	Coconuts, Straits, Dutch East Indies, and Siam—					
	Husked	44 0 0				
	Unhusked	62 0 0				
	Cocoanuts, other .. except	22 12 0				
	Malacca					

* Fuller Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue), Notification No. 14, dated the 10th April 1902, as amended subsequently, raw cashew-nuts are exempt from payment of import duty.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of	Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony
9 (3)	SECTION II.— <i>contd.</i> Products of the Vegetable Kingdom—<i>contd.</i> The following SPICES, namely— CARDAMOMS, CASSIA, CINNAMON, CLOVES, NUTMEGS AND PEPPER— (a) Unground.	Preferential value	45 per cent	ad	...
	(b) Ground	Preferential value	37½ per cent	ad	...
9 (4)	Tariff values— Spices, unground— Cardamom seed Cassia lignea Cloves Cloves, exhausted Cloves, stems and heads Nutmegs Nutmegs in shell Pepper, black... Pepper, long... Pepper white The following unground SPICES, namely— CARDAMOM, CINNAMON AND MACE Tariff values— Ginger, dry, unground	Rs. a p Per cwt 52 0 0 9 10 0 20 8 0 10 0 0 4 8 0 Per lb 0 4 9 0 3 0 Per cwt 20 0 0 18 0 0 37 0 0 Rs. a p Per cwt 3 8 0	30 per cent	ad	22½ per cent ad

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of— The United Kingdom A British Colony	Duration of preferential rate of duty.
SECTION II—contd					
9 (5)	Products of the Vegetable Kingdom—contd	Preferential venue	45 per cent ad valorem	37½ per cent ad valorem	
	Tariff values— Rs & p Per cwt				
	Betelnuts (husked)— Whole from Straits, Dutch East Indies and Siam				
	Whole from Gva				
	Whole from Ceylon				
	Split from Straits, Dutch East Indies and Siam— (a) Mature (b) Immature				
	Split from Ceylon— (a) Mature (b) Immature				
	All other sorts				
9 (6)	VANILLA BEANS	Preferential venue	30 per cent ad valorem free	20 per cent ad valorem	
10	GRAIN AND PULSE, not otherwise specified, including broken grains and pulse, but excluding flour	Protective	Re 18 per cwt		March 31st, 1930
10 (1)	WHEAT* flour	Protective	Twelve annas per fanicil an amount of 82½ Rs a cwt ad valorem		March 31st, 1930
10 (2)	BROWN RICE	Protective			

or Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue), Notification No 14, dated the 9th April 1932 as amended subsequent by or on behalf of any person who is engaged in milling flour for export is exempt from payment of import duty, provided before clearance of the wheat for consumption or from bond as the case may be has produced documentary evidence to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector that he has entered into a contract to sell a quantity of wheat flour representing 87 per cent of the quantity of wheat flour to be shipped to a destination outside India before a date

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION II— <i>contd.</i>						
Products of the Vegetable Kingdom— <i>contd.</i>						
11	FLOUR not otherwise specified <i>Tariff value—</i> Rs a p Per cwt 5 8 0	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
11 (1)	WHEAT FLOUR	Protective	Rs 1 8 per cwt			March 31st, 1936
11 (2)	SAGO FLOUR		Free			
11 (3)	SAGO AND TAPIOCA <i>Tariff value—</i> Rs a p Per cwt 7 8 0	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
11 (4)	Cassava, Tapioca of Sago STARCH AND FARINA	Revenue	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>			
12	SEEDS, all sorts not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
12 (1)	OILSEEDS imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Prince or Chief in India		Free			
12 (2)	OILSEEDS, NON-ESSENTIAL, all sorts not otherwise specified, including copra or coconut kernel <i>Tariff value—</i> Rs a p Per cwt 6 0 0	Preferential revenue	30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>		20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
	Copra or coconut kernel					

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of	Duration of preferential rates of duty
SECTION II—contd					
Products of the Vegetable Kingdom—contd					
12 (3)	RUBBER SEEDS		Free		
12 (4)	HOPS		Free		
12 (5)	IMPORT, BRAN AND POLLARDS	Revenue	2½ per cent ad valorem		
13	DYEING AND TANNING SUBSTANCES, all sorts and otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem		
	<i>Tariff values—</i>				
	Cochineal	Rs a p Per lb			
		0 14 6			
	Gallnuts, Persian	Per cwt			
		51 0 0			
13 (1)	BARKS for tanning		Free		
13 (2)	CUTCH AND GAMBIE, all sorts	Preferential revenue	30 per cent ad valorem	20 per cent ad valorem	
	<i>Tariff values—</i>				
	Gambier, black and cube	Rs a p Per cwt			
		11 4 0			
	Gambier in flakes or circular pieces	Rs a p Per cwt			
		31 0 0			

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION II— <i>contd.</i>						
Products of the Vegetable Kingdom— <i>contd.</i>						
13 (3)	GUMS, RESINS AND LAC, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Revenue	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>			
	<i>Tariff values—</i>					
	<i>Rs a p</i>					
	<i>Per cwt.</i>					
	Gum Ammoniac					
	Gum Divaloli (coarse myrrh)					
	Gum Olibanum or Frankincense					
	Gum Persian (false)					
	Myrrh					
13 (4)	GUMS, ARABIC, BENJAMIN (res and cowrie) and DAMMERS (including unrefined bats) and ROSIN	Preferential revenue	30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>		
	<i>Tariff values—</i>					
	<i>Rs a p</i>					
	<i>Per cwt.</i>					
	Dammer bats, unrefined					
	Gum Arabic, other than ground.					
	Gum Benjamin, res					
	Gum Benjamin, cowrie					
	Gum Dammer (or Copal)					
	Rosin					
13 (5)	STICK OR SHEET LAC		Free			
13 (6)	ORICUM	Revenue	Rs. 30 per cwt. of 80 tallowarts 1 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , which—			

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of the United Kingdom	Duration of preferential duty
SECTION II.—contd					
13 (7)	Products of the Vegetable Kingdom—contd				
	CINCHONA BARK				
14	CAVES AND BATTENS				
	Tariff values—	Revenue	5 per cent ad valorem		
	Caves—	Rs. 4 0 Per 100 pieces			
	Malacca	25 0 0			
	Clintony	10 0 0			
	Tela	5 4 0			
	Irrot moumoh	10 8 0			
	Vannu	14 0 0			
	Pole, all kinds—				
	Not exceeding 10 feet in length	55 0 0			
	Exceeding 10 feet in length	70 0 0			
	Tobate	Per cwt 18 0 0			
	Battans—				
	White	17 10 0			
	Black	5 4 0			
	Others	50 0 0			
	Isnets	33 0 0			

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony	
SECTION III.						
Fatty Substances, Greases, Oils and products of their decomposition prepared Alimentary Fats; Waxes of Animal or Vegetable origin						
5	ALL SORTS OF STEARINE, WAX, GREASE AND FAT not otherwise specified Tariff values— Rs. a p. Per lb.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.	.	.
	Lubricating Grease 0 3 3 Petroleum Jelly, white 0 5 6 Petroleum Jelly, all other sorts 0 2 3					
5 (1)	LAND, not canned or bottled	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.	.	.
5 (2)	DEERMAN	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.	.
5 (3)	TALLOW	Revenue	Free	.	.	.
5 (4)	FISH OIL INCLUDING WHALE OIL not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.	.
5 (5)	FISH OIL AND WHALE OIL, hardened or hydro-processed	Revenue	Rs. 10 per cwt.	.	.	.
5 (6)	VEGETABLE NON-ESSENTIAL OILS not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue	35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.	.
5 (7)	The following VEGETABLE NON-ESSENTIAL OILS, namely, Coconut, Groundnut and Linseed. Tariff values— Rs. a p. Per cwt. 10 0 0 Per Imperial gallon 2 0 0	Preferential revenue	35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.	.
	Coconut oil					
	Linseed oil, raw or boiled ALL SORTS OF ANIMAL OILS not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.	.	.
15 (8)	Under Government of India, Finance Department, for central Revenue, for export duty, for duty levied on oil at the standard rate in oil not otherwise specified.					

Under Government of India, Finance Department, Central Revenue, Notification No. 14 dated the 1st April 1932, as amended subsequently, the duty levied is on refined oil at the standard rate to be shown and not on crude oil.

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony	Institution of protective duties of duty.
SECTION IV.						
Products of the Food-preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco.						
16	Canned or bottled BACON, HAM AND LARD	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			..
16 (1)	FISH, canned	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..
16 (2)	BEVERAGES, canned or bottled	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			..
17	SUGAR excluding confectionery *	Protective	Rs 9-1 per cwt			March 1978
17 (1)	MOLASSES .. Tariff value— Molasses— (i) imported in bulk by tank steamer (ii) otherwise imported	Revenue	21½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
17 (2)	CONFECTIONERY	Preferential revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		..
17 (3)	SUGAR-CANDY	Revenue	Rs 10-8 per cwt			...
	COCOA AND CHOCOLATE other than confectionery	Preferential revenue	130 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		...

*The rate of excise duty on the 1st January, 1935, and until further notice, on sugar produced in any factory in British India and either issued or used within, such factory is (i) 10 annas per cwt on *Khandani Sugar* and (ii) Rs. 1-6 per cwt on all other sugar except *Salween Sugar*.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	The United Kingdom.	A British Colony	Duration of protective rates of duty.
SECTION IV— <i>contd.</i>						
19	Products of the Food-preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco— <i>contd.</i> DISCUTTS, CAKES, AND FARINACEOUS AND PATENT FOODS, canned or bottled. Tariff values— *Vermicelli, four, from China and the Far East *Vermicelli, four, from China and the Far East *Vermicelli, rice from China and the Far East *The tariff values given in this item apply also to import assessed to duty as Provisions and Olman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts not otherwise specified under item No 21 (1) below	Revenue Rs 4 p Per cat 15 0 0 18 0 0 17 4 0	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	......	....	....
20	VEGETABLE PRODUCT, JAMS, JELLIES, PICKLES, CHUTNIES, SAUCES AND CONDIMENTS, canned or bottled. Tariff values— *China preserves in syrup— *China preserves, dry candied— Vegetable product (excluding hardened coconut oil) *The tariff values given in this item apply also to import assessed to duty as Provisions and Olman's Stores and Groceries, all sorts not otherwise specified under item No 21 (1) below	Revenue Rs 4 p Per box of six large or twelve small jars per lb 0 3 0 0 4 0	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	......	....	....

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of preferential rate of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony).	
SECTION IV— <i>contd</i>						
Products of the Food-preparing Industries : Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco— <i>contd</i> .						
20 (1)	FRUIT JUICES..	Preferential revenue	30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
20 (2)	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, canned or bottled	Preferential revenue	30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
	Tariff value— Rs. a p. per case of 4 doz.					
	China canned fruit					
21	Canned or bottled PROVISIONS, not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue	30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>		
	N.B.—For tariff values under this item see those marked with an asterisk (*) under Item No. 21 (1) below.					
21 (1)	PROVISIONS AND GILMAN'S STONES AND GROCERIES, all sorts not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>			
	Tariff value— Rs. a p. per cwt.					
	Cocum					
	*Yeast, from China and the Far East.					
	*The tariff values given in this item apply also to imports assessed to duty as canned or bottled provisions under Item No. 21 above.					
	N.B.—For other tariff values under this item see those marked with an asterisk (*) under items Nos. 19 and 20 above.					

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony.	
SECTION IV— <i>contd.</i>						
Products of the Food-preserving Industries : Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars) Tobacco— <i>contd.</i>						
21 (2)	All sorts of Food not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			..
22	All sorts of Drink not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			..
22 (1)	ALE AND BEER—					
	(a) In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz or more	Preferential revenue	Re 1-2 per Imperial gallon	Fourteen annas per 6 mperial gallon		..
	(b) In bottles containing less than 27 oz but not less than 20 oz.	Preferential revenue	Three annas per bottle	Two annas and four ples per bottle		..
	(c) In bottles containing less than 15½ oz but not less than 10 oz.	Preferential revenue	One anna and six ples per bottle	One anna and two ples per bottle.		..
	(d) In bottles containing less than 6½ oz but not less than 5 oz.	Preferential revenue.	Nine ples per bottle ..	Seven ples per bottle	....	....
	(e) In other containers	Preferential revenue	Re 1-8 per Imperial gallon.	Re 3-2-8 per Imperial gallon.	....	....

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of The United Kingdom.	Duration of protective rates of duty
SECTION IV.— <i>contd.</i>					
Products of the Food-preparing Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco.— <i>contd.</i>					
PORTER, GUINER AND OTHER FERMENTED LIQUORS EXCEPT ALE AND BEER.—					
22 (2)	(a) In barrels or other containers containing 27 oz. or more	Revenue	Fifteen annas per Imperial gallon		
	(b) In bottles containing less than 27 oz. but not less than 20 oz.	Revenue	Two annas and six pices per bottle		
	(c) In bottles containing less than 13½ oz. but not less than 10 oz.	Revenue	One anna and three pices per bottle		
	(d) In bottles containing less than 6½ oz. but not less than 5 oz.	Revenue	Seven and half pices per bottle		
	(e) In other containers	Revenue	Rs. 1-4 per Imperial gallon		
WINE, not containing more than 42 per cent of Proof spirit.—					
22 (3)	(a) Champagne and other sparkling Wines	Revenue	Rs. 13-2 per Imperial gallon		
	(b) Other sorts	Revenue	Rs. 7-8 per Imperial gallon		

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

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Customs Tariff.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.—contd.

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION IV.—contd Products of the food-preparing industries: Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars: Tobacco.—contd.						
22 (1)	Spirits (other than denatured spirit)—					
	(a) Brandy, gin, whisky and other sorts of spirits not otherwise specified, including wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit	Revenue	Rs 37 8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof	specified including		
	(b) Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirit not otherwise specified—	Revenue	Rs 60 per Imperial gallon			
	(i) entered in such a manner as to lead to the rate that the strength is not to be tested	Revenue	Rs 37 8 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof			
	(ii) not so entered					
PROVIDED THAT— (a) the duty on any article included in this item shall in no case be less than the duty which would be charged if the article were liable to a duty of 25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . (b) where the unit of assessment is the Imperial gallon of the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than						

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of— The United Kingdom A British colony	Duration of protective rates of duty
SECTION IV					
Products of the Food-preparing Industries: Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—contd.					
22 (5) —contd.	SPIRITS—contd. PROVIDED THAT— (a) on any article chargeable under this item with the lower rate of duty, the duty levied shall in no case be less than 20 per cent ad valorem, and on any article chargeable under this item with the higher rate of duty the duty levied shall in no case be less than 20 per cent ad valorem (b) where the unit of assessment is the Imperial gallon or the strength of London proof, the duty shall be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength is greater or less than London proof				
22 (6)	UNMATURED SPIRIT	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem		
22 (7)	Tariff value— Spirit from Java denatured before clearance.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.		
23	VINIFOLIA IN CASKS	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.		
24	OLIOLEUM	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.		
24 (1)	TODAY, manufactured, not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.		
24 (2)	CIGARS	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem.		

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of— The United Kingdom A British Colony	Duration of preferential rates of duty.
SECTION IV.					
Products of the Food-preserving Industries; Beverages, Alcoholic Liquors and Vinegars; Tobacco—continued					
24 (2)	CIGARETTES	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> and in addition either Rs 8.2 per thousand or Rs 3.4 per lb, whichever is higher	Rs 2.12 per lb	
24 (3)	TOBACCO, unmanufactured	Preferential revenue	Rs 3.4 per lb		
SECTION V.					
Mineral Products					
25	(HYVA CLAY	Free			
25 (1)	SALT, excluding salt exempted under Item No. 25 (2)	Revenue	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being levied on salt manufactured in the place where the import takes place †		

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue). Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1934, as amended subsequently, tobacco leaf for the manufacture of cigars when proved to have been imported for use in a cigar factory is liable to duty at Rs 2 per lb (standard) and Re. 1-8- per lb (preferential).

† The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice is Re. 1-0-0 per maund of 82½ lbs avoirdupois. Under the Salt (Local Import Duty) Act, 1931, as amended subsequently, salt imported into any port in British India except Aden and Perim is liable to an import duty of custom at the rate of 2½ annas per maund up to the 30th April 1935.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION V.— <i>contd.</i>						
Mineral Products— <i>contd.</i>						
7 (1)	COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL	Revenue	Ten annas per ton			
27 (2)	ASPHALT .. Pitch and Tar .. Tariff values— Coal pitch Stockholm pitch	Preferential revenue Revenue	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> 25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>		
3)	ALL SORTS OF MINERAL OILS not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>			
Tariff values—						
Mineral Colza oil Transformer transoil and switch oil, other than that assessed to duty under the proviso to Item No. 72 (3) of the First Schedule of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934		Rs. & p. per Imperial gallon	1 0 0 1 5 0			
7 (4)	KEROSENE,* also any mineral oil other than kerosene and motor spirit which has its flashing point below one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer by Abel's close test.	Revenue	Three annas and nine pices per Imperial gallon			

The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice, on all kerosene produced in British India is 49½ pices per Imperial gallon.

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice, on all kerosene produced in a manufactory in British India is 48 pices per Imperial gallon.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of— The United Kingdom | A British Colony	Duration of protective rates of duty.
SECTION V— <i>contd.</i>					
Mineral Products— <i>contd.</i>					
27 (5)	MINERAL OIL, not included in Item No. 27 (4) or Item No. 27 (6) which is suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps	Revenue	Three annas and nine pios per Imperial gallon.		
28 (6)	MOTOR SPIRIT*	Revenue	Ten annas per Imperial gallon		
27 (7)	MINERAL OIL— (a) which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is ordinarily used for the batching of jute or other fibre. (b) which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, is not suitable for use as an illuminant in wick lamps, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes.	Revenue Revenue	Rs 15-10 per ton		
	Tariff value— Rs. s p Mineral oil which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and is such as is not ordinarily used except as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purposes, if imported in bulk. 38 0 0	Revenue	12½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1933 and until further notice, on all motor spirit produced in a manufactory in British India is 130 annas per Imperial gallon.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE--Import Tariff--cont'd

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty If the article is the pro- duce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
27 (8)	<p>SECTION V.—<i>resid</i> Mineral Products.—<i>concid</i></p> <p>LUBRICATING OIL, that is, oil such as is not ordi- narily used for any other purpose than lubri- cation, excluding any mineral oil which has its flashing point below two hundred degrees of the Fahrenheit thermometer by Abel's close test</p>	Preferential revenue	Two annas and six pides per Imperial gallon.	Six pides per Imperial gallon		
28	<p>SECTION VI.</p> <p>Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products: Colours and Varoubs; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glass and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers.</p> <p>CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND MEDICINES, all sorts not otherwise specified. <i>Tarif value.</i></p> <p>Alkali, Indian (soft kind) .. Per cwt 2 0 0 Per lb 0 9 0</p> <p>Ammonia gas, anhydrous, in- cluding compressed or liqui- fied gas, Per cwt 17 12 0</p> <p>Ammonium carbonate or bicar- bonate Ammonium chloride— Muriate of ammonia, crys- talline Salammoniac, sublimed .. Other sorts, including com- pressed</p>	Preferential revenue	30 per cent, ad valorem.	20 per cent ad valorem and ad valorem		

Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue), Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequent to it, acetate and radium salts are exempt from payment of import duty.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item
No

Name of article

Nature of duty

Standard rate
of duty

Preferential rate of duty
if the article is the pro-
duce or manufacture of—
The United
Kingdom

4 British
(colony)

Parallels
of protective
rates of duty.

SECTION VI—*contd.*

Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products;
Colours and Varnishes (Perfumery); Soap;
Candles and the like; Glues and Celluloses;
Explosives; Fire-works—*contd.*

CHEMICALS, Drugs and Medicines all except food
otherwise specified—*contd.*
Tariff values—*contd.*

Tartaric acid in bags or in bulk

Rs. a p.

For cwt.

Calumina root

China root

China root (Cinchona)

China root (Cinchona)

China root (Cinchona)

China root (Cinchona)

China root (Cinchona)

China root (Cinchona)

China root (Cinchona)

China root (Cinchona)

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28 (1)

28 (2)

28 (3)

28 (4)

28 (5)

28 (6)

28 (7)

28 (8)

28 (9)

28 (10)

28 (11)

28 (12)

28 (13)

28 (14)

28 (15)

28 (16)

28 (17)

28 (18)

28 (19)

28 (20)

28 (21)

28 (22)

28 (23)

Customs Tariff.

March 31st.
1930

Revenue
Preferential
Revenue
Protective

Price
Free
Live

25 per cent ad valorem

25 per cent ad valorem

Re 1.5 per cwt or .25

per cent ad valorem

whichever is higher

25 per cent ad valorem

whichever is higher

25 per cent ad valorem

whichever is higher

25 per cent ad valorem

whichever is higher

25 per cent ad valorem

whichever is higher

HEAVY CHEMICALS, the following namely—

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE

THE FOLLOWING CHEMICALS, NAMELY—

(a) Alum (ammonia alum, potash alum and

soda alum)

(b) Magnesium sulphate or hydrated mag-

nesium sulphate.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION VI— <i>contd.</i>						
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Calauus and Vermuth; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glue and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilizers— <i>contd.</i>						
28 (7)	The following CHEMICALS, namely: cadmium sulphide, cobalt oxide, selenium, uranium oxide and zinc oxide.	Preferential revenue	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>		
28 (8)	The following CHEMICALS, Drugs and Medicines, namely: acetic, carbolic, citric and oxalic acids; naphthalene, potassium chlorate and potassium cyanide, bicarbonate of soda, borax, sodium silicate, arsenic, calcium carbide, glycerine, lead, magnesium and zinc compounds not otherwise specified, aloes, asafoetida, cocaine, sarsaparilla and storax	Revenue	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>			
Tariff values—						
	Acetic acid	Rs. & p. Per lb.				
		0 4 6				
	Arsenic (China mansul)	Per cent.				
	Borax, granular, powdered or crystalline (in bulk).	57 8 0				
	Calcium carbide	9 12 0				
	Chlorate of potash	14 6 0				
	Glycerine	22 0 0				
	Naphthalene balls	34 8 0				
	Oxalic acid	10 8 0				
	Sodium bicarbonate	28 8 0				
	Sodium silicate (in liquid form)	0 8 0				
	Asafoetida, coarse (thinners)	6 12 0				
		20 0 0				

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of— The United Kingdom A British Colony	Duration of protective rates of duty
SECTION VI— <i>contd</i>					
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Variegates (Perfumery); Soap; Candles and the like; Glues and Celluloses; Explosives; Fertilisers— <i>contd</i>				
28 (9)	SACCHARINE (except in tablets) and such other substances as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the <i>Gazette of India</i> , declare to be of a like nature or use to saccharine	Revenue	Rs. 6-4 per lb.		
29 (10)	SACCHARINE TABLETS	Revenue	(a) per cent ad valorem or Rs. 6-4 per pound of saccharine contents whichever is higher (b) 30 per cent of 80 times or 12½ per cent ad valorem, whichever ever is higher		
29 (11)	ALKALOIDS OF OPIUM and their derivatives	Revenue	Free		
29 (12)	ALKALOIDS extracted from Cinchona Bark including Quinine and alkaloids derived from other sources which are chemically identical with alkaloids extracted from Cinchona bark	Preferential revenue	Free	30 per cent ad valorem	20 per cent ad valorem
	ANTI-PLAGUE SERUM	Preferential revenue	25 per cent ad valorem	15 per cent ad valorem	15 per cent ad valorem
	TONER REQUESTERS not otherwise specified				
	PHOTOGRAPH FILMS not exposed				

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariffs—contd.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION VI— <i>contd.</i>						
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Vermines; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glass and Cellulose; Explosives; Fertilisers— <i>contd.</i>					
20 (1)	CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS, exposed	Revenue	37½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	....	...
	<i>Tariff values—</i>	Rs. & p. per foot.				
	Exposed, standard positive films, new or used—					
	Feature films	0 7 0				
	Other films	0 1 0				
20	PAINTS, colours and painters' materials, all sorts not otherwise specified, including paints, solutions and compositions containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1923	Revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	....	...
	<i>Tariff values—</i>	Rs. & p. per lb.				
	Cattle fish bone	3 4 0				
	Gamboge	1 0 0				
	Vermines from China .. and oval far derivatives derived from coal tar and oval far derivatives, used in any dyeing process	2 4 0				
30 (1)	DYES derived from coal tar and oval far derivatives, used in any dyeing process	Revenue	10 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i>	....	....	...
	<i>Tariff values—</i>	Rs. & p. per cent				
	Alizarine Nodul—					
	(a) not exceeding 16 per cent.	58 0 0				
	(b) over 16 per cent not exceeding 20 per cent.	72 4 0				
	(c) exceeding 20 per cent.	144 8 0				

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION VI— <i>contd.</i>						
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Variegates; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the Like; Glue and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers— <i>contd.</i>					
	PAINTS, colours and painters' materials, the following, namely:—					
	(a) Red lead, genuine dry, genuine moist and reduced moist	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 4-12 per cwt whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	(b) White lead, genuine dry ..	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 5-12 per cwt whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	(c) Zinc white, genuine dry ..	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 6 per cwt, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	(d) Paints, other sorts, coloured, moist—					
	(i) In packing of 1 lb or over ..	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 8-8 per cwt, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	...	
	(ii) In packing of ½ lb and over but less than 1 lb ..	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 11-4 per cwt, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	
	(iii) In packing of ¼ lb, and over but less than ½ lb ..	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 17 per cwt, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	
	(iv) In packing of less than ¼ lb. ..	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 24 per cwt, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of	Duration of preferential rates of duty
SECTION VI— <i>contd.</i>					
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glue and Glaziers' Explosives; Fertilisers— <i>contd.</i>					
30 (3)	PAINTS, colours and painters' materials, the following, namely—				
	(a) Red lead, reduced dry	Revenue	25 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 4-12 per cwt. whichever is higher		
	(b) White lead, genuine moist, and reduced dry or moist	Revenue	25 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 5-12 per cwt. whichever is higher		
	(c) Zinc white, genuine moist	Revenue	25 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 6 per cwt. whichever is higher		
	(d) Zinc white, reduced dry or moist	Revenue	25 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 4-8 per cwt. whichever is higher		
30 (4)	The following PAINTS, colours and painters' materials, namely, barytes, turpentine, turpentine substitute, and varnish not containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934	Revenue	25 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i>		
30 (5)	PLUMBAGO AND GRAPHITE	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>
6)	PRINTERS' INK	Revenue	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	LEAD PENCILS	Preferential revenue	30 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i> or one anna per doz. whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION VI— <i>contd</i>						
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Gases and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers— <i>contd</i> .					
30 (2)	PAINTS, colours and painters' materials, the following, namely—					
	(a) Red lead, genuine dry, genuine moist and reduced moist	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 4-12 per cwt, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	(b) White lead, genuine dry	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 5-12 per cwt, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	(c) Zinc white, genuine dry	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 6 per cwt, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	(d) Paints, other sorts, coloured, moist—					
	(i) In packing of 1 lb. or over	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 8-8 per cwt, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	...	...
	(ii) In packing of 1 lb. and over but less than 1 lb	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 11-4 per cwt, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		...
	(iii) In packing of 1 lb. and over but less than 1 lb.	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 17 per cwt, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		...
	(iv) In packing of less than 1 lb	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 24 per cwt, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		...

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of	Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony.
SECTION VI—contd.					
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Varishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles, and the like; Glues and Glaziers; Explosives; Fertilisers—contd.					
20 (3)	PAINTS, colours and painters' materials, the following, namely—				
	(a) Red lead, reduced dry ..	Revenue	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 4-12 per cwt., whichever is higher.		
	(b) White lead, genuine moist, and reduced dry or moist,	Revenue	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 5-12 per cwt., whichever is higher.		
	(c) Zinc white, genuine moist ..	Revenue	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 6 per cwt., whichever is higher.		
	(d) Zinc white, reduced dry or moist ..	Revenue	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 4-6 per cwt., whichever is higher.		
30 (4)	The following PAINTS, colours and painters' materials, namely, barytes, turpentine, turpentine substitute, and varnish not containing dangerous petroleum within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1934	Revenue	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>		
30 (5)	FLUORISO AND GRAPHITE ..	Preferential revenue	30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	
30 (6)	PRINTERS' INK ..	Revenue	10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>		
30 (7)	LEAD PENCILS ..	Preferential revenue	30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> or one anna per doz., whichever is higher.	20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION VI.— <i>contd.</i>						
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Vermilions; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glass and Cellulose; Explosives; Fertilisers— <i>contd.</i>					
30 (6)	SLATE PENCILS	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	..
31	NATURAL ESSENTIAL OILS, all sorts not otherwise specified <i>Tariff value—</i> Rs a, p Per lb 0 14 0 Castor oil natural from Ceylon, Straits, China, Japan and the Far East	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.	.
31 (1)	The following NATURAL ESSENTIAL OILS, namely, citronella, cinnamon and cinnamon leaf <i>Tariff value—</i> Rs a, p Per lb 1 0 0 Citronella oil, natural, from Ceylon, Straits, China, Japan and the Far East.	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..
31 (2)	The following NATURAL ESSENTIAL OILS, namely, almond, benzoin, gajupatti, camphor, cloves, eucalyptus, lavender, lemon, otto-rose and peppermint. <i>Tariff value—</i> Rs a, p Per lb 1 2 0 Gajupatti oil, natural, from Ceylon, Straits, China, Japan and the Far East Peppermint oil, natural, from Ceylon, Straits, China, Japan and the Far East	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	...	...	..

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION VI.—contd.						
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Variegated Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glass and Cellulose; Explosives; Fertilisers—contd.					
	SOAP, household and laundry—					
	(a) in 14-lb bars of not less than one pound in weight	Revenue—	Rs. 4 per cent			
	(b) other sorts	Revenue	Rs. 6.8 per cent			
	POWDER AND COMPOSITIONS	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem			
	CANDLES	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem			
	GILTE, not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue	30 per cent ad valorem	20 per cent ad valorem		
	GILTE, CLARIFIED, liquid	Revenue	10 per cent ad valorem			
	DYNAMITE for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes.	Revenue	50 per cent ad valorem			
	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blasting gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting powder, blasting trolly, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting tubes.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem			
	FRAGMENTS specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem			
	FRAGMENTS, not otherwise specified	Revenue	50 per cent ad valorem			

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Circular Revenue) Notification No. 24, dated the 9th April 1902, as amended, whenever certain specified explosives specially adapted for use in dangerous coal mines are exempted from the payment of import duty.

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of—		Tariff rate of preference of product is of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
34 (4)	SECTION VI.— <i>various</i> Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Variegates; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glass and Cellulose; Explosives; Fertilisers— <i>various</i>					
	MATCHES, undipped in lumps and veneers— (a) <i>Matchboxes</i> — (1) In boxes or booklets containing an average not more than 40 matches	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India, plus ten annas per gross of boxes or booklets of boxes or booklets			
	(2) In boxes or booklets containing an average more than 40 but not more than 60 matches	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India, plus fifteen annas per gross of boxes or booklets			
	(3) In boxes or booklets containing an average more than 60 but not more than 80 matches	Protective	The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India, plus Re 1 4 per gross of boxes or booklets			

the rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice is Re 1 per gross of boxes or booklets
 the rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice is Re 1-8 per gross of boxes or booklets
 the rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice is Re 2 per gross of boxes or booklets

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of	Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony
SECTION VI— <i>contd.</i>					
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Cellulose and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glues and Gelatines; Explosives; Fertilisers— <i>contd.</i>				
	SOAP, household and laundry—				
	(a) in plain bars of not less than one pound in weight	Revenue—	Rs 4 per cent		
	(b) other sorts	Revenue	Rs 6-8 per cent		
	POLISHES AND COMPOSITIONS	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	CANDLES	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	GLUE, not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
	GLUE, CLARIFIED, liquid	Revenue	10 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i>		
	GUNPOWDER for cannons, rifles, guns, pistols and sporting purposes	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	EXPLOSIVES, namely, blasting gunpowder, blacking gelatine, blasting dynamite, blasting roborant, blasting tonite, and all other sorts, including detonators and blasting fuzes.	Revenue	25 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i>		
	PISTOLS specially prepared as danger or distress lights for the use of ships	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	PISTOLS, not otherwise specified	Revenue	50 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i>		

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue), Notification No. 14 dated the 26th April 1912 as amended and, quarterly, certain specified explosives specially adapted for use in dangerous and other non-military purposes, imported from the Government of India.

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of— The United Kingdom A British Colony	Installation of protective rates of duty.
34 (4)	<p>SECTION VI.—<i>contd.</i> Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products, Colours and Varnishes; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glass and Cellulose; Explosives, Fireworks.—<i>contd.</i></p> <p>MATCHES, undipped splints and veneers— (a) MATCHES— (1) In boxes or booklets containing on an average not more than 40 matches</p> <p>(2) In boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 40 but not more than 60 matches</p> <p>(3) In boxes or booklets containing on an average more than 60 but not more than 80 matches</p>	<p>Protective</p> <p>Protective</p> <p>Protective</p>	<p>the rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India; <i>plus</i> 10 annas per gross of boxes or booklets</p> <p>The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India; <i>plus</i> 10 annas per gross of boxes or booklets</p> <p>The rate at which excise duty is for the time being leviable on such matches manufactured in British India; <i>plus</i> 10 annas per gross of boxes or booklets</p>	<p>..</p> <p>..</p> <p>..</p>	<p>..</p> <p>..</p> <p>..</p>

1 No rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1925, and until further notice is the 1 per gross of boxes or booklets.
 2 The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1925, and until further notice is the 1 per gross of boxes or booklets.
 3 The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1925, and until further notice is the 2 per gross of boxes or booklets.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff— <i>contd.</i>						
Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION VI— <i>contd.</i>						
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products; Colours and Variegates; Perfumery; Soap; Candles and the like; Glues and Celluloses; Explosives; Fertilisers— <i>contd.</i>						
34 (4) — <i>contd.</i>	MATCHES, undipped splints and veneers— <i>contd.</i>					
	(a) MATCHES— <i>contd.</i>	Revenue	Rs 4 per c at which the duty is for the No 6 8 being levied on such matches.	....	....	....
	(4) All other matches	Revenue	25 per cent on value	....	....	....
		Revenue	High India duty 25 fine pie for every 48 matches or fraction thereof.	....	....	....
	(b) Undipped splints such as are ordinarily used for match-making.	Protective	Five annas and seven and a half ples per lb.	....	....	....
	(c) Veneers such as are ordinarily used for making boxes, including boxes and parts of boxes made of such veneers	Protective	Seven annas and six ples per lb.	....	....	....
	MATCHES, all sorts, including animal bones and the following chemical measures—Isale alar, nitrate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, nitrate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, antihate of potash, salit salts, carbollime, urea, nitrate of lime, calcium cyanamide, ammonium phosphate, mineral phosphates and industrial superphosphates.	....	Free ..	....	....	....

... continue there of.

... and until further notice in 1 anna for ever.

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of	Duration of preferential rates of duty
SECTION VII					
	Hides, Skins, Leather, Fur Skins and Manufactures of these Materials.				
36	HIDES AND SKINS, not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
36 (1)	HIDES AND SKINS, raw or salted		Free		
36 (2)	SKINS (other than Fur Skins), tanned or dressed, and unprepared leather	Preferential revenue	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
37	The following LEATHER MANUFACTURES, namely, saddlery, harness, trunks and bags	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
37 (1)	LEATHER GOODS INCLUDING ARTIFICIAL LEATHER, and other manufactures of leather, not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
38	FUR SKINS, dressed	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
SECTION VIII					
	Rubber and Articles Made of Rubber.				
39	RUBBER, raw		Free		
39 (1)	RUBBER TYRES AND TUBES AND OTHER MANUFACTURES OF RUBBER, not otherwise specified, excluding stipples and boots and shoes, <i>Ex-dock value</i> —	Preferential revenue	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
	(Cycle tubes from Japan and the Far East)				
	(Cycle tubes from Japan and the Far East)				
	With rubber tyres for carriages and for motor-cars				

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty.	The United Kingdom	A British Colony	Duration of preferential rates of duty
SECTION X—contd.						
Paper and its Applications—contd.						
44(1)	PRINTING PAPER (EXCLUDING CHROMO, MARBLE, FLINT, POSTER AND STEREO), all sorts which contain no mechanical wood pulp or in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to less than 50 per cent of the fibre content	Protective	One anna and three pies per lb	..		March 31st, 1930
44(2)	PRINTING PAPER, all sorts not otherwise specified which contain mechanical wood pulp amounting to not less than 50 per cent. of the fibre content and strawboard, all sorts <i>Tariff values—</i> Rs a P per lb 0 1 t Printing paper, not on reels, (excluding chromo, marble, flint, poster and stereo) in which the mechanical wood pulp amounts to not less than 50 per cent of the fibre content, glazed or unglazed, white or grey. Straw boards (not lined) .. per cwt. 4 4 0	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..		
44(3)	WRITING PAPER— (a) Ruled or printed forms (including letter paper with printed headings) and account and manuscript books and the binding thereof (b) All other sorts	Protective	One anna and three pies per lb or 184 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher	..		March 31st, 1930
		Protective	One anna and three pies per lb	..		March 31st, 1930

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION X— <i>contd.</i>						
	Paper and its Applications— <i>contd.</i>					
44 (4)	TRADE CATALOGUES and advertising circulars imported by parcel, book, or parcel post	.	Free	.	.	.
44 (5)	PAPER MONEY	.	Free	.	.	....
44 (6)	NEWSPAPERS, OLD, in bales and bags	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	.	.
	Tariff rates—					
	Old newspaper in bale and bags	Its a p per cent 3 10 0				
45	STATIONERY including drawing and copy books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs and calendars, Christmas, Easter and other cards, including cards in booklet forms; including also waste paper but excluding paper and stationery otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .		
45 (1)	Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, manuscripts, and illustrations specially made for binding in books	...	Free .. ..	....	....	.
45 (2)	PRINTS, Engravings and Pictures (including photographs and picture post cards) on paper or cardboard.	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	.	.

* For the treatment of in the Finance Department. (Central Revenue). Notification No. 14, dated the 8th April 1932, as amended subsequently, with reference and drawings and in as are admissibly used for industrial purposes are exempt from payment of Import duty

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.—contd

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of— The United Kingdom A British Colony	Duration of preferential rates of duty.
SECTION XI					
	Textile Materials and Textile Goods				
	SILK, RAW (excluding silk waste and melle), and silk cocoons	Protective	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus 14 annas per lb		March 31st, 1930
	<i>Tariff value—</i> Rs & P per lb				
	Silk, raw—				
	Chinese—				
	Waste products, including Dupion silks		2 2 0		
	Hand reeled "		2 14 0		
	All other sorts		3 0 0		
46 (1)	SILK WASTE AND SOILS	Protective	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		March 31st, 1930
46 (2)	WOOL, RAW, AND WOOL-ROYS		Free		
46 (3)	COTTON, RAW	Revenue	6s 6d per lb		
	TEXTILE MATERIALS, the following—	Revenue	Raw hemp—12½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , all others—25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	Raw flax, hemp, jute and all other man-made or manufactured textile materials not otherwise specified.				
	<i>Tariff value—</i> Rs & P per cwt.				
	Hemp, raw and undressed		10 0 0		

Customs Tariff

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff— <i>contd.</i>						
Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony	
SECTION XI— <i>contd.</i>						
Textile Materials and Textile Goods— <i>contd.</i>						
40 (5)	Wool and ALCOY FINE	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st, 1939.
47	Silk YARN including thrown silk warp but excluding sewing thread and yarn spun from silk waste or moffs	Protective	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus 14 annas per lb			March 31st, 1939.
47 (1)	Silk yarn spun from waste or moffs and silk sewing thread	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..
47 (2)	ARTIFICIAL silk yarn and thread	Preferential revenue	35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..
47 (3)	WOOLLEN YARN not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		..	..
47 (4)	WOOLLEN YARN for weaving and knitting wool	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		..	..
47 (5)	COTTON THREAD other than sewing or darning thread	Protective	5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		..	March 31st, 1939.
47 (6)	COTTON TWIST AND YARN, and cotton sewing or darning thread— (a) of counts above 50s— British manufacture	Protective	..		..	March 31st, 1939.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.—contd

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—Import Tariffs						
Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	If the article is the produce of manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XI—contd						
Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd						
	(b) of counts 50's and below— (1) of British manufacture	Protective	5 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 1½ annas per lb., whichever is higher			March 31st, 1939
	(u) not of British manufacture	Protective	6½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 1½ annas per lb., whichever is higher			March 31st, 1939.
47 (7)	TWIST AND YARN of Sax or Jute	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
47 (8)	YARN (excluding cotton yarn) such as is ordinarily used for the manufacture of belting for machinery	Revenue	6½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
48	FABRICS, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of silk, including such fabrics embroidered with artificial silk— (a) Tongee (b) Tussil, Boekel and corded (excluding white cord) (c) Othersorts*	Protective Protective Protective	60 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus Re 1 per lb. 60 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus Re 1½ per lb. 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus Rs 2 per lb.			March 31st, 1939 March 31st, 1939 March 31st, 1939.
(1)	FABRICS not otherwise specified containing more than 90 per cent of artificial silk— (e) of British manufacture	Protective	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 2½ annas per sq yard, whichever is higher			March 31st, 1939.

* For Government of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenue), Notification No 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequent to the 1st April 1932, Chinese silk piece-goods, the following, namely, Ghat-Pote, plain and flower, and Gauze, plain and flower, are liable to duty at 50 per cent. is Re. 1 per lb., and (2) Paj, all sorts, are exempt from so much of the duty as is in excess of 75 per cent, *ad valorem*.

E FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

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Customs Tariff.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	Duration of protective rates of duty.				
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony				
SECTION XI.—<i>contd.</i>									
Textile Materials and Textile Goods.—<i>contd.</i>									
	(b) not of British manufacture	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher.	..	....	March 31st 1939.	
43(2)	WOOLLEN YARN, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of wool excluding felt and fabrics made of shoddy or waste wool	Preferential revenue	35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 1.2 per lb. whichever is higher.	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	....	....	
43(3)	COTTON YARN, not otherwise specified containing more than 90 per cent of cotton—								
	(a) Grey piece-goods (excluding bordered grey chaddars, dhutias, saris and scarves)—								
	(i) of British manufacture	Protective	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> or 4 annas per lb. whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st 1939.	
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 5 annas per lb. whichever is higher.	....	....	March 31st 1939.	
	(b) Cotton piece-goods and fabrics not otherwise specified—								
	(i) of British manufacture	Protective	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	....	..	March 31st 1939.	
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	March 31st 1939.	

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Equivalent rate of duty	Provisional rate of duty if the article is the produce of the United Kingdom or of the Colonies		Duration of protective rate % of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XI—<i>contd</i>						
Textile Materials and Textile Goods—<i>contd</i>						
43 (4)	FABRICS, not otherwise specified, containing more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent silk— (a) containing more than 50 per cent of silk or artificial silk or of both (b) containing not more than 50 per cent of silk or artificial silk or of both— (i) containing more than 10 per cent artificial silk— (ii) containing no artificial silk or not more than 10 per cent artificial silk—	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus Rs. 2 per lb.			March 1939.
43 (5)	FABRICS, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk but more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent artificial silk— (a) containing 50 per cent or more cotton— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs. 1.8 per lb., whichever is higher			March 1939.
		Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			March 1939.
43 (6)		Protective	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 2 annas per square yard, whichever is higher			March 1939.
		Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 5½ annas per square yard, whichever is higher			March 1939.

*After Government of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenue), Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequently, all-over embroidered with artificial silk are exempt from so much of the duty as is in excess of 35 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 1-2

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XI.— <i>contd.</i>						
Textile Materials and Textile Goods— <i>contd.</i>						
43(2)	(b) not of British manufacture	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher	...	....	March 31st 1939.
	WOOLLEN FABRICS, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent of wool excluding felt and fabrics made of shoddy or waste wool	Preferential revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 1.2 per lb., whichever is higher.	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	....
43(3)	COTTON FABRICS not otherwise specified containing more than 90 per cent of cotton—					
	(a) Grey piece-goods (excluding bordered grey chaddars, dhoties, saris and scarves)—					
	(i) of British manufacture	Protective	25 per cent, <i>ad valorem</i> or 4 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	March 31st 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 4 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	....	March 31st 1939.
	(b) Cotton piece-goods and fabrics not otherwise specified—					
	(i) of British manufacture	Protective	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	....	....	March 31st 1939.
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	....	....	March 31st 1939.

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of—		Duration of protective value of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony.	
48 (4)	Textile Materials and Textile Goods— <i>contd.</i> FABRICS, not otherwise specified, containing more than 10 per cent and not more than 90 per cent silk— (a) containing more than 10 per cent of silk or artificial silk or of both (b) containing not more than 50 per cent of silk or artificial silk or of both— (i) containing more than 10 per cent artificial silk (ii) containing no artificial silk, or not more than 10 per cent artificial silk	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> plus 10/- per lb.			March 1939
		Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> of Rs. 1 & 10/- which ever is higher			March 1939
		Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			March 1939
49 (5)	FABRICS, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk and more than 30 per cent, and not more than 90 per cent artificial silk— (a) containing 50 per cent or more cotton— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 2 annas per square yard whichever is higher			March 1939
		Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 31 annas per square yard, whichever is higher			March 1939

* Under Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequently, woven all-over embroidered with artificial silk are exempted from so much of the duty as is in excess of 35 per cent *ad valorem* or Rs. 1-2 per lb., whichever is higher (standard) and 25 per cent *ad valorem* (preferential).

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the articles the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XI.— <i>contd.</i>						
Textile Materials and Textile Goods— <i>contd.</i>						
(b) containing no cotton or containing less than 50 per cent cotton—						
(i) of British manufacture .						
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 2½ annas per square yard, whichever is higher	..	..	March 31st 1939.
		Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher	..	..	March 31st 1939.
49 (6)	FABRICS, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk, but containing more than 10 per cent but not more than 90 per cent wool	Preferential revenue	35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..
49 (7)	FABRICS, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk or 10 per cent wool, but containing more than 50 per cent cotton and not more than 90 per cent cotton—					
	(a) of British manufacture	Protective	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	March 31st 1939.
	(b) not of British manufacture	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	March 31st 1939.
49 (8)	FABRICS, not otherwise specified, containing not more than 10 per cent silk or 10 per cent artificial silk or 10 per cent wool or 50 per cent cotton.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	..
49 (9)	THE FOLLOWING COTTON, FABRICS, namely, Satens including Satens of Saten weave, satens and satens and embroidered all-overs—					
	(a) of British manufacture	Protective	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	March 31st 1939.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd

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Customs Tariff.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Profr initial rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective ratia of duty.				
				The United Kingdom	A British colony					
SECTION XI—contd.										
Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd										
49 (4)	WOOLLEN CARPETS, floor rugs, shawls and other manufactures of wool, not otherwise specified, in the following felt.	Preferential Revenue	35 per cent ad valorem	25 per cent ad valorem		March 31st, 1930.				
49 (5)	COTTON BRADIS OR SIMILAR the following namely— (Ghazals and Mukhals)	Protective	64 annas per lb							
50	JUTE MANUFACTURES not otherwise specified	Revenue		25 per cent ad valorem						
50 (1)	SECOND HAND OR TERTIARY BAGS OF cloth made of jute	Revenue		Free						
50 (2)	HEMP MANUFACTURES	Revenue		25 per cent ad valorem						
50 (3)	COTTON, half and canvas jute belting for machinery	Revenue		64 per cent ad valorem						
50 (4)	ROSES, cotton	Revenue		Free						
50 (5)	OIL CLOTH AND FLOOR CLOTH	Revenue		30 per cent ad valorem						
50 (6)	CORNSACK, rope and twine of vegetable fibre other than jute and cotton, not otherwise specified.	Revenue		20 per cent ad valorem						
50 (7)	MATS AND MATTINGS, not otherwise specified	Revenue		20 per cent ad valorem						

Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended unless otherwise stated.

Notification No 18, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended since.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of— The British Colonies	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of— The British Colonies	Duration of preferential rate of duty.
SECTION XI—contd.						
Textile Materials and Textile Goods—contd.						
50 (5)	COTTON FIBRE, COIL YARN AND COIL YARN AND MATTING	Protective	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
	<i>Tariff values—</i>					
	As a p					
	Per cw					
	3 8 4					
	COIL FABRIC					
	COIL YARN					
51	SOCKS AND STOCKINGS MADE WHOLLY OR MAINLY FROM SILK OR ARTIFICIAL SILK	Preferential revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
51 (1)	WOOLLEN HOSIERY AND WOOLLEN KNITTED APPAREL, THAT IS TO SAY, ALL HOSIERY AND KNITTED APPAREL CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN 10 PER CENT OF WOOL BY WEIGHT.	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> if the better is higher	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
51 (2)	COTTON HOSIERY, THE FOLLOWING, NAMELY— Collar undershirts, knitted or woven and cotton socks or stockings	Protective	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 12 annas per lb which ever is higher			March 31st, 1939.
51 (3)	COTTON KNITTED FABRIC .. APPAREL, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, MILLINERY AND DRAPERY, NOT OTHERWISE EXCLUDED	Protective	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 12 annas per lb which ever is higher			March 31st, 1939.
		Preferential revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—Import Tariff—*cont'd*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British colony	
SECTION XI—<i>cont'd</i>						
Taxile Materials and Taxile Goods—<i>cont'd</i>						
52 (1)	SILK OR ARTIFICIAL SILK TWISTS used for required for medical purposes, namely—silk or artificial silk ligatures, elastic silk or artificial silk brushes, thigh pieces, knee caps, leeches, socks, anklets, stockings, suspensory bandages, silk or artificial silk abdominal belts, silk or artificial silk web catgut tubes, and coated silk or artificial silk	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			..
52 (2)	UNIFORMS AND ACCESSORIES, comprising therein imported by a public servant for his personal use		Free			..
52 (3)	INSTRUMENTS AND MACHINES of official British and foreign origin		Free			..
53	TEXTILE MANUFACTURES, not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue	35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		..
53 (1)	HATS AND OTHER PAPER-MAKING MATERIALS excluding wood pulp		Free			..
SECTION XII.						
Footwear, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Articles of Fashion.						
54	BOOTS AND SHOES not otherwise specified	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or six annas per pair, whichever is higher			..
54 (1)	BOOTS AND SHOES not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or six annas per pair, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or six annas per pair, whichever is higher		..

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.—contd.

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British colony	
SECTION XII.—contd.						
Footwear, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Articles of Fashion.—contd.						
54 (2)	UPPER PARTS AND SHOES wholly entirely made of leather	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or three annas per pair, whichever is higher	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
55	HATS, CAPS, BONNETS AND HATTING WARE, not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue	35 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
56	PANAMA AND STRAW HATS AND FITTINGS for umbrellas, parasols and sunshades	Preferential revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
	<i>Tariff values—</i>					
	Umbrella ribs other than silk, kettled, lacquered, duted or metal-tipped—	Per dozen sets of 8.				
	Solid Flexus, 23, 25 and 27 inches—					
	From Japan	1 3 0				
	From other countries	2 4 0				
	Solid Flexus, 16, 19 and 21 inches—					
	From Japan	0 13 0				
	From other countries	Per dozen sets of 12				
	Solids, 23, 25 and 27 inches—					
	From Japan	1 4 0				
	From other countries	2 0 0				
	Solids, 16, 19 and 21 inches—					
	From Japan	0 14 0				
	From other countries	1 4 0				

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Initial rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XII— <i>contd.</i>						
Footwear, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Articles of Fashion— <i>contd.</i>						
56 (1)	UMBRELLAS	Preferential revenue	30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> or eight annas each, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	....	...
57			..	...	...	..
SECTION XIII.						
Wares of Stone and of other Mineral Materials Ceramic Products Glass and Glassware.						
ARTICLES MADE OF STONE OR MARBLE						
58		Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	...	..	....
58 (1)	ASBESTOS MANUFACTURES, not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	...	....
58 (2)	PACKING-ENGINE AND BOILER—all sorts not otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	....
59	BUILDING AND FENCIBLE MATERIALS, all sorts not of iron, steel or wood not otherwise specified, including tiles other than glass, earthenware or porcelain tiles, and firebricks not being component parts of any such as included in Item No 72 or No 74 (2)*.	Preferential revenue	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	....	....
59 (1)	BUILDING AND FENCIBLE BRICKS	Revenue	25 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	....	..	...

* Under Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue), Notification No. 11, dated the 10th April 1902, as amended and subsequently, sent in exercise to an payment of Import Duty.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	The United Kingdom	A British Colony	Duration of preferential rate of duty.
SECTION XIII.—<i>contd.</i>						
Wares of Stone and of other Mineral Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glassware—<i>contd.</i>						
50 (2)	Earthenware, china and porcelain all kinds and other ware specified	Preferential revenue	30 per cent and <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent and <i>ad valorem</i>		
60 (3)	Earthenware pipes and sanitary ware	Revenue	25 per cent and <i>ad valorem</i>			
50 (4)	Tiles of earthenware and porcelain	Preferential revenue	30 per cent and <i>ad valorem</i> or two annas per square foot, whichever is higher	20 per cent and <i>ad valorem</i>		
50 (5)	Domestic Earthenware, china and porcelain, the following, namely:— (a) Teacups and coffee cups— (i) having a capacity of more than 7½ ozs	Preferential revenue	30 per cent and <i>ad valorem</i> or two annas per dozen, whichever is higher	20 per cent and <i>ad valorem</i>		
		Preferential revenue	30 per cent and <i>ad valorem</i> or four annas per dozen, whichever is higher	20 per cent and <i>ad valorem</i>		
		Preferential revenue	50 per cent and <i>ad valorem</i> or four annas per dozen, whichever is higher	20 per cent and <i>ad valorem</i>		
	(b) Saucers— (i) for use with tea cups or coffee cups having a capacity of more than 7½ ozs	Preferential revenue	30 per cent and <i>ad valorem</i> or two annas per dozen, whichever is higher	20 per cent and <i>ad valorem</i>		
		Preferential revenue	50 per cent and <i>ad valorem</i> or two annas per dozen, whichever is higher	20 per cent and <i>ad valorem</i>		
	(ii) for use with tea cups or coffee cups having a capacity of not more than 7½ ozs					

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—could

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of—	Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony
SECTION XIII—<i>contd.</i>					
Wares of Stone and of other Mineral Materials; Ceramic Products; Glass and Glassware—<i>contd.</i>					
POWDERED PORTLAND CEMENT, china and portland					
the following, namely—<i>contd.</i>					
(1) Tea balls—					
(i) having a capacity of more than 20 ozs.		Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 3 per dozen whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
(ii) having a capacity of more than 10 ozs. and not over 20 ozs.		Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 3 per dozen whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
(iii) having a capacity of not more than 10 ozs.		Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or twelve annas per dozen, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
(2) Sugar bowls		Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 1-8 per dozen whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
(3) Jugs having a capacity of over 10 ozs.		Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or twelve annas per dozen, whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
(4) Plates over 5½ inches in diameter—		Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 1 per dozen whichever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
(i) over 4½ inches in diameter		Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or Rs 1 per dozen, which ever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
(ii) not over 4½ inches in diameter		Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or twelve annas per dozen, which ever is higher	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.—*contd*

THE FIRST SCHEDULE						
Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XIII.— <i>contd</i>						
Wares of Stone and of other mineral Materials; Ceramic Products Glass and Glassware— <i>contd</i>						
59 (6)	COVERED CARBOYS for glass packing	Preferential revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
60	GLASS AND GLASSWARE not otherwise specified, and liqueured ware	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
	<i>Tariff rates—</i>	<i>Rs a p</i> <i>per gross</i>				
	Aerated water bottles, empty—					
	Cork pattern—					
	Under 10 ozs	22 0 0				
	10 ozs	23 0 0				
	Over 10 ozs	25 0 0				
	Crown cork pattern—					
	7 ozs and under	13 0 0				
	Over 7 ozs up to and including 10 ozs	14 0 0				
	Over 10 ozs	15 8 0				
60 (1)	GLASS GLOBES AND CHIMNEYS for lamps and lanterns—	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or four annas and six pies per dozen whichever is higher			
	(a) Globes for hurricane lanterns	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or three annas per dozen whichever is higher			
	(b) Other globes and chimneys having an external base diameter of over one inch	Preferential revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
	TRIC LIGHTING BULBS					

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Customs Tariff.

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Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Prescribed rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of— The British Kingdom A British colony	Duration of preferential rate of duty.
SECTION XIV.					
42	Real Pearls, precious Stones, Precious metals and wares of those Materials; Gems (Specie)				
43 (1)	PRECIOUS STONES, unset and imported uncut and faceted, unset	Revenue	Free		
43 (2)	PRECIOUS STONES, unset and imported cut	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem		
44 (1)	SILVER MILLION and silver sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling*	Revenue	Two annas per ounce		
44 (2)	GOLD MILLION and gold sheets and plates which have undergone no process of manufacture subsequent to rolling		Free		
45 (1)	SILVER PLATE and silver manufactures: all wares not otherwise specified	Revenue	5 per cent ad valorem		
45 (2)	SILVER THREAD and wire (including so-called gold thread and wire mainly made of silver) and silver leaf including also imitation gold and silver thread and wire, lametta and metallic spangles and articles of a like nature, of what ever metal made†	Protective	Nil per cent ad valorem		March 31st, 1944

The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice, on all silver produced in silver works in British India is 5 annas per Government of India. Finance Department, (Central Finances), Notification No 14, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequent articles included in this item are liable to duty at 50 per cent ad valorem.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony.	
SECTION XIV— <i>contd</i>						
61 (6)	Real Pearl, precious stones, precious metals and ware of these materials, coin (special)— <i>contd</i> Gold plate, gold leaf and gold manufactures, all sorts not otherwise specified.	Revenue	50 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	....
61 (7)	GOLD OR GOLD PLATED PENNONS	Preferential revenue	50 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	40 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	....
61 (8)	ARTICLES, other than cutlery and surgical instruments, plated with gold or silver	Revenue	50 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	....
61 (9)	CUTLERY plated with Gold or Silver	Preferential revenue	50 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	40 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	..	....
61 (10)	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS	Revenue	50 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	....
62	CURRENCY COIN of the Government of India	Revenue	Free	..	..	....
62 (1)	SILVER COIN, not otherwise specified	Revenue	Two annas per ounce	....	....	....
62 (2)	GOLD COIN	....	Free	..	..	....
63	SECTION XV. Base metals and articles made therefrom. IRON OR STEEL, cold Tariff rates— Iron or steel, cold	Revenue	15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	....	..	....

* Under Government of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenue), Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1912, an amended subsequence, articles of imitation jewellery (including buttons and other fasteners) which consist of, or include, base metal plated with gold or silver shall be liable to the imposition of free base metal to total metal, contents, in less than 1 1/2 per cent, are liable to duty as "hardware or other work" at the standard rate of 50 per cent. *ad valorem* or the preferential rate of 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, as the case may be under Item No. 71.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferred rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XV—<i>contd.</i>						
Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—<i>contd.</i>						
63 (1)	IRON ALLOYS, viz. ferro manganese, ferro silicon, ferro-chrome, pig-iron and the like as commonly used for steel making	Protective	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
63 (2)	IRON or steel angle channel, tee and beam and, rough and piling— (a) not fabricated— (i) of British manufacture— not coated with other metals	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher			March 31st, 1941
	coated with other metals	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher			March 31st, 1941

e of excise duty on the 1st January, 1935, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is 10s 4 per ton.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Whether rate of duty is the same as the rate of duty in the preceding column	Duration of goods at the rate of duty.
SECTION XV—<i>contd</i>					
Dense Metals and Articles made therefrom—<i>contd</i>					
(iii) not of British manufacture					
67 (4)	Iron, pig	Protective	If there be no other duty in the preceding column, 20 per cent. ad valorem; otherwise, 10 per cent. ad valorem.	10 per cent. ad valorem	March 1st, 1911.
68 (5)	Pig iron— in the form of iron rods	Protective	20 per cent. ad valorem	10 per cent. ad valorem	March 1st, 1911. March 1st, 1911.
69 (6)	CAST IRON TUBES AND TUBES, also cast iron fittings therefor, but in no way in the form of tubes, elbows, tees, manhole flanges, pipe valves, valves and the like— (i) of British manufacture (ii) not of British manufacture	Protective Protective	10 per cent. ad valorem As 57 B section	10 per cent. ad valorem	March 1st, 1911. March 1st, 1911.

THE MOST SCHEDULE—Import Tariff—could,

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff— <i>contd.</i>						
Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of—		Duration of preferential rate of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XV— <i>contd.</i>						
62 (7)	Rare Metals and Articles made therefrom— <i>contd.</i>	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.	.
63 (1)	STEEL, IN ALL THICKNESSES, ROLLED AND SHEET, PROOFED THAT NO THICKNESS IS LESS THAN 1/16 INCH SQUARE OR THICK, SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THIS ITEM.*	Preferential revenue	The entire duty leviable for the time being on steel imported in British India, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher	The entire duty leviable for the time being on steel imported in British India, or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher	.	.
63 (2)	IRON OR STEEL STRUCTURES, AS DEFINED PARTIALLY OR WHOLLY, NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, IF MADE MAINLY OR WHOLLY OF IRON OR STEEL BARS, SECTIONS, PLATES, OR SHEETS, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, TANKS, WELL CURBS, TRESTLES, TOWERS AND SIMILAR STRUCTURES OR FOR PARTS THEREOF, BUT NOT INCLUDING BUILDERS' HARDWARE OR ANY OF THE ARTICLES SPECIFIED IN ITEMS NO. 72, 73(3), 74(1), 75(2), 76(4) OR 76(5)— (a) if British manufacture	Productive	11 times the entire duty leviable for the time being on steel imported in British India, plus Rs 40 per ton	....	....	March 31st, 1911.

* Under Government of India, Finance Department, General Revenue, Notification No. 24, dated 13th Feb., April 1902, an amended sub-sectionally, iron or steel rollers are exempt from payment of the alternative *ad valorem* duty.

† The rate of *ad valorem* duty on the 1st January, 1911, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Customs Tariff.

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Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Pro rata rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of the following countries	Pro rata rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of the following countries
	SECTION XV—contd. Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.				
63 (10)	BRASS, thin plates and sheets, including the remnant, and cuttings of such plates, sheets or pieces— (1) of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus Rs. 40 per ton	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus Rs. 38 per ton	March 31st, 1941
	(2) not of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus Rs. 38 per ton	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus Rs. 38 per ton	March 31st, 1941
63 (11)	IRON OR STEEL ANCHORS AND CABLES	Preferential revenue	20 per cent. ad valorem	10 per cent. ad valorem	March 31st, 1941
63 (12)	A IRON OR STEEL, bolts and nuts, including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing but excluding fish bolts and nuts— (1) of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus 10 per cent. ad valorem, whichever is higher	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus 10 per cent. ad valorem, whichever is higher	March 31st, 1941

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1932, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty	Provisional rate of duty if the article is the produce of any of the following countries— The Dutch East Indies	Parity of protective rates of duty.
SECTION XV—cont. Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd. (b) not of British manufacture					
63 (10)	STEEL, thin plates and thin sheets, including tin lacers, and fittings of such plates, sheets or lacers— (i) of British manufacture	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel imports produced in British India plus Rs. 40 per ton	A British Colony	March 31st, 1911
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel imports produced in British India plus Rs. 34 per ton		March 31st, 1911
63 (11)	IRON OR STEEL ANCHORS AND CABLES	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel imports produced in British India plus Rs. 10 per ton		March 31st, 1911
63 (12)	A. IRON OR STEEL bolts and nuts including hook-bolts and nuts for roofing but excluding fish bolts and nuts— (i) of British manufacture	Preferential revenue.	20 per cent ad valorem	10 per cent ad valorem	March 31st, 1911
		Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel imports produced in British India or 10 per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher		March 31st, 1911

rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—	Duration of protective rate of duty.
SECTION XV—<i>contd.</i>					
Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—<i>contd.</i>					
63 (12)	A. IRON OR STEEL BOLTS, AND NUTS—<i>contd.</i> (all not of British manufacture)	Protective	16 times the ex-manufacture duty payable for the same being on steel bolts produced in British India* plus Rs 1.00 per cwt	The United Kingdom	March 31st, 1911.
	B. IRON OR STEEL NUTS IN SHEETS AND CUTS—<i>contd.</i> (all of British manufacture)	Protective	16 times the ex-manufacture duty payable for the same being on steel nuts produced in British India* or 10 per cent ad valorem whichever is higher	..	March 31st, 1911.
	(all not of British manufacture)	Protective	16 times the ex-manufacture duty payable for the same being on steel nuts produced in British India* plus Rs 1.50 per cwt.	..	March 31st, 1911.
63 (13)	IRON OR STEEL expanded metal	Preferential	20 per cent ad valorem.	10 per cent ad valorem.	..
63 (14)	IRON OR STEEL expanded metal	Preferential	20 per cent ad valorem.	10 per cent ad valorem.	..

* The above ex-manufacture duty on the 1st January 1911, and until further notice, on all steel bolts and nuts produced in British India is Rs 4 per ton.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of— The United Kingdom A British Colony	Duration of protective rates of duty
SECTION XV—<i>contd.</i>					
Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—<i>contd.</i>					
63 (17)	Iron or steel pipes and tubes and fittings thereon, if riveted or otherwise fitted up of plates (1) of British manufacture	Protective	1½ times the exclusive duty payable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus 1½ per cent or 1½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher	....	March 31st, 1911.
	(2) of British manufacture	Protective	1½ times the exclusive duty payable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus 1½ per cent	....	March 31st, 1911.
63 (18)	Iron or steel pipes and tubes, also fittings thereon, that is to say, joints, heads, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, joints, valves, cocks and the like, exhibiting joints, tubes and fittings thereof other than the specified	Preferential revenue	2½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> to 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	....	March 31st, 1911.
63 (19)	Iron or steel plates exhibiting cast iron plates— (a) not fabricated— (i) of British manufacture— not coated with other metals	Protective	1½ times the exclusive duty payable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, or 1½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher	....	March 31st, 1911.

* The rate of exclusive duty on the 1st January 1925, and until further notice, is 5½ per cent on steel ingots produced in British India at 4 per cent.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import tariff.—Contd.

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Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of—		Duration of protective rates of duty				
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony					
SECTION XV—<i>contd.</i>										
Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—<i>contd.</i>										
61 (20)	Iron or steel, sheet— (a) not galvanised— (1) of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the <i>ex-cis</i> duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus Rs. 11 per ton, or 10 per cent, of <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher	....	....	March 31st, 1941		
	(a) not of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the <i>ex-cis</i> duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus Rs. 3.2 per ton	....	....	March 31st, 1941		
	(2) galvanised— (i) of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the <i>ex-cis</i> duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus Rs. 10 per ton, or 10 per cent, of <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher	....	....	March 31st, 1941		

* The rate for the duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Final rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XV— <i>contd.</i>						
Base Metals and Articles made therefrom— <i>contd.</i>						
63 (20) — <i>contd.</i>	IRON OR STEEL SHEETS— <i>contd.</i>					
	(a) not fabricated— (2) galvanized— (ii) not of British manufacture	Protective ..	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs 40 per ton			March 31st, 1941
	(b) fabricated— (1) not galvanized— (i) of British manufacture	Protective ..	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs 12 per ton, or 10 per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher			March 31st, 1941
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective ..	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs 35 per ton			March 31st, 1941
	(2) galvanized— (i) of British manufacture	Protective ..	14 times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus Rs 11 per ton or 10 per cent ad valorem, whichever is higher			March 31st, 1941

of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs 4 per ton

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of— The United Kingdom A British Colony	Duration of protective rates of duty.
SECTION XV—contd. Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
23 (20)	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd. (a) not fabricated— (1) cast or British manufacture	Protective	11 times the ex-cise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus Rs 4 per ton	..	March 31st, 1941.
23 (21)	Iron or steel Railway Track Material A Rails (including castings) rails, the heads of which are not grooved (a) 13 lbs. per yard and over and fish plates therefor— 100 of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the ex-cise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus 10 per cent. of value, whichever is higher	..	March 31st, 1941.
	(a) not of British manufacture	Protective	13 times the ex-cise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus 20 per cent. of value, whichever is higher	..	March 31st, 1941.

* The above rates of duty on the 1st January 1933, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Customs Tariff

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Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of The United Kingdom.	Duration of protective rates of duty.
SECTION XV.—contd.					
30 (21).—	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.				
	A. Rails (including tramway rails etc.)—contd.				
	(b) under 30 lbs per yard and fish plates therefor—				
	(i) of British manufacture	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus Rs. 10 per ton, or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	A British Colony	March 31st, 1941
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus Rs. 30 per ton.		March 31st, 1941
	B. Switches and crossings including stretcher bars and other component parts, and bars and other component parts, and way rails the heads of which are grooved—				
	(a) for rails 30 lbs per yard and over—				
	(i) of British manufacture	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.		March 31st, 1941

rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India, plus 10 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.—*contd*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of		Duration of preferential rate of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XV— <i>contd</i>						
63 (21)	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom— <i>contd</i>					
	IRON OR STEEL Railway Track Material— <i>contd</i>					
	C Sleepers, and Sleeper bars, etc— <i>contd</i>					
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India,* or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher	..	..	March 31st, 1941
	D Spikes (other than long spikes) and tie bars—					
	(i) of British manufacture ..	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India,* plus Rs 10 per ton, or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher			March 31st, 1941
	(ii) not of British manufacture	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India,* plus Rs. 20 per ton			March 31st, 1941

*Rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India: Rs 4 per ton Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenue) Notification No. 18, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended subsequent to that date, are exempt from payment of the alternative *ad valorem* duty*

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of The United Kingdom A British Colony	Duration of protective rates of duty.
4372) —contd	SECTION XV—contd				
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd	Protective	2½ times the ex-cise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus 7 annas per cent, or 10 per cent, and subsumed with heavier in lighter	....	March 31st, 1944.
	Iron or steel Railway Track Material—contd b. Products 1st of British manufacture				
P	(a) 1st of British manufacture	Protective	2½ times the ex-cise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus Rs. 2 15-0 per cent	..	March 31st, 1944
	P 1st of, coilers , keys (including tapered key bars), disc and other fastenings for use with iron or steel sleepers— 1st of British manufacture ..	Protective	2½ times the ex-cise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus 7 annas per cent, or 10 per cent, and subsumed with heavier in lighter	....	March 31st, 1944.

* The rate of duty on the 1st January 1944, and would further reduce, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs. 4 per ton.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of preferential rate of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XV.—contd.						
	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.					
	IRON OR STEEL Railway Track Materials—contd.					
	P. Gills, cutters, &c.—contd.					
	(a) Not of British manufacture	Protective	1) Shows the exact duty leviable for the time being on steel imports produced in British India, plus Rs. 2 1/2 0 per cw.			March 31st 1901
63 (22)	IRON OR STEEL Railway Track materials not otherwise specified, including bearing plates cast iron sleepers and lever boxes	Preferential revenue	20 per cent ad valorem	10 per cent ad valorem		"
64 (23)	IRON OR STEEL Tramway Track materials not otherwise specified including rails, sleepers, tie-bars, switches, crossings and the like materials of shapes and sizes actually adopted for tramway tracks.	Preferential revenue	20 per cent ad valorem	10 per cent ad valorem		"
65 (24)	IRON OR STEEL barbed or stranded wire and wire rope	Preferential revenue	20 per cent ad valorem	10 per cent ad valorem		"
66 (25)	IRON OR STEEL wire with a braid of steel or stranded wire, wire rope or wire with a braid of steel or stranded wire	Protective	1) Shows the exact duty leviable for the time being on steel imports produced in British India, plus Rs. 2 1/2 0 per cw.			March 31st 1901.
	(b) of British manufacture					

1) Shows the exact duty leviable for the time being on steel imports produced in British India, plus Rs. 2 1/2 0 per cw.

For the purpose of this section, the term "British India" includes the whole of British India, and the term "British India" includes the whole of British India, and the term "British India" includes the whole of British India.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufacture of • The United Kingdom • A British Colony	Duration of preferential rate of duty.
SECTION XV—<i>contd</i> Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—<i>contd</i>					
63 (21)	Iron or steel wire (thinner than, <i>vide</i> <i>contd</i>) not of British manufacture.	Protective	If three times the <i>ex-ice</i> duty leviable for the time being on steel wire produced in British India, <i>plus</i> 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	• •	March 31st, 1911
63 (22)	IRON & STEEL plates thinner than bar of mild steel, specially designed for the reinforcement of concrete and in which the principal material (other than iron or steel) is any other material, not being a metal, and in which the iron or steel is taken in pieces and applied for reinforcement in India to British manufacture	Preferential revenue	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	•	• • • •
63 (23)	Iron or steel wire (thinner than, <i>vide</i> <i>contd</i>) not of British manufacture.	Protective	If three times the <i>ex-ice</i> duty leviable for the time being on steel wire produced in British India, <i>plus</i> 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher	•	March 31st, 1911
63 (24)	Iron or steel wire (thinner than, <i>vide</i> <i>contd</i>) not of British manufacture.	Protective	If three times the <i>ex-ice</i> duty leviable for the time being on steel wire produced in British India, <i>plus</i> 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> whichever is higher	• •	March 31st, 1911

* The rate of *ex-ice* duty on the 1st January, 1913, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India, is 10 per cent.

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufactures of The United Kingdom or British Colony	Duty in the preferential rate of duty
SECTION XV—contd.					
<p>Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—contd.</p> <p>Provided that articles dutiable in the tariff shall not be deemed to be dutiable in the tariff any other item.</p>					
83 (28)	<p>All sorts of iron and steel and manufactures thereof not otherwise specified.</p> <p><i>Tariff values—</i></p> <p>Iron and steel cans or drums—</p> <p>When imported containing kerosene and motor spirit, namely—</p> <p>Cans, lined of four gallons capacity,</p> <p>Rs. s. d. 0 0 0</p> <p>per can or drum</p> <p>Cans or drums, not lined, of two gallons capacity—</p> <p>(a) with faucet caps .. 1 8 0</p> <p>(b) ordinary 0 8 0</p> <p>per drum.</p> <p>Drums of four gallons capacity—</p> <p>(a) with faucet caps .. 2 0 0</p> <p>(b) ordinary 1 0 0</p>	Preferential revenue	40 per cent of value	20 per cent of value	

* Under Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. 11, dated the 9th April 1932, as amended, articles of iron or steel which are exempt from an amount of the customs duty as in excess of the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India. The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice is Rs. 4 per ton.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—cont'd

[illegible]

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.—*contd*

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the product of manufacturer of	Deduction of preferential rate of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British colony
SECTION XV— <i>contd</i>					
64	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom— <i>contd</i>				
	Copper wrought, and manufactures of copper, all sorts not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
	Tariff rates—				
	Copper, braziers, sheets plates and sheathing	Rs a p Per lb			
64 (1)	Copper, circles	Rs a p Per hundred pieces			
	Copper, foil or dampers, plain, white, 10 to 11 in. x 4 to 5 in.	Rs a p Per cvl.			
	Copper, foil or dampers, coloured, 10 to 11 in. x 4 to 5 in.	Rs a p Per cvl.			
	Copper, scrap	Rs a p Per cvl.			
65	Tariff rates—				
	Copper, old	Rs a p Per cvl.			
66	GERMAN SILVER including nickel silver	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
	ALUMINIUM—discs, sheets and other manufactures not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
66	Tariff rates—				
	Aluminium circles	Rs a p Per lb			
	Aluminium sheets plain	Rs a p Per lb			

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of The United Kingdom A British colony	Duration of preferential rate of duty
SECTION XV—<i>contd</i>					
70 (1)	Base Metals and Articles made therefrom—<i>contd</i> ALL sorts of metals other than iron and steel and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified. <i>Tariff rates—</i> Ras p per cent Brass, patent or yellow metal (including gun metal) ingots 17 0 0 Brass, patent or yellow metal (including gun metal) old 26 0 0 Copper, pure, thick ingots, 24 3 0 Lead, pig 0 0 0 Quicksilver 2 4 0	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
71	HARDWARE, ironmongery and tools, all sorts not otherwise specified, including incandescent mantles but excluding machine tools and agricultural implements <i>Tariff rates—</i> Ras p per gross Crown corls 1, 0 8 0	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	
71 (1)	The following, HARDWARE, ironmongery and tools, namely, agricultural implements not otherwise specified, buckets of tinued or galvanized iron, and pruning-knives	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
2)	CUTLERY, all sorts not otherwise specified ..	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	

under Government of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenue), Notification No 14, dated the 30th April 1932, as amended sub-
sum is exempt from payment of import duty

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of The United Kingdom A British colony	Duration of preferential rates of duty.
<p>SECTION XVI—<i>contd</i></p> <p>Machinery and Apparatus—<i>contd.</i></p> <p>(c) apparatus and appliances, not to be operated by manual or animal labour, which are designed for use in an industrial system as parts indispensable for its operation and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose;</p> <p>(d) control gear, self acting or otherwise, and transmission-gear designed for use with any machinery above specified, including belting of all materials (other than cotton, hair and canvas ply) and driving chains, cotton,</p> <p>(e) bare hard drawn electrolytic copper wires and cables and other electrical wires and conduits and insulators designed as parts of a transmission system, and the fittings thereof,</p> <p>NOTE—The term 'industrial system' used in sub item (e) means an installation designed to be employed directly in the performance of any process or series of processes necessary for the manufacture, production or extraction of any commodity</p> <p>The following TEXTILE MACHINERY and apparatus by whatever power operated, namely, heads</p>					
					10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>

Revenue

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—Import Tariff—contd

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
72 (2)	<p>THE FIRST SCHEDULE—Import Tariff—contd</p> <p>Printing and Lithographic Material, namely, presses, lithographic plates, composing sticks, chase, typesetting tables, lithographic stones, stereo blocks and wood blocks, half-tone blocks, electrotype blocks, process blocks and bluish published copperplate sheets especially prepared</p>	Revenue	10 per cent ad valorem			

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of <div>The United Kingdom</div> <div>A British Colony</div>	Duration of protective rating of duty.
SECTION XVI—<i>contd.</i> Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—<i>contd.</i>					
72 (5)	for making process blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, lithographic map rollers, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, galley presses, proof presses, arming presses, copper plate printing presses, rolling presses, ruling machines, ruling pen making machines, lead cutters, rule cutters, slug cutters, type casting machines, type setting and casting machines, paper in rolls with albe perforations to be used after further perforation for type casting, rule bending machines, rule milreeling machines, bronzing machines, stereotyping machines, paper folding machines, paginating machines but excluding ink and paper	Revenue	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
Component parts of Machinery as defined in Items Nos. 72, 72(1) and 72(2), namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of the machine or apparatus and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose.					
Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the machine to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable					

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
	SECTION XVI—contd.					
	Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.					
72 (4)	PASSENGER LIFTS and component parts and accessories thereof.	Revenue.	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	....	....	.
72 (5)	DOMESTIC REFRIGERATORS	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	....	...
72 (6)	MACHINERY and component parts thereof, meaning machines or parts of machines to be worked by manual or animal labour, not otherwise specified, and any machines (except such as are designed to be used exclusively in industrial processes) which require for their operation less than one quarter of one brake-horse power	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	.	.
72 (7)	WATER LIFTS, sugar-mills, sugar centrifuges, meat ying mills, oil presses, and parts thereof, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power and pans for boiling sugar-cane juice		Free	.	.	.
72 (8)	The following AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, blinding machines, elevators, seed and corn crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, envelope-cutters, horse and bullock gear, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay trollers, hay presses, potato-diggers, latex apertures, spraying machines, powder blowers, white and exterminating machines, beet rollers, broadcast seeders, corn pickers, corn shellers, culti tools, drag scrapers, stalk cutters, binners and shredders, potato planters, lime sowers, Nannette sprayers,		Free	..	...	.

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of preferential rates of duty
				This United Kingdom	A British Colony	
218— contd.	SECTION XVI—contd. Machinery and Apparatus; Electrical Material—contd.					
	<p>tractors, soil graders, and rakes; also agricultural tractors, also component parts of these implements, machines or tractors, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the implements, machines or tractors for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for purposes unconnected with agriculture.</p> <p>The following Dairy and Poultry Farming appliances, namely, cream separators, milking machines, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plants, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers, butter workers, milk-boiler filters and coppers, apparatus specially designed for testing milk and other dairy produce, and incubators, also component parts of these appliances, provided that they can be readily fitted into their proper places in the appliances for which they are imported, and that they cannot ordinarily be used for other than dairy and poultry farming purposes.</p> <p>(TRACTOR INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES, not otherwise specified, excluding telephones.)</p>	.....		Free		
(9)		Preferential revenue	30 per cent of revenue	20 per cent and revenue		

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XVI—<i>contd.</i>						
Machinery and Apparatus . Electrical Material—<i>contd.</i>						
73 (1)	The following ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS and Appliances, namely — Electrical Control Gear and Transmission Gear, namely, switches (excluding switch boards), fuses and current-breaking devices of all sorts and descriptions, designed for use in circuits of less than ten amperes and at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts, and regulators for use with motors designed to consume less than 1½ watts, bare or insulated copper wires and cables, any one core of which, not being one specially designed as a pilot core, has a sectional area of less than one-eighth part of a square inch, and wires and cables of other metals of not more than equivalent conductivity, and line insulators, including also cleats, connectors, leading-in tubes and the like, of types and sizes such as are ordinarily used in connection with the transmission of power for other than industrial purposes, and the fittings thereof but excluding electrical earthenware and porcelain, otherwise specified.	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..
73 (2)	The following ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS and Appliances, namely, telegraphic and telephonic instruments, apparatus and appliances not otherwise specified, flash light-carbons, condensers, and bell apparatus, and switch boards designed for use in circuits of	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	....	...	....

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rate of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XVI— <i>contd.</i>						
Machinery and Apparatus: Electrical						
Electrical Machinery— <i>contd.</i>						
73 (5)	Electrical machinery and apparatus, the following namely—					
	(a) Insulators, Shackle, Singalar, Cordons or Pin type, not otherwise specified—					
	(i) fitted	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or the 1-2 per duty, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
	(ii) not fitted	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or fourteen annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
	(b) Two-way clocks	Preferential revenue	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or four annas per gross of pairs, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
	(c) Spacing insulators	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or two annas per gross, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
	(d) Ceiling roses—	Preferential revenue.	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or ten annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
	(i) fitted .. ..				..	..
	(ii) not fitted	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or eight annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	....	..
	(e) Joint box cut-outs—	Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or eight annas per dozen, whichever is higher.	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..
	(i) fitted .. ..				..	..

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce of manufactures of The United Kingdom	Duration of preferential rates of duty
SECTION XVI—<i>continued</i>					
Machinery and Apparatus Electrical					
(a) and fifth.					
73 (5)— <i>continued</i>		Preferential revenue	30 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> of the amount per dozen which bears to higher		
73 (6)	HUBBARD INSULATED COPPER WIRE AND CABLES, no core of which other than two specially designed as a pilot core has a sectional area of less than one-eighth of an inch square inch, whether made with any artificial insulating or covering material or not	Revenue	61 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
SECTION XVII.					
Transport Material					
74	COLD IRON, tilting wagons and the like engines designed for use on light rail track, if adapted to be worked by manual or animal labour and if made mainly of iron or steel and component parts thereof made of iron or steel—				
	(a) of British manufacture	Protective	14 times the ex-manufacture duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, or 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher		March 1911

rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1915, and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India, 4 per cent

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom.	A British Colony	
74 <i>contd</i>	SECTION XVII— <i>contd</i> Transport Material— <i>contd</i> (b) not of British Manufacture	Protective	14 times the <i>cyclee</i> duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India, plus Rs 40 per ton, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher	..	..	March 31st, 1941.
74 (1)	TRUCKS and component parts and accessories <i>thereof</i>	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	..
74 (2)	RAILWAY materials for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therefor, bearing plates, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, churning skids, couplings and springs, signals, turn tables, weight bridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trolleys, trucks; also cranes, water cranes and water tanks when imported by or under the orders of a railway administration; Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1900, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specially include therein.	Revenue	15½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	..

* The rate of *excise* duty on the 1st January 1935 and until further notice, on all steel ingots produced in British India is Rs 4 per ton therein.

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of The United Kingdom	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of A British Colony	Duration of preferential rates of duty
SECTION XVII—contd.						
Transport Material—contd.						
74 (2)— contd.	Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in Item No. 72 or No. 73(3) shall not be deemed to be included hereunder.					
74 (3)	Component parts of Railway Materiels as defined in Item No. 74(2) provided, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose.	Revenue	3½ per cent ad valorem	ad		
75	Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such quantities as may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.					
	Conveyances not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof, also motor vans and motor lorries imported complete.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem			
75 (1)	MOTOR CARS including taxi cabs and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof, provided that such articles as are ordinarily also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item or in Items Nos. 75(2) and 75(3) shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.	Preferential revenue	37½ per cent ad valorem	ad	70 per cent ad valorem	

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
74 <i>contd.</i>	SECTION XVII.— <i>contd.</i> Transport Material— <i>contd.</i> (b) not of British Manufacture	Protective	1½ times the excise duty leviable for the time being on steel ingots produced in British India* plus its 40 per cent, or 20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher			March 31st, 1941
74 (1)	TRUCKS and component parts and accessories thereof	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
74 (2)	RAILWAY materials for permanent-way and rolling stock, namely, sleepers, other than iron and steel, and fastenings therefor, bearing plates, chairs, interlocking apparatus, brake-gear, running slides, couplings and springs, signals, turn tables, weight bridges, carriages, wagons, traversers, rail removers, scooters, trolleys, trucks, also cranes, water cranes and water-lanks when imported by or under the orders of a railway administration. Provided that for the purpose of this entry 'railway' means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a State in India and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, specially include therein.	Revenue	15½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			

* The rate of excise duty on the 1st January 1935 and until further notice, on all steel bars.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—continued.

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the product of a particular country	Modifications of protective rates of duty
SECTION XVII.—<i>continued</i>					
Transport Material—<i>continued</i>					
74 (2)	Provided also that articles of machinery as defined in Item No. 72 or No. 723) that are the product of a particular country shall be deemed to be included hereunder.	Revenue	1½ per cent ad valorem	A British Colony	..
74 (3)	Component parts of Railway Machinery as defined in Item No. 74(2), namely, such parts only as are essential for the working of railways and have been given for that purpose some special shape or quality which would not be essential for their use for any other purpose.	Revenue	1½ per cent ad valorem	A British Colony	..
75	Provided that articles which do not satisfy this condition shall also be deemed to be component parts of the railway material to which they belong if they are essential to its operation and are imported with it in such a case that it may appear to the Collector of Customs to be reasonable.	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem	..	..
75 (1)	Components not otherwise specified and component parts and accessories thereof, also motor vans and motor lorries imported complete.	Preference	37½ per cent ad valorem	25 per cent ad valorem	..
75 (2)	Motor cars including taxi cabs and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof, provided that such articles as are commonly also used for other purposes than as parts and accessories of motor vehicles included in this item are in Items Nos. 75(2) and 75(3) shall be dutiable at the rate of duty specified for such articles.	Preference	37½ per cent ad valorem	25 per cent ad valorem	..

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—contd

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Percentage rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of prohibitive rates of duty.				
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony					
SECTION XVII.—contd										
Transport Material—contd										
75 (2)	MOTOR CYCLES and motor scooters and articles (other than rubber tyres and tubes) adapted for use as parts and accessories thereof except such articles as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars	Revenue	37½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	...	...	....	
75 (3)	MOTOR CYCLES, chassis of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries and parts of mechanically propelled vehicles and accessories of the same including rubber tyres of all kinds and such parts and accessories of motor vehicles limited in this item as are also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars	Preferential revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	17½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	...	...		
75 (4)	CARRIAGES and cars which are not mechanically propelled, not otherwise specified, and cycles (other than motor cycles) imported entire or in sections and parts and accessories thereof, excluding rubber tyres and tubes	Preferential revenue	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	...	...		
76	SPRINGS, aeroplanes, aeroplanes engines, aeroplanes engine parts and rubber tyres and tubes used exclusively for aeroplanes.	Revenue	2½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	...	...	...	
76 (1)	Ships and other vessels for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, tugboats, launches and other vessels of an official character.	Revenue	1½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	...	...	...	

... .. No. 14, dated the 9th April 1912, as amended under

* Under Government of India, Finance Department. (Central Revenue) Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1932, an amended sub-quantity sheets of booklets fitted with pneumatic tyres and tubes especially designed for use on motor cars, including sheet wheels fitted with axles and tubes are liable to duty at the rate of 15 per cent, *ad valorem* when they are liable to a standard rate of duty and at the rate of 5 per cent *ad valorem* when they are liable to a preferential rate of duty.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff.—contd

Item No	Name of article	Value of duty	Standard rate of duty	Pro rata rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of The United Kingdom	Exemption and preferences in rates of duty
SECTION XVII—contd					
Transport Material—contd					
Provided that articles of machinery as defined in Item No 72 or No 74(3) shall when imported be imported not be deemed to be included hereunder					
76 (2)	POWDER SHIPS	Free			
76 (3)	POWDER TUGS AND ALBATROSS not otherwise described, for steam-sailing, rowing and other vessels	Revenue	25 per cent ad valorem		
SECTION XVIII					
Scientific and precision instruments and apparatus					
77	INSTRUMENTS, apparatus and appliances other than electrical, all sorts not otherwise specified including photographic, scientific, philosophical and surgical*	Preferential revenue	10 per cent ad valorem	40 per cent ad valorem	
77 (1)	INSTRUMENTS, apparatus and appliances imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling	Free			
77 (2)	OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, apparatus and appliances	Revenue	2 per cent ad valorem		
78	CLOCKS AND WATCHES and parts thereof	Revenue	50 per cent ad valorem		
79	MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS and parts thereof, all sorts not otherwise specified	Preferential revenue	50 per cent ad valorem	40 per cent ad valorem	....

* Under Government of India, Finance Department, Circular Revenue, Notification No. 11, dated the 10th April 1922, as amended subsequently, photographic films are liable to duty at 10 per cent ad valorem.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—Import Tariff—contd

Item No	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	The United Kingdom	A British Colony	Duration of preferential rates of duty
SECTION XVIII—contd.						
Scientific and precision instruments and apparatus; Watch-makers' and clock-makers' wares; Musical Instruments—contd.						
79 (1)	The following Musical INSTRUMENTS, namely: complete organs and harmoniums and records for talking machines	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	....	..	..
SECTION XIX.						
Arms and Ammunition.						
80	SAYE where otherwise specified all articles which are arms or parts of arms within the meaning of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (excluding springs used for air guns), all tools used for cleaning or putting together the same, all machines for making, loading, closing or emptying cartridges for arms other than rifled arms and all other sorts of ammunition and military stores, and any articles which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be ammunition or military stores for the purposes of this Act.	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	..
80 (1)	SUBJECT to the exemptions specified in Item No 80 (3)—Firearms including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and gas and air pistols, not otherwise specified, but including parts and accessories thereof	Preferential revenue.	Rs 18-12 each plus 10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , or 50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher	Rs 18-12 each or 40 per cent <i>ad valorem</i> , whichever is higher.	....	....

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of The British Colonies	Differential of preferential rate of duty
SECTION XIX— <i>contd.</i>					
Arms and Ammunition— <i>contd.</i>					
80 (2)	Subject to the exemptions specified in Item No. 80 (3)—				
	(a) Barrels, whether single or double, for firearms including gas and air guns, gas and air rifles and air pistols, and other arms specified	Revenue	Rs 15 12 each		....
	(b) Main springs and magazine springs for firearms including gas guns, gas rifles and gas pistols	Revenue	Rs 0 4 each		
	(c) Gun stocks and breech blocks	Revenue	Rs 1 12 each		
	(d) Revolver cylinders for each cartridge they will carry	Revenue	Rs 2 4 each		
	(e) Actions (including skeleton and masters) breech bolts and their bolts, cocking pieces, and locks for muzzle loading arms	Revenue	Rs 1 4 each		
	(f) Machines for making loading, or closing cartridges for rifled arms	Revenue	50 percent ad valorem		
	(g) Machines for carrying cartridges for rifled arms	Revenue	50 percent ad valorem		
The following ARMS, AMMUNITIONS and MILITARY STORES—					
	(a) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of a commissioned or gazetted officer in His Majesty's Service entitled to wear epaulettes, military, naval or royal Air Force uniform, and		Free		

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article.	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of <div>The United Kingdom</div> <div>A British Colony</div>	Duration of protective rates of duty.
A(3)— <i>contd</i>	<p>SECTION XIX.—<i>contd</i></p> <p>Arms and Ammunition—<i>contd</i></p> <p>The following ARMS, AMMUNITIONS and MILITARY STORES—<i>contd</i></p> <p>(b) A revolver and an automatic pistol and ammunition for such revolver and pistol up to a maximum of 100 rounds per revolver or pistol (i) when accompanying a commissioned officer of the Majesty's regular forces, or of the Indian Auxiliary Force or the Indian Territorial Force or a gazetted police officer or (ii) certified by the commanding officer of the corps to which such officer belongs or in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving or, in the case of a police officer, by an Inspector General or Commissioner of Police, to be imported by the officer for the purpose of his equipment.</p> <p>(c) Swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes.</p> <p>(d) Arms, ammunition and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a State in India being a unit notified in pursuance of the First Schedule to the Indian Extradition Act, 1909.</p>				

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Provisional rate of duty If the article is the property of the manufacturer of the article or of the importer		Duty in case of prohibitive rates of duty
				The article being from	A British factory	
	SECTION XIX—contd.					
	Arms and Ammunition—contd.					
80 (3)	The following ARMS AND AMMUNITION— <i>contd.</i> (c) Morris tubes and potent ammunition imported by officers commanding British and Indian regiments or volunteer corps for the instruction of their men.	Revenue	25 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
80 (4)	ORIGINAL ARMS of an obsolete pattern possess- ing only an antiquarian value, magazine and theatrical and fancy dress goods provided they are virtually useless for offensive or defen- sive purposes and <i>date</i> introduced exclusively for domestic, agricultural and industrial pur- poses.	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>		
81	CARTRIDGE CASES, filled and empty	Revenue	50 per cent			
	SECTION XX.					
	Miscellaneous Goods and products not elsewhere included.	Revenue	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
82	CORAL, prepared	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
82 (1)	IVORY, manufactured, not otherwise specified	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			
82 (2)	BANGLES AND BANGLES, not otherwise specified	Revenue	50 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>			

* Under Government of India, Finance Department, (Central Revenue), Notification No. 14 dated the 10th April 1933, as amended subse-
quently, 22 inch Adapters and aim tracers imported by officers commanding a unit of the Army in India for the instruction of their men are also
exempt from payment of import duty.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.—Import Tariff—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty.	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of		Duration of protective rates of duty.
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony	
SECTION XX— <i>contd.</i>						
Miscellaneous Goods and products not elsewhere included— <i>contd.</i>						
Tariff rates—						
	Cutlaid bananles—	Rs. a p Per doz pairs				
	Cutlaid, plain, flat, with border and without border and grooved but excluding double border and double grooved and those under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch (s.e. 2 lines) width	0 0 0				
	Cutlaid (rubber) rings excluding coils	0 1 0				
	Cutlaid, zigzag, all colours	0 1 3				
83	ENCASES, all sorts . . . . .	.. ..	3 per cent ad valorem	20 per cent ad valorem		
84	TOYS, GAMES, playing cards and requisites for games and sports, bird shot, toy cannons, air guns and air pistols for the time being excluded in any part of British India from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and bows and arrows		20 per cent ad valorem	40 per cent ad valorem.		....
Tariff rates—						
	Bird shot	Rs. a p Per cwt. 25 0 0				
85	BETTERONS, metal .. .. .	.. ..	10 per cent ad valorem.	20 per cent ad valorem	....	..

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Provisional rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of The British Colonies	Duration of protective rate of duty
85 (1)	<p>SECTION XX—contd</p> <p>Miscellaneous Goods and products not elsewhere included—contd</p> <p>SMOKERS' requisites excluding tobacco and matches provided that mechanical lighters as defined in the Mechanical Lighters (Taxation) Act, 1934, shall be liable in addition to a duty equal to the amount of the excise duty imposed by that Act, on mechanical lighters manufactured in British India.</p>	Preferential	5 per cent.	The British Colonies	
86	<p>SECTION XXI</p> <p>Works of Art and Articles for collections</p> <p>ings and Pictures (including and picture post cards), not</p>	Revenue	5 per cent. ad valorem		
86 (1) - 86 (2)	<p>to otherwise specified</p> <p>in works of—(1) statutory and ed to be put up for the public site place, and (2) memorials of a intended to be put up in a public the materials used, or to be used action, whether worked or not els and Wall Diagrams illus ural science, and medals and</p>	Revenue	Free		
86 (3)	<p>whether used or unused</p> <p>les not otherwise specified, im- imported by post</p>	Revenue	Free		
86 (4) 87		Revenue	5 per cent. ad valorem		

duty on the 1st January 1935, and until further notice is Rs. 18 per lighter of India, Finance Department, Notification No. 14, dated the 9th April 1935, as amended subse- diagrams such as are ordinarily used for instructional purposes are exempt from payment of import duty of India, Finance Department, Notification No. 14, dated the 10th April 1935, as amended subse- lea and wreaths imported for being placed on graves are exempt from payment of import duty and stereo being liable

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to duty at

Finance.

The gradual organisation of reflection of Those who to Federal State may be called to be a impressive th be a rights power. federal the terms of financial power the earliest of and especially all practical of that government authority with of the nineteenth century reversed and the Government powerful controlling the for the smallest items of their expenditure.

It is a right to correspond Secretary of State for India

did not end the discussion in the first phase. A large body despite the extinction of the

made when the financial clearer out was

A Review.

The financial organisation was of course evolved as part of the work of the Round Table Conference. A sub-committee of the Federal Structure Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of

the reservation arose from the financial houses that not only the Provincial Governments had to find from their own resources and pay to the Government of India in cash. They varied between Province and Province, on a scale which at first sight seemed inequitable. But which had a definite logical basis. The total of these contributions was a very large sum. The Government of India, by its post war ventures into

the Provincial Governments under the proposed In the course of their report the Federal Finance Committee said that the

contributions were reduced as fast as the finances of the Government of India permitted. They finally disappeared from the list in 1925-26.

an allocation on a percentage basis would have some Provinces in deficit and so as to right their finances the committee suggested spreading the charge over the other Provinces by giving them back less in income tax than they were entitled to.

and Orissa are the two Provinces which, having no municipal taxes of the kind at present, are dependent on provincial revenue for the two Provinces. In view of the fact that the revenue is not up in prepared source of

It will be seen that regard to powers of taxation that the view of tobacco excise would not preclude the possibility of assigning the proceeds to the Provincial Government.

processes in view of the close connection between this subject and land revenue, we agree that the taxation should rest with the Provincial Government. We think that the revenue should be restricted to the Provincial Government. It is not possible to have a constitution which has a source of income which has in Indian income-tax

of these some time ago to form at least a basis of agricultural income which has in Indian income-tax

to express a final opinion on the subject of agricultural income. We are of the opinion that it is not possible to have a constitution which has a source of income which has in Indian income-tax

being levied by the Provincial Government. It may be necessary for this reason to have the Provincial Government continue to raise these taxes, they should be allowed to do so only within limits fixed down by the Federal Legislature. As a result of this reinforcement of Federal revenue.

Railway Finance—The year 1924-25 was marked by a step of great importance in effect to this recommendation, but it was carried out in the year 1924-25.

Committee, which recommended the entire separation of the Railway Budget from the general finances. Some delay occurred in giving effect to this recommendation, but it was carried out in the year 1924-25. In the past few years, owing to the economic depression, the railways have been unable to make the contribution to general revenues.

I RECENT INDIAN FINANCE.

The year 1924 marked a distinct and very important step in the financial history of India.

II. THE PRESENT FINANCIAL POSITION.

India. In common with other countries of the medicines) will be raised by between 30 and 40

Salt and Opium (net) 12,10 | scheme, and I need only mention special

WAYS AND MEANS.

The following is a summary of the estimates of ways and means in India during 1934-35 and 1935-36 —

(In crores of rupees)

	Actual, 1934-35	Revised, 1934-35	Budget, 1935-36
RECEIPTS			
1. Excess of Revenue of the Central Government over Expenditure charged to Revenue	35 67	31 08	32 29
2. Unfunded Debt Incurred—			
(a) Post Office Cash Certificates (net)	5 50	5 79	5 75
(b) Post Office Savings Bank deposits (net)	6 00	7 10	8 75
(c) Other Savings Bank deposits (net)	5 00	5 87	6 42
3. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	3 00	3 00	3 00
4. Railway and Posts and Telegraphs Depreciation Funds	— 31	1 49	2 08
5. Post Office Cash Certificate Loans Fund	1 10	74	—, 25
6. Miscellaneous Deposits and Remittances (net)	2 05	1 02	16 45
TOTAL RECEIPTS	55 78	55 07	69 57
DISBURSEMENTS			
7. Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue—			
(a) State Railways	3 96	—	3 50
(b) Posts and Telegraphs	.40	.34	.55
(c) Other Items	1 29	1.42	6 2
8. Permanent Debt discharged (net)	15 24	32 95	—

(In crores of Rupees)

	Budget, 1934-35	Revised, .. 1934 35	Budget, 1935 36
9 Floating Debt discharged (net) .. .. .	...	9.74	3 50
10. Loss on revaluation, sale transfer, etc., of assets of the Paper Currency Reserve (net)	05	5.88	7.00
11 Loans by the Central Government—			
(a) To Provincial Loans Fund .	6 00	4.00	10 35
(b) Other Loans	1 49	— .15	— 01
12. Remittances between England and India—			
(a) Remittance from India for financing Home Treasury .. .	35 60	32.04	31.60
(b) Transfers through the Gold Standard Reserve and the Paper Currency Reserve		—17 87	...
(c) Sale of silver		3 87	4 00
(d) Other transactions (net)	.70	90	.73
13 Balances of Provincial Governments .	—2 91	—2.91	—2 72
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	63.82	90 30	63 31
NET DISBURSEMENTS	3 03	34.63	25 77
New Loan		35.80	25 00
Reduction (+) or increase (—) of cash balance	+3 04	—1.17	+ .77
Opening Balance	13.44	11 69	13 00
Closing Balance	10 40	13 06	12.29

Reception by the Assembly—Strong opposition was manifested in the Assembly to the new income tax and super tax rates and on the plea that Government's duty was to retrench expenditure still further, an amendment was

In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of individuals not being a registered firm or a company —

When the total income is less than Rs 2,000

Rate.

When the total income is Rs 2,000 or upwards but is less than Rs 5,000

Six ples in the rupee.

When the total income is Rs 5,000 or upwards but is less than Rs 10,000

Nine ples in the rupee.

When the total income is Rs 10,000 or upwards but is less than Rs 15,000

One anna in the rupee.

When the total income is Rs. 15,000 or upwards but is less than Rs. 20,000

One anna and four ples in the rupee

	<i>Rate</i>
When the total income is Rs 20,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 30,000	One anna and seven pies in the rupee.
When the total income is Rs 30,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 40,000	One anna and eleven pies in the rupee
When the total income is Rs 40,000 or upwards, but is less than Rs 1,00,000	Two annas and one pie in the rupee
When the total income is Rs 1,00,000 or upwards	Two annas and two pies in the rupee
In the case of every company and registered firm, whatever its total income	Two annas and two pies in the rupee

planning stage to approve any extensions or modifications of the plan for raising revenue

and that the surplus for 1932-33 would be

of approximately Rs. 100 lakhs.

Assembly Opposition.—The Finance Member's statement and fresh taxation proposals came as a shock to the Assembly, and strong opposition to certain sections of the Bill was manifested from the start. Most of the non-official members maintained that larger cuts in expenditure should be made, instancing

Expenditure Estimates.—The total civil and not military expenditure in 1932-33 was estimated at Rs. 67,39 lakhs which was Rs. 11.4 lakhs less than for 1930-31 and Rs. 795 lakhs less than the current budget. On the subject of retrenchment the Finance Member said:

"For the present I would remind Honourable



Military Expenditure—"When I turn to the provision for the Military or Defence Budget" 45

Financial Summary, 1933-34.

REVENUE—	Rs. lakhs	
	Better.	Worse
<i>Customs</i> —(Reduction due to fall allowed for in imports of sugar and cotton piece-goods)	1,01	
<i>Income-tax</i> —(Increase due to removal of exemption from surcharge on Government servants)	53	
<i>Salt</i> —(Reduction mainly due to termination of temporary increase in receipts on termination of credit system)		
<i>Opium</i>	25	
<i>Finance heads</i> —Net changes including additional expenditure of 1 on account of part restoration of cut in pay		
<i>Commercial departments</i> —Net revenue		
<i>Miscellaneous</i> —(Reduction of 30 due to no provision being included in next year's estimates for gain by Exchange)		

GOVERNMENT IS LOSS 60 LAKHS

Changes in Duties—The budget announced changes in the import duties on boots and shoes and artificial silk goods.

Decisions—The Assembly threw out the

The 1934-35 Budget—Summing up the

A loss in import duties of 225 lakhs was anticipated. 45

Debt Services.—Regarding the interest on debt, the Finance Member said.—It is a notable fact that the net figure for 1934-35 under interest on Ordinary debt is less than power for Government to increase the measure of protection by 8 annas per cwt. when sugar was being imported at a price less than Rs. 4 per maund to Calcutta. We pr

to be paid

to be paid

to be paid

to be paid

On raw tobacco—Rs. 2-0-0 per lb standard ^{costs and charges} changes in postal and telegraph charges will
and Rs. 1-14-0 per lb. preferential. _{announced}

On sugar
25 per cent

Silver—
2½ annas to

The Fina
can lower it



... between Fund. There is obviously great scope for road development, and I am ... the Road as designed. ... he purpose of special ... of

"We consider that ... on this and; ... A further ... West ... area ... emes ... wish ... of ... the

from ... acted ... ional ... fuller ... tribe ... errate ... of their communica

... point of view

"wholly unproductive ... improving communica ... ie tribes to become ... we shall not only ... such operations ... in course of time ... source of strength

Details of the measures and the ... on which the grants will be given will be ... settled after we have considered Mr. Darling's

India
Broadcasting—The last item of speech ... to mention in the ... expenditure which I have ... 50 lakhs or ... as has already ... and shortly ... ation in the

(1)

... to put ... provisions ... these are ... is expected ... under of ... will cost abo

[illegible]

Revenue in 1935-36—Once again, I estimate for 1935-36 the Finance Ministry's revenue at Rs. 1,000 lakhs. The total revenue, excluding customs, etc., is Rs. 850 lakhs or Rs. 850 lakhs, which is the revised estimate for the current year. Customs, etc.—Here I estimate for Rs. 50 lakhs of the Bank but in the first year instead of getting a full year's interest on the assets in

My predecessor also stated that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had undertaken that the Government of Madras were able to secure a rupee loan at a nominal price for the first time since 1880. Bonds 1941 were issued at 90% of the amount subscribed was Rs 12,00,000. As a result of these new issues, the Government were able to repay Rs 12,00,000 of the loan 1934-37 and Rs 12,00,000 of the bonds 1934. Both of the new issues stand well above their original price.

My predecessor also stated that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had undertaken that

Statement showing the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India, outstanding at the close of each financial year

	31st March 1930	31st March 1931	31st March 1932	31st March 1933	31st March 1934	31st March 1935
<i>In India—</i>						
Loans	410.11	417.21	422.69	446.51	445.43	438.23
Treasury Bills in the hands of the public	26.04	55.25	47.23	50.00	21.31	22.00
Treasury Bills in the Paper Currency Reserve	22.22	5.51	42.67	75.44	25.93	27.30
Total Loans etc	458.37	478.01	512.59	561.95	492.67	487.53
<i>Other Obligations—</i>						
Post Office Savings Banks	37.13	37.63	38.26	43.40	63.23	50.83
Cash Certificates	35.00	33.43	44.58	35.61	43.71	46.49
Provident Funds, etc	64.41	70.33	73.04	76.74	82.49	88.36
Depreciation and Reserve Funds	30.18	21.35	17.64	25.22	23.04	14.83
Provincial Balances	10.21	6.09	4.32	7.02	6.17	5.50
Total Other Obligations	177.03	178.83	177.84	198.02	224.64	206.01
Total in India	635.40	656.84	690.43	760.07	717.31	693.54

Statement showing the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India, outstanding at the close of each financial year—continued

	31st March 1930.	31st March 1931.	31st March 1932.	31st March 1933.	31st March 1934.	31st March 1935
<i>In England—</i>						
Loans	289.03	316 81	313 60	314.33	321.01	323.67
War Contribution	16 72	16 72	16 72	16 72	16 72	16 72
Capital value of liabilities under- going redemption by way of terminable railway annuities ..	51 86	50 32	48 72	47 06	45 35	43 58
India bills	6 00	4 05				
Provident Funds, etc	2 54	60	60	.01	1 03	1.15
Total in England	366 15	334 50	379 64	370.02	381.11	385 02
Equivalent at 1s 6d to the Rupee	488 20	518 42	506 45	505 36	512 15	513.30
Total Interest bearing obligations	1,136 50	1,169 96	1,213 63	1,211 81	1,224 46	1,235 71
Interest yielding assets held against the above obliga- tions—						
(i) Capital advanced to Railways	730 73	743 25	750 73	755.75	754 04	756 84
(ii) Capital advanced to other Commercial Departments ..	22 70	24 65	24 25	21.89	23 23	23.71
(iii) Capital advanced to Provinces ..	142 60	151 82	163 84	173 04	175 29	179 23
(iv) Capital advanced to Indian States and other interest bearing loans ..	17.65	19 45	20 29	20.02	21.11	21.26
Total Interest-yielding assets	913 74	938 60	958 91	972 60	974.48	981 03
Cash, bullion and securities held on Treasury account. ..	45 36	34 02	41 47	35 89	45 07	51.62
Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by above assets ..	177.40	196 97	213.30	203 35	204 85	203 19



CUSTOMS.

has been that cotton twists and yarns of multitudes in an early passage. they will be

RATES OF SUPER-TAX.

In respect of the excess over thirty thousand of total income —

	RATE
(1) in the case of every company—	Nd.
(a) in respect of the first twenty thousand rupees of such excess.	
(b) for every rupee of the remainder of such excess —	One anna in the rupee
(2) (a) in the case of every Hindu undivided family —	
(i) in respect of the first forty five thousand rupees of such excess.	One anna and three pies in the rupee.
(ii) for every rupee of the next twenty-five thousand rupees of such excess.	Nd.
(b)	
	Nine pies in the rupee
	One anna and three pies in the rupee
(c) in	
	One anna and nine pies in the rupee
	Two annas and three pies in the rupee
(iii)	Two annas and nine pies in the rupee.
(iv)	Three annas and three pies in the rupee
(v)	Three annas and nine pies in the rupee
(vi)	Four annas and three pies in the rupee.
(vii)	Four annas and three pies in the rupee.
(viii)	Five annas and three pies in the rupee.
(ix)	Five annas and nine pies in the rupee
(x)	Six annas and three pies in the rupee.

The estimated yield of Income-tax in 1931-32 is Rs. 16,40 lakhs.

The estimated yield of Income-tax in 1931-32 is Rs. 16,40 lakhs.

HISTORY OF THE COINAGE.

The Indian mints were closed to the Government. In that and the following month a

one-half of the coinage profits should be paid into the reserve, the remainder being used for capital expenditure on railways.

Gold.

Since 1870 there had been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs before 1918 in which year coinage was resumed, was in the year 1871-72.

A Royal proclamation was issued in 1918 establishing a branch of the Royal Mint at Bombay.

Silver.

The weight and fineness of the silver coins are —

	FINE SILVER grains	ALLOY grains	TOTAL grains
Rupree	165	15	180

RATES OF SUPER-TAX.

In respect of the excess over thirty thousand of total income —

	RATE.
(1) In the	NIL.
(a)	
(b)	One anna in the rupee
(2) (a)	One anna and three pies in the rupee
	NIL.
(b)	Nine pies in the rupee.
	One anna and three pies in the rupee.
(c)	
company	
(i) for every rupee of the next fifty thousand	One anna and nine pies in the rupee
(ii)	Two annas and three pies in the rupee
(iii)	Two annas and nine pies in the rupee.
(iv)	Three annas and three pies in the rupee.
(v)	Three annas and nine pies in the rupee.
(vi)	Four annas and three pies in the rupee.
(vii)	Four annas and three pies in the rupee.
(viii)	Five annas and three pies in the rupee.
(ix)	Five annas and nine pies in the rupee
(x)	Six annas and three pies in the rupee.

The Head of the Income-Tax Department of a province to the ... who

HISTORY OF THE COINAGE.

The Indian mints were closed to the public from the 26th Jan 1893 and Act VIII of 1893. In that and the following month a restricted coinage of silver for the public from the Reserve. In that and the following month a crore of rupees was coined and over 17 crores of the 26th Jan 1893 and Act VIII of 1893. covered ... March 1910

one-half of the coinage profits should be paid into the reserve, the remainder being used for capital expenditure on railways.

Gold.

Since 1870 there had been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs before 1918 in which year coinage was resumed, was in the year 1821-22.

Silver.

The weight and fineness of the silver coins are —

	FINE SILVER grains	ALLOY grains	TOTAL grains.
1a		1a	180
7½		7½	90
3½		3½	45
1½		1½	22½
fine silver, (fine silver, 39			
1.			
ed into the of 1835 and solidities by			
struck under same as it was			
Grains troy.			
.. 200			
.. 100			
.. 50			
000.			
.. 33½			
(bronze coins			
Diameter in millimetres.			
25½			

in India were called at the Government Treasury. Now if the Secretary of State will

liquidate, not was the time an opportune one for the resumption of payments. Moreover, the South African Government also that a reserve for use in times of emergency. It had been assumed that in times of weakness it would be sufficient

III. THE CHAMBERLAIN COMMITTEE

New Measures —The conclusions of this Committee dealt in conclusively with the accumulated balances in London the general

IV. CURRENCY AND THE WAR

V. THE 1913 COMMITTEE.

and reported towards
pendations
dity to the
s. ic working

(ix) The collection of the financial contributions.

The Committee has

(xi) The gain to India of a high rate of ex.

The sterling investments and gold in the Paner

(vi) An obligation should be imposed by statute on the Bank to buy and sell gold without limit at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required.

(vii) The conditions which are to govern

loan shall be added to or subtracted from this liability and the balance of profit or loss shall remain to or be borne by the Government Treasury.

(viii) The Issue Department of the Reserve Bank should be kept wholly distinct from its Banking Department.

(ix) The Reserve Bank should be entrusted with the routine operations of the

The Secretary of State should advance periodically information as to the working of the Bank should be at its discretion to employ such methods of rectification as it may see fit to smooth working.

(x) Government should offer "on tap"

(xi) During the transition period the

(xii) Notes other than the rupee should be legally convertible into money, i.e., into notes of smaller or silver rupees at the option of authority.

(xiii) No change should be made in the

(xiv) During the transition period the

India.

of statistical data.

to one-fifth of the face value of any increase or decrease in the number of silver rupees in

several Secretaries of State, who some which was often called

wisely, it disposal of 200 crores of silver rupees, or 637

the public confidence in the currency.

popularity were to ground of economy, shall be to issue the legal obligation on the central bank will be to give legal tender money, either notes of smaller denominations or silver rupees, at its option.

continuous loss. It was a higher rate than the manufacturing and agricultural industries could bear with the result that the

should be seized without interference.

The reception of the Report followed very closely the lines indicated as probable in the

price of twenty and a half paise of the rupee.

The rupee has since remained at the one and sixpenny rate. World trade depression in the last few years made it increasingly difficult for the Government of India to maintain the statutory rate, but their difficulties were solved when Great Britain went off the gold standard in September 1931, and the rupee was fixed at sterling. By the end of the year exports of commercial gold from India had begun to show their effects, and on December 30th the rate had risen to 1/6 1/2 compared with 1/6 on September 1st.

The character of the Reserves which is the backbone of the Indian currency system is shown below:

MONTH.	Gross circulation of notes.	CASH AND BILLION RESERVE.							SOURCES.		
		Silver coin in India.	Gold bullion in India.	Silver bullion in India.	Gold bullion in India.	Silver bullion in India.	Gold bullion in India.	Gold bullion in India.	Silver bullion in India.	Gold bullion in India.	Other sources.
1913.											
March.	1,76,700	90,31	25,93	15,32	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
April.	1,76,600	90,50	25,56	15,34	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
May.	1,77,000	91,27	26,43	15,04	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
June.	1,76,57	93,92	26,00	15,02	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
July.	1,78,48	93,24	26,10	15,04	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
August.	1,78,76	95,45	26,01	15,06	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
September.	1,79,50	94,71	26,31	15,16	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
October.	1,80,04	95,53	26,30	15,31	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
November.	1,79,04	92,97	26,24	15,30	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
December.	1,79,14	90,74	26,51	15,49	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
1914.											
Jan.	1,77,99	89,01	27,22	15,70	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Feb.	1,77,20	87,81	27,56	15,13	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Mar.	1,77,22	86,19	27,53	15,50	..	..	..	..	..	..	100

Details of the balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st March 1934.

In England—

Estimated value on the 31st March 1934 of the sterling securities of the nominal value of £ 36,710,500 (as per details below)	£	37,847,0
Gold	2,132,5	
Cash at the Bank of England	5	
TOTAL	40,000,00	

Details of Investments —

	Face value
	£
British Treasury Bills	11,535,00
Treasury 4 per cent Bonds, 15th April 1934	5,410,00
Treasury 2 per cent. Bonds, 1933-33	6,825,00
Treasury 2½ per cent. Bonds, 1937	3,165,00
Treasury 3 per cent. Bonds, 1933-42	2,860,80
Treasury 4½ per cent Conversion Bonds, 1940-44	5,175,00
Treasury 5 per cent Conversion Bonds, 1944-44	1,000,00
TOTAL	36,710,50

THE RESERVE BANK.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on March 6 1934, and is known as the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 —

Share Capital.—(1) The original share capital of the Bank shall be five crores of rupees divided into shares of one hundred rupees each, which shall be fully paid up.

(2) The share capital of the Bank shall be

It is hereby enacted as follows —

for the India

and forty lakhs of rupees;

(b) to the Calcutta register—
and forty-five lakhs of rupees,

(c) to the Delhi register—one
fifteen lakhs of rupees,

(d) to the Madras register—
of rupees

(e) to the Reserve Bank of India. | Increase and reduction of share capital

A committee consisting of two elected mem.

Provided that the annual general meeting shall not be held on two consecutive occasions at any one place.

(2) The shareholders present at a general meeting shall be entitled to discuss the annual accounts, the report of the Central Board on the working of the Bank throughout the year and the auditors' report on the annual balance sheet and accounts.

for that purpose.
 shareholder entitled to vote at the
 and not being an officer or employee
 bank

(1) The following provisions shall apply to the first constitution of the Central Board, and, notwithstanding anything contained in section 2, the Central Board as constituted in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be constituted as follows:

without interest from, and the collector
money for the Secretary of State in the
the Governor General in Council, Local Gov-
ernments, States in India, local authorities, in
and any other persons:

(2) In the purchase, sale and resale of goods, the time for payment shall be that of a cash sale, five days from the date of discount, exclusive of

(c) the purchase, sale and exchange of promissory notes denominated in dollars and bearing the stamp of a scheduled bank, and interest or drawn

purchase from a sale
 sterling in amount
 of not over 1000
 of one lakh of ru
 use, sale and red
 age (including loan
 any place in the Un
 within ninety d
 finance provided the
 Government shall be
 a scheduled bank;
 of balances with
 in;
 g in States in In
 tional banks and
 of loans and
 small or on the
 extending ninety d

As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Central Board shall direct elections to be held and may make nominations, in order to constitute Local Boards in accordance

"... and authorities
instructed in (a) letter in which a
authorization to invest trust money
in Parliament or by any law in the
in force in British India.

(b) gold or silver or documents of title to the same,

(c) such bills of exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank,

(d) promissory notes of any scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank, supported by documents of title to goods which have been transferred, assigned, or pledged to any such

(10) the sale and realisation of all property, whether movable or immovable, which may in any way come into the possession of the Bank in satisfaction, or part satisfaction, of any of its claims,

(11) the purchase and sale of gold or silver,

(12) the purchase sale transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares in any company,

(13) the collection of the proceeds, whether principal interest or dividends, of any securities or shares,

(14) the remittance of such proceeds, at the risk of the principal by bills of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere,

(15) the management of public debt,

(16) the purchase and sale of gold coin and bullion,

(17) the opening of an account with or the making of an agency agreement with, and

(6) the issue of demand drafts made payable at its own offices or agencies and the making, issue and circulation of bank post bills,

[such borrowings from persons in India shall be limited to the amount of the share

and issue of bank notes under this Act, and;

control of all such matters

(d) make loans or advances repayable on

Forbidden Business—Save as otherwise

(1) make loans or advances,

(5) draw or accept bills payable otherwise than on demand;

(6) allow interest on deposits or current

(2) On and from the date on which this Chapter comes into force the Governor General in Council shall not issue any currency not

Issue Department—(1) The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in

such local governments as may have the custody and management of their own provincial revenues shall entrust the Bank, on such conditions as may be agreed upon, with all the business, remittance, exchange and banking

The design, form and material of bank notes shall be such as may be approved by the Governor General in Council after consideration of the recommendations made by the Central Bank

(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), every bank note shall be legal tender at any place in British India in payment or on account for the amount expressed therein, and shall be guaranteed by the Governor General in Council.

(2) On recommendation of the Central Board the Governor General in Council may

Bank

The Bank shall not re-issue bank notes which are torn, defaced or excessively discoloured.

Notwithstanding anything contained in any enactment or rule of law to the contrary, no person shall of right be entitled to recover from the Governor General in Council or the Bank the value of any lost, stolen, mutilated or imperfect currency note of the Government of India or bank note.

Provided that the Bank may, with the pre-

The Bank shall not be liable to the payment of any stamp duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 in respect of bank notes issued by it.

Acts and things which may be exercised or done by the Central Board under this Act.

(2) No prosecution under this section shall be instituted except on complaint made by the Bank.

Assets of the Issue Department

(1) The assets of the Issue Department

(2) Of the total amount of the assets, not less than two fifths shall consist of gold coin, gold bullion or sterling securities.

Provided that the amount of gold coin and gold bullion shall not at any time be less than forty crores of rupees in value.

(3) The remainder of the assets shall be

Provided that the amount held in Government of India rupee securities shall not at any time exceed one fourth of the total amount of

(5) Of the gold coin and gold bullion held

(6) For the purposes of this section, the

Troubled further that no person shall be entitled to receive payment unless the bank (4) Any scheduled bank failing to comply

such bank showing—

(a) the amounts of its demand and liabilities, respectively, in India,

(b) the total amount held in India in currency notes of the Government of India and bank notes,

(c) the amounts held in India in rupee coin and subsidiary coin, respectively,

(d) the amounts of advances made and of

(a) has a paid up capital and reserves of an aggregate value of not less than five lakhs of rupees, and

ants or other persons to assist him in investigating such accounts, and may, in relation to such accounts, examine any Director or officer of the Bank.

It may make to the Governor General in Council a report, with proposals, if it thinks fit, for legislation, on the following matters, namely:—

(a) the extension of the provisions of this Act relating to scheduled banks to persons and firms not being scheduled banks, engaged in British India in the business of banking, and

(b) the improvement of the machinery for dealing with agricultural finance and methods for effecting a closer connection between agricultural enterprise and the operations of the Bank.

(2) When the Bank is of opinion that it is

Feeling that the Bank is of opinion that it is

from the Bank General name, minute the Bank

Agri shall create a special Agricultural Credit Department the functions of which shall be—

(5) Nothing contained in any declaration furnished under sub-section (1) shall create

... or two the export trade reeled under
... The progress of the Dawes Plan
... measures taken under the League of
... assist Austria and Hungary back
... health had a special bearing on
... of India, they have been
... of importance in inducing her
... prosperity

... India is pre-eminently an agri-
... country she ranks at the Interna-
... office at Geneva as one of the
... countries of the world. Her
... industries are few in number

I.—GENERAL

Agricultural Conditions—The
monsoon of 1933 started a
usual and gave, on the
tributed rains over the coun-
no prolonged breaks and the
ally in excess of the normal
the plains of India, the total
monsoon period was 14 per
normal. During the retreat
monsoon the rainfall was ab-

... and forest ...

Industrial Situation in India—Although, Volumes of Trade—The following figures in general, like its predecessor, the year have been compiled to show the values of on the These etc, but affords a glimpse of

(In crores of Rupees)

	1913-14	1923-24	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Imports	143	143	156	181	190	189	157	143	162	146
Exports	144	216	223	244	260	263	235	209	176	203
Total trade in merchandise excluding re-exports.	437	359	384	429	450	452	392	352	338	353

The table shows a moderate progress in of January 1934. Among raw materials, the

During the year 1933-34, the Government has been able to

a great improvement as compared with 1932 of cotton twist and yarn also fell off in 1933.

has been extended up to the 31st

along the period of operation of the additional protection accorded to iron or steel galvanised sheets fabricated and pipes and tubes made

II—IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The following table shows the comparative imports of the principal articles imported into British India —

	IMPORTS					Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1933-34
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	
Cotton and cotton goods	82,50,54	31,61,77	28,14,41	31,04,73	21,30,32	19.32
Machinery and millwork	14,21,85	11,31,73	10,02,34	10,54,24	12,70,03	11.00
Metals and ores	23,61,91	15,92,20	9,77,64	9,73,43	9,40,86	8.23
Oils	11,63,60	10,02,25	9,72,26	8,09,01	6,81,30	3.90
Vehicles	10,84,73	7,30,53	4,48,47	3,81,94	4,76,93	5.13
Instrumenta, apparatus and appliances	5,34,20	4,77,47	3,69,70	3,84,77	4,61,94	3.48
Milk, raw and manufactures	4,54,13	2,99,92	2,73,61	4,33,77	3,54,53	3.10
Hardware	5,00,65	3,60,24	2,60,91	2,93,22	2,87,83	2.49
			3,41,26	2,92,26	2,71,50	2.35
			6,16,57	4,22,87	2,70,87	2.35
			2,54,97	2,71,25	2,71,06	2.34
			2,50,24	2,86,13	2,63,10	2.28
Wool, raw and manufactures	4,28,45	2,39,11	1,62,00	2,58,47	2,54,93	2.29
Skins	2,43,31	2,59,00	2,67,05	2,80,49	2,40,10	2.13
Liquors	3,76,63	3,31,76	2,20,86	2,25,70	2,26,09	1.96
Drugs and medicines	1,26,25	1,93,01	1,91,11	1,84,53	1,93,42	1.63
Rubber	3,32,67	2,54,24	2,22,24	1,99,05	1,01,35	1.60
Glasses	3,25,75	2,51,94	2,04,22	1,72,50	1,55,67	1.35
Glass and glassware	2,51,23	1,64,78	1,21,97	1,42,47	1,22,13	1.08
Fruits and vegetables	1,22,87	1,44,59	1,34,47	1,26,57	1,00,14	.87
Paints and painter's materials	1,46,55	1,12,00	87,53	82,19	92,19	.70
Grain, pulse and flour	5,42,05	4,61,63	1,17,61	70,43	83,70	.72
Apparel	1,71,14	1,11,13	81,76	81,21	81,51	.71
Soap	1,63,69	1,11,94	84,72	82,63	79,37	.68
Precious stones and pearls, unset.	1,03,55	69,74	43,90	83,94	74,82	.64
Tobacco	2,69,71	1,51,16	91,31	96,94	72,15	.62
Stationery	1,05,06	81,25	64,93	72,36	60,22	.57
Building and engineering materials	1,31,44	1,09,88	83,78	77,35	64,35	.56
Toilet requisites	72,69	53,87	47,80	58,14	56,61	.49
Haberdashery and millinery	1,04,24	72,94	54,29	67,80	64,57	.47
Wood and timber	1,03,54	69,82	60,69	51,41	54,00	.47
Tea chests	80,24	64,53	50,32	47,77		.46
Toys and requisites for games	64,84	49,06	37,04	47,33		
Manures	99,63	67,43	36,01	52,89		
Books, printed, etc.	71,84	60,91	53,34	46,33		

Imports—(continued)

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1929-30.	1930-31	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34	Percentage on total imports of merchandise in 1933-34
Boots and shoes ..	87.81	88.05	64.93	51.77	47.51	41
Salt ..	1,30.39	1,14.97	71.99	78.96	46.84	40
Belt for machinery ..	90.21	63.62	50.11	52.86	46.06	40
Earthenware and porcelain ..	72.34	48.16	38.76	40.56	43.15	37
Arms, ammunition and military stores ..	65.41	51.02	66.48	44.14	42.97	37
Animals, living	32.42	29.86	42.06	14.79	23.12	24
Paper making materials ..	44.85	42.67	37.99	22.09	27.10	23
Umbrellas and fittings ..	43.66	31.09	30.16	27.16	26.66	23
Gums and resins ..	41.96	31.07	24.27	23.63	26.61	23
Cutlery ..	41.41	26.85	29.69	24.27	25.70	23
Tea ..	63.00	45.68	43.57	34.63	25.13	21
Hobbs ..	39.83	42.99	11.91	24.17	22.31	19
Tallow and stearine ..	31.02	27.25	29.79	24.79	19.65	17
Furniture and cabinet ware ..	37.66	27.73	29.11	17.60	16.80	14
Flax, raw and manufactures ..	31.36	21.69	17.75	16.75	16.64	14
Clocks and watches and parts ..	23.47	16.56	11.21	12.75	18.93	13
Fish (excluding canned fish) ..	20.31	21.86	14.42	13.06	15.00	13
Coal and coke ..	45.55	34.69	14.28	9.63	13.50	12
Jute and jute goods ..	24.20	18.57	12.78	13.49	9.83	9
Jewellery, also plate of gold and silver ..	20.25	39.34	19.18	34.43	5.60	04
Matches ..	10.99	4.11	1.07	42	74	61
All other articles ..	14,33.60	10,51.76	6,64.95	10,31.73	8,99.86	7.79
TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS ..	210,79.69	164,72.37	126,37.14	132,58.43	115,39.61	100

From the above it is seen that the total value of imports in 1933-34 was Rs. 115,39,61, which is 55% of the total value of imports in 1929-30.

Imports of free goods decreased by 1933-34

amounting to 10% of the total value of imports in 1933-34.

Imported goods are classified into three classes, namely, (a) goods imported for consumption, (b) goods imported for re-export, and (c) goods imported for use in the manufacture of other goods.

The value of the different classes of cotton manufactures imported during the past five years and the pre-war year 1913-14 is set forth below—

	1913-14 (pre-war year)	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Twist and yarn	4.16	6.00	3.04	2.99	3.79	2.54
Piece goods—						
Grey (unbleached)	25.45	20.93	6.47	3.92	5.07	3.06
White (bleached)	14.29	13.37	6.20	5.33	7.31	4.74
Coloured, printed or dyed	17.46	15.15	6.42	5.05	8.34	5.25
Fruits of all descriptions	54	99	16	37	51	45
Total Piece goods	54.14	54.25	29.05	14.67	21.20	13.44
Hosiery	1.29	1.44	84	43	67	77
Handkerchiefs and shawls	89	17	5	2	6	6
Thread	32	81	69	54	56	51
Other sorts	1.52	82	59	45	49	25
Grand Total	66.00	53.49	29.25	19.19	26.64	17.99

Cotton Twist and Yarn (Rs. 2.56 lakhs).

The imports of cotton twist and yarn were valued at Rs. 2.56 lakhs as compared with Rs. 3.79 lakhs in 1932-33. Quantitatively the figures are—

	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured printed or dyed
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
1913-14	625.6	677.2	22.4
1914-15	583.4	246.7	22.4
1915-16	533.3	322.1	22.4
1916-17	580.2	621.2	44.2
1917-18	635.0	372.2	44.2
1918-19	671.0	641.1	247.5
1919-20	704.0	641.1	247.5
1920-21	845.5	241.1	447.4
1921-22	709.1	241.1	447.4
1922-23	714.6	241.1	447.4
1923-24	875.1	241.1	447.4
1924-25	838.7	241.1	447.4
1925-26	925.1	241.1	447.4
1926-27	942.1	241.1	447.4
1927-28	942.1	241.1	447.4
1928-29	942.1	241.1	447.4
1929-30	942.1	241.1	447.4
1930-31	942.1	241.1	447.4
1931-32	942.1	241.1	447.4
1932-33	942.1	241.1	447.4
1933-34	942.1	241.1	447.4

COUNTRIES

The figures for the three important classes of cotton piecegoods from 1913-14 onwards are given in the following table—

Year	Grey (unbleached)	White (bleached)	Coloured printed or dyed
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards
1913-14	1,534.2	793.3	831.8
1914-15	1,320.2	604.2	494.8
1915-16	1,148.2	611.4	358.7
1916-17	847.0	589.8	454.9

The following table shows the declared value per yard of the three classes of goods for a number of years —

Cotton piecegoods.	13-14.	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31	31-32	32-33	33-34
	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.	A. P.
Grey (unbleached)	2 8	4 11	4 2	3 11	3 10	3 7	3 0	2 6	2 3	2 2
White (bleached)	2 11	5 6	4 11	4 5	4 5	4 6	3 8	3 1	2 10	2 11
Coloured, printed or dyed	3 5	6 11	6 2	5 7	5 6	5 0	4 5	3 8	3 2	3 2

The detailed figures relating to the imports under the principal classes of grey, white and coloured goods are given below in millions of yards.

Grey (unbleached)	1913 14 (pre war year)	1930 31	1931-32	1932 33	1933 34
Dhuti, saris and scarves	806.1	171 0	83 6	138 8	90 3
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc	150 4	19 3	23 7	26 8	22 1
Longcloth and shirtings	545 4	166 3	133 8	182 8	112 8
Sheetings	2	4 1	3 7	5 1	2 2
Drills and jeans	21 3	2 4	2 9	1 3	1 9
Other sorts	10 8	1 9	1 7	1 2	1 1
TOTAL	1,534 2	365 0	240 4	356 0	250 1
White (bleached)	1913 14 (pre war year)	1930 31	1931-32	1932 33	1933 34
Dhuti, saris and scarves	104 3	15 4	1 0	8 6	6 3
Jaconets, madapollams, mulls, etc	307 0	135 2	155 2	229 2	137 8
Longcloth and shirtings	115 3	71 9	79 9	100 7	73 8
Nainsooks	294 7	25 9	21 6	30 0	17 3
Drills and jeans	5 7	3 8	4 1	4 4	6 3
Checks, spots and stripes	16 1	3 7	3 8	7 9	4 4
Twills	8 3	7 7	3 7	11 4	7 0
Other sorts	31 0	8 0	9 7	15 6	7 6
TOTAL	793 3	271 6	270 7	412 7	261 9
Coloured, printed or dyed.	1913 14 (pre-war year)	1930 31	1931-32	1932-33	1933 34
Dhuti, saris and scarves	115 2	19 1	6 7	18 2	18 0
Cambrics, etc	113 6	20 5	19 7	40 6	34 2
Shirtings	152 6	54 7	62 9	115 6	59 6
Prints and chunzs	209 7	33 7	23 0	20 5	13 7
Drills and jeans	30 0	33 3	32 4	71 4	53 7
Checks, spots and stripes	19 7	12 9	5 1	12 8	13 0
Twills	31 4	16 0	17 8	22 6	14 9
Other sorts	159 6	55 9	53 1	93 1	61 6
TOTAL	831.8	245 7	223 2	424 8	263 7

Imports of raw wool
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 Rs 1.30 lakhs as against 13.9 million yards
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 Continental countries all of which excepting
 Belgium, had to cut down their contributions
 Japan and the United Kingdom increased their
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preceding year If such items as machinery, Iron and steel (Rs 5.52 lakhs)—Imports

	1929 30 Rs (lakhs)	1930 31 Rs (lakhs)	1931 32 Rs (lakhs)	1932 33 Rs (lakhs)	1933-34 Rs (lakhs)
Prime-movers	4.12	2.74	1.56	1.00	1.21
Electrical	2.41	2.30	2.16	1.56	1.27
Boilers	1.09	.97	.56	.45	.66
Metal working (chiefly machine tools)	.36	.30	.19	.15	.16
Mining .. . . .	.61	.74	.66	.38	.32
Oil crushing and refining .. ..	.43	.40	.35	.19	.27
Paper mill . . . . .	.7	.7	.6	.5	.11
Refrigerating . . . . .	.20	.22	.10	.9	.9
Rice and flour mill .. . . .	.24	.22	.10	.9	.7
Saw mill .. . . .	.9	.7	.3	.3	.3
Sewing and knitting .. . . .	.85	.59	.51	.43	.50
Sugar machinery .. . . .	.9	.14	.30	1.53	3.36
Tea machinery .. . . .	.28	.17	.11	.21	.12
Cotton machinery	2.10	1.78	1.93	2.08	2.03
Jute mill machinery	1.44	.81	.32	.36	.32
Wool machinery . . . . .	.6	.1	.1	.3	.3
Typewriters, including parts and accessories	.26	.23	.13	.7	.10
Printing and lithographing presses ..	.23	.14	.15	.9	.15
Beltting for machinery .. . . .	.90	.61	.50	.53	.46

in the geographical distribution of the imports. review

Number of motor vehicles registered in British India up to 31st March 1934.

Provinces	Motor cars including Taxi-cabs	Motor cycles including scoters and auto wheels	Heavy motor vehicles (trucks, buses, etc.)	Total
Bengal including Calcutta	39 000	1 312	5 000	45 312
Bombay City (a)	9 930	116	949	11 995
Bombay Presidency (exclud- ing Bombay City and Sind) (a)	10 077	776	39	11 892
Madras City	14 374	1 146	2,171	17 791
Madras Presidency (exclud- ing Madras City) (a)	7 617	1 342	5 676	14 635
United Provinces (b)	12 406	1 792	4,447	19 645
Punjab	6 213	1 226	5,494	12 933
Burma (a)	9 241	1 077	3,296	13 614
Bihar and Orissa	10 263	1 399	2,423	14 985
Central Provinces	3,411	612	1,724	5,747
Sind	1 815	412	330	2,557
Delhi (c)	8,609	1 491	2,194	12,294
North-West Frontier Province	3 472	1 142	2,901	7,515
Ajmer-Merwara	846	204	244	1,354
Assam (b)	1 746	153	1,350	3,249
Total	1,42,417	21,118	40,427	2,03,962

(a) Actually running.

(b) Figures relate to the year ending 31st December 1933.

Hardware (Rs. 2.88 lakhs).—The improve Mineral oils (Rs. 2.43 lakhs).—The market continued dull and action during the year declined at Rs. 8.70 above valued at 1 per cent above. Re-

III.—EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles exported from British India —

EXPORTS.

(In thousands of Rupees)

—	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1933-34
Jute, raw	27,17.34	12,83.47	11 18.81	9 73.03	10 03.27	7.47
Jute manufactures	51,92.63	31 89.44	21,92.42	21,71.18	21,37.49	14.6
Cotton raw and waste	65 60.35	46 72.65	23 73.19	20 02.95	26,97.67	18.44
Cotton manufactures	7,18.67	5,21.54	4 81.84	3,29.11	2,72.63	1.86
Tea	26 00.64	23 53.93	19 43.74	17 15.28	19,84.62	13.56
Seeds	26 46.76	17,86.18	14,54.83	11,30.68	13,66.15	9.33
Grain, pulse and flour	34,97.16	29,85.19	20,37.18	16 07.69	11,74.79	8.03
Metals and ores	10 33.96	7,01.04	5,47.10	4 68.18	5 44.73	3.75
Leather	8 16.24	6 30.11	5 35.20	4 76.42	5 28.94	3.61
Hides and skins raw	7,93.27	4,46.36	3,65.71	2,76.87	4 20.33	2.91
Wool raw and manufactures	5 33.54	3 23.23	3 36.73	1 91.10	2,72.44	1.86
Lac	6 96.72	3 13.74	1,83.94	1 24.24	2,46.44	1.69
Paraffin wax	3 17.69	2,81.83	2 31.74	2 01.84	2 28.91	1.57
Oil cakes	3,11.92	2,04.03	2 60.63	1 96.51	1,64.72	1.12
Coffee	1,45.40	1,91.86	94.50	1,09.81	1,02.45	.7
Fruits and vegetables	90.62	79.70	90.32	69.52	90.00	.68
Tobacco	1,06.42	1 03.61	85.42	77.11	93.80	.64
Wood and timber	1,80.97	1,40.47	78.47	59.18	84.24	.68
Dyeing and Tanning substances	1 11.57	1,03.23	86.94	73.42	73.63	.54
Gair	1,04.64	84.56	77.54	60.24	76.98	.53
Opium	1 42.00	1,22.07	88.93	11.25	72.64	.5
Spices	1 08.39	1,27.19	87.25	72.33	72.20	.49
Oils	72.33	47.24	57.33	91.79	57.24	.39
Yodder bran & pollards	1,18.63	76.76	73.14	70.29	46.64	.32
Fish (excluding canned s-h)	73.81	69.33	54.24	45.71	44.87	.31
Mica	1,03.84	87.59	33.36	31.52	44.74	.31
Coal and coke	72.06	49.35	54.91	41.10	37.52	.28
Hemp, raw	64.33	39.30	26.00	34.16	36.00	.24
Rubber, raw	1,78.88	1,29.75	44.58	8.78	31.18	.21
Provisions and oilman stores	60.40	49.95	33.53	37.62	29.12	.19
Manures	49.68	51.30	34.39	20.39	25.45	.17
Bones for manufacturing purposes	75.27	71.25	45.14	34.82	24.38	.17
Drugs and medicines	48.45	39.92	23.10	31.26	23.81	.16
Fibre for brushes and brooms	28.15	25.51	20.43	21.02	22.02	.15
Bricettes	14.26	10.98	11.66	13.65	17.46	.12
Saltpetre	8.87	7.52	10.58	12.26	15.26	.1
Apparel	24.52	16.12	10.33	8.93	11.14	.08
Animals living	36.80	26.00	14.99	10.10	9.86	.06
Building and Engineering materials other than of iron, steel or wood	14.99	10.39	7.47	9.24	9.84	
Cordage and rope	14.10	19.43	8.54	7.73	6.55	

EXPORTS—*contd*

(In thousands of Rupees)

	1929-30	1930-31.	1931-32	1932-33.	1933-34.	Percentage on total exports of merchandise in 1933-34
Candles	10.91	6.46	4.05	4.74	5.33	.04
Horns, tips, etc	7.53	3.54	1.36	2.48	5.22	.04
Milk raw and manu- factures	32.31	10.66	3.34	3.18	3.29	.02
Sugar	3.63	2.51	1.92	2.10	2.38	.02
Tallow, stearine and wax	7.95	7.38	3.79	1.97	1.93	.01
All other articles	4,54.43	3,71.77	2,94.35	2,70.65	2,07.03	2.04
Total value of exports	3,10,80.55	2,20,49.20	1,55,88.86	1,32,40.57	1,46,31.60	100

Cotton (Rs. 26.59 Lakhs)—The total out- Rs. 79 lakhs in the preceding year. The re-

60,000 yards

Co The to 16 lbs milk The amol

which had stood at 5 million yards The also fell 1 million goods 4, grey white kh and

Detailed figures of exports for the past three years compared with 1913-14 are given below —

	1913-14 (pre war year)	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards	Million yards.
Grey and bleached piece-goods—				
Shirtings	2 2	4 1	1 7	.8
Chaddars and dhuties	7 6	2 3	1 9	1.6
T. cloth and domestics	21 6	6	4	.4
Drills and jeans	12 6	1	2	4
Other sorts	12 2	1 7	8	1 2
TOTAL	41 2	8 8	5 0	4 4
Coloured piece-goods	45 0	95 8	61 4	52.0
TOTAL PIECE GOODS	89 2	104 8	66 4	56 4

Jute and Jute Manufactures (Rs. 12.31 millions that were made to the acreage under

	1913-14	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Jute (in thousand tons)	764	587	563	748
Bags (in millions)	369	340	415	403
Cloth (in million yards)	1,061	1,021	1,012	1,053

Important consumers for raw jute considerably increased their requirements. The United Kingdom received 177,000 tons, (Rs.

The total exports of gunny bags in number from 415 millions to 403 and correspondingly in value from

from 1.7 million lbs to 0.6 million lbs.
 Persia received 1.1 million lbs less than her intake in 1932-33. China practically had none in the previous

Foodgrains and flour (Rs. 11.75 lakhs)—Oilseeds (Rs. 13.66 lakhs)—The total

	Pre war 1931-32 1932-33 1933-34 average			
	(Thousands of tons)			
Tea (Rs. 19.85 lakhs)—The total exports of tea in 1933-34 amounted to 318 million lbs valued at Rs. 19.85 lakhs as compared with 379 million lbs valued at Rs. 17.15 lakhs in 1932-33. Relatively to the	379	120	72	379
Linseed	273	54	115	73
Rapeseed	212	672	493	547
Groundnuts	114	104	86	82
Castor				8

Exports of Manufactures and Miscellaneous Goods				
in value				Mons)
Lac (Rs 2,46 lakhs)—The year under				13-34
Total				335
Metals and Ores (Rs 5,49 lakhs)—The total				716
				33
				263
				569

... purchaser in the Indian market in 1933-34

Oils (Rs 57 lakhs)—The total exports of oil in 1933-34 were valued at Rs 57 lakhs

Production of finished steel 450 442

Exports—Other important India included paraffin wax Oilseeds (Rs 1,63 lakhs) 82 lakhs; tobacco (Rs and tanning substances 7.2 lakhs)

Index Numbers of Prices.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, publishes from time to time an addendum to the publication *Numbers of Indian Prices 1861-1926* brings up-to-date (1) the un-weighted

The following table contains these index numbers since the year 1925 :—

Year.	Exported articles 28 (un-weighted)	Imported articles 11 (un-weighted)	General Index No for all (39) Articles (un-weighted).	Weighted Index No (100) Articles equated to 100 for 1873
1925	233	211	227	245
1926	235	193	216	260
1927	209	185	202	238
1928	212	171	201	261
1929	216	170	203	254
1930	177	157	171	213
1931	125	134	127	157
1932	120	139	126	149
1933	118	128	121	139

Besides the above wholesale price index numbers, the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, compiles a wholesale price index number for Calcutta while the Bombay Labour Office compiles similar statistics for Bombay and Karachi.

The following table gives these index numbers since 1925 —

Wholesale price index numbers for Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi (Base 1914).

Year.	Calcutta	Bombay.	Karachi
1925	501	163	151
1926	148	149	140
1927	148	147	137
1928	145	146	137
1929	141	145	133
1930	116	126	108
1931	96	109	95
1932	91	103	99
1933	87	98	87
1934	89	95	96

About the end of the year 1929 there began a sharp decline in wholesale prices which continued the monthly fluctuations were within narrow limits.

The Government publish



Wednesday	Saturday	Dep	Baghdad	Arr.	Monday	Thursday
"	"	Arr.	Basra	Dep.	"	"
"	"	Dep.	Basra	Arr	"	"
"	"	Arr	Kowelt	Dep.	"	"
"	"	Dep	Kowelt	Arr	"	"
"	"	Arr.	Bahrein	Dep	"	"
"	"	Dep.	Bahrein	Arr	"	"
Thursday	Sunday	Arr.	Gwadar	Dep	Sunday	Wednesday
"	"	Dep	Gwadar	Arr	"	"
"	"	Arr	Karachi	Dep	"	"
"	"	Dep	Karachi	Arr	"	"
Friday	Monday	Arr.	Jodhpur	Dep.	"	"
"	"	Dep	Jodhpur	Arr	Saturday	Tuesday
"	"	Arr	Delhi	Dep	"	"
"	"	Dep.	Delhi	Arr	"	"
"	"	Arr.	Cawnpore	Dep	"	"
"	"	Dep	Cawnpore	Arr.	"	"
"	"	Arr	Allahabad	Dep	"	"
"	"	Dep	Allahabad	Arr	"	"
Saturday	"	Arr.	Calcutta	Dep	"	"
"	"	Dep	Calcutta	Arr	"	"
"	"	Arr	Akyab	Dep	"	Monday
"	"	Dep	Akyab	Arr	"	"
"	"	Arr.	Rangoon	Dep.	"	"
"	"	Dep	Rangoon	Arr	"	"
Sunday	"	Arr.	Bangkok	Dep	"	"
"	"	Dep	Bangkok	Arr	"	"
"	"	Arr.	Alor Star	Dep	"	Sunday
"	"	Dep.	Alor Star	Arr	"	"
Monday	"	Arr.	Singapore	Dep.	"	"
"	"	Dep.	Singapore	Arr.	"	"
"	"	Arr.	Batavia	Arr.	"	Saturday
"	"	Arr.	Sourabaya	Arr	"	"
Tuesday	"	Arr.	Ram bang	Dep	"	"
"	"	Dep	Ram bang	Arr	"	"
"	"	Arr.	Koepo ng	Arr	"	Friday
"	"	Arr	Darwin	Dep	"	"

Karachi-Madras Air Service

South Bound.

Karachi	Ahmedabad	Bombay	Hyderabad Deccan	Madras	Dep	Arr	Friday	Monday
"	"	"	"	"	6-30	10-20	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	10-50	13-40	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	13-40	14-10	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	14-10	18-10	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	18-10	6-30	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	6-30	9-55	Saturday	Tuesday
"	"	"	"	"	9-55		"	"

North Bound

Madras	Hyderabad Deccan	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Karachi	Dep	Arr	Monday	Friday
"	"	"	"	"	14-00	17-25	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	17-25	6-30	Tuesday	Saturday
"	"	"	"	"	6-30	10-30	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	10-30	11-00	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	11-00	13-50	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	13-50	14-20	"	"
"	"	"	"	"	14-20	18-10	"	"

Africa and the Far East

Several new air services which are of con-

the Dutch service between Amsterdam and
Batavia, both of which pass through Baghdad
and Karachi

Other important air lines established are the
French service between Paris and Saigon and

the Australia has been accomplished, and Aus-
tralia is now linked by air with England

The Indian Stores Department.

A detailed account of the organisation of the

As a result of the close observance of the

Bombay Stamp Duties.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Acknowledgment of Debt ex. Rs. 20 ..	0	1	Up to Rs. 1,000, every Rs. 100 or part	0	12
Affidavit or Declaration ..	2	0	For every Rs. 500 or part, beyond Rs. 1,000 ..	3	12
Agreement or Memo. of Agreement—			Stamp.		
(a) If relating to the sale of a bill of exchange ..	0	4	Bond, Administration, Customs, Security or Mortgage Deed— For amount not exceeding Rs. 1,000, same duty as a Bond		
(aa) If relating to the sale of Govt Security—Subject to a maximum of Rs. 20, as 2 for every Rs. 10,000 or part			In any other case..	10	0
(b) If relating to sale of a share in an incorporated company or other body corporate—two annas for every 5,000 or part thereof of the value of the share			Cancellation ..	5	0
(c) If not otherwise provided for ..	1	0	Certificates or other Document relating to Shares ..	0	2
Appointment in execution of a power—			Charter Party ..	2	0
(a) Of trustees ..	15	0	Chques and demand drafts are exempt from stamp duty with effect from 1st July 1927.		
(b) Of property, moveable or immovable ..	30	0	Composition—Deed ..	20	0
Articles of Association of Company—			Conveyance not being a Transfer—		
(a) Where the company has no share capital or the nominal share capital does not exceed Rs. 2,500 ..	25	0	Not exceeding Rs. 50 ..	0	8
(b) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs. 2,500 but does not exceed Rs. 1,00,000 ..	50	0	Exceeding Rs. 50, not exceeding Rs. 100 ..	1	0
(c) Where the nominal share capital exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 ..	100	0	Exceeding Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200 ..	2	0
Articles of Clerkship ..	250	0	Exceeding Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 300 ..	4	8
Award any decision in writing by an Arbitrator, other than by an Order of the Court. The same duty as a Bond for the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award subject to a maximum ..	20	0	For every Rs. 100 or part in excess of Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000 ..	1	8
Bill of Exchange—			For every Rs. 500, or part thereof, in excess of Rs. 1,000, ..	7	8
Where payable otherwise than on demand ..			Conveyance relating to immovable property situate within the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi, for the entries in article 23 the following entries shall be substituted, namely—		
			23 Conveyance (as defined by section 2 (10) not being a Transfer charged or exempted under No 62—		
				1	2
				Bombay.	Ahmedabad, Poona & Karachi.
				Rs. a.	Rs. a.
			Where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyances as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50 ..	0	8
			Where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 ..	1	0
			Where it exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200 ..	2	0
			Where it exceeds Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 300 ..	8	8
			Where it exceeds Rs. 300 but does not exceed Rs. 400 ..	12	0
			Where it exceeds Rs. 400 but does not exceed Rs. 500 ..	15	8
			Where it exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed Rs. 600 ..	18	0
			Where it exceeds Rs. 600 but does not exceed Rs. 700 ..	22	8
			Where it exceeds Rs. 700 but does not exceed Rs. 800 ..	26	0
			Where it exceeds Rs. 800 but does not exceed Rs. 900 ..	29	8
			Where it exceeds Rs. 900 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ..	33	0
			And for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000 ..	17	8
Bill of Lading ..	0	8			
Bond (not otherwise provided for)—					
Not exceeding Rs. 10 ..	0	2			
Exe. Rs. 10 but not exc. Rs. 50 ..	0	4			
Exe. Rs. 50 but not exc. Rs. 100 ..	0	8			
Exe. Rs. 100 & does not exc. Rs. 200 ..	1	0			
Exe. Rs. 200 & does not exc. Rs. 500 ..	2	0			

	Rs.		Rs.
Copy of Extract —It the original was not chargeable with duty, or it duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed 1 Rupee	1 0	Policy of Insurance —	
In any other case	2 0	(1) <i>Sea</i> —Where premium does not exceed rates of 2a., or $\frac{1}{2}$ percent of amount insured	0 1
Counterpart or Duplicate —It the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed two rupees—The same duty as is payable on the original. In any other case	2 0	In any other case for Rs. 1,000 or part thereof	0 1
Delivery Order	0 1	(2) <i>For time</i> —For every Rs. 1,000 or part insured, not exc 6 months	0 2
Entry in any High Court of an Advocate or Vakil	500 0	Exceeding 6 and not exceeding 12 months	0 4
In the case of an Attorney	500 0	If drawn in duplicate, for each part—	
Instrument —Apprenticeship	10 0	Half the above rates, for Sea and Time	
Divorce	5 0	(3) <i>Fire</i> —When the sum insured does not exceed Rs. 5,000	0 8
Other than Will, recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer Authority to adopt	20 0	In any other case	1 0
Lease —Where rent is fixed and no premium is paid for less than 1 year, same duty as Bond for whole amount, not more than 3 years, same as Bond for average annual rent reserved, over 3 years, same as Coverture for consideration equal to amount or value of the average annual rent reserved; for indefinite term, same as Coverture for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long, in perpetuity, same as Coverture for consideration equal to one-fifth of rents paid in respect of first 50 years. Where there is premium and no rent, same as Coverture for amount of premium, premium with rent, same as Coverture or amount of premium in addition to the duty which would have been payable on the lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid or delivered.		In respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any renewal of an original policy—One-half of the duty payable in respect of the original policy in addition to the amount, if any chargeable under Art 63 (Receipt)	
Letter —Allotment of Share	0 2	(4) <i>Accident and Sickness</i> —Against Railway accident, valid for a single journey only	0 1
Credit	0 2	In any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000, and also where amount exc Rs. 1,000, for every Rs. 1,000 or part	0 2
License	10 0	(5) <i>Life, or other Insurance, not specifically provided for</i> —	
Memo. of Association of Company —If accompanied by Articles or Association	50 0	For every sum not exceeding Rs. 250	0 2
It not so accompanied	80 0	Exceeding Rs. 250 but not exceeding Rs. 500	0 4
Notarial Act	2 0	For every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part	0 8
Note or Memo intimating the purchase or sale —		If drawn in duplicate for each part, half the above rates.	
(a) Of any Goods exc in value Rs. 20	0 4	Insurance by way of indemnity against liability to pay damages on account of accidents to workmen employed by or under the insurer or against liability to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1923 For every Rs. 100 or part payable as premium	0 1
(b) Of any Stock or marketable Security exceeding to value Rs. 20—		In case of a re-insurance by one Company with another— $\frac{1}{2}$ of duty payable in respect of the original insurance, but not less than 1 anna, or more than 1 Re	
a. 2 for every Rs. 5,000, or part.		Policies of all classes of Insurance not included in Article 47 of Schedule 1 of Stamp Act of 1899 covering goods, merchandise, personal effects, and other property against damage, are liable to the same as Policies of Fire Insurance.	
(bb) Of Government Security—Subject to a maximum of Rs. 20, 2 as for every Rs. 10,000, or part			
Notes of Protest by a Ship's Master	1 0		
Partnership —Where the capital does not exceed Rs. 500	5 0		
In any other case	20 0		
Dissolution of	10 0		

	Rs. a		Rs. a
Power of Attorney—		Security Bond— (a) When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for the amount secured.	
For the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents.		(b) In any other case	10 0
In relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents	1 0	Settlement— The same duty as a Bond (but in its application to the cities of Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi the same duty as a conveyance if the property set apart is immovable and the purpose is one other than charitable or religious) for the sum equal to the amount or value of the property—settled as set forth in such settlement.	
When required in suits or proceedings under the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act, 1882	1 0		
Authorising 1 person or more to act in a single transaction other than that mentioned above	2 0		
Authorising not more than 5 persons to act jointly and severally in more than 1 transaction, or generally	10 0		
Authorising more than 5 but not more than 10 persons to act	20 0		
When given for consideration and authorising the Attorney to sell any immovable property—The same duty as a Conveyance for the amount of the consideration		other than charitable or religious) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of revocation but not exceeding ten rupees.	
In any other case, for each person authorised	2 0	Share-warrant to bearer issued under the Indian Companies Act—One and a half times the duty payable on a conveyance for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant	
Promissory Notes—		Shipping Order	0 1
(a) When payable on demand—		Surrender of Lease— When duty with which lease is chargeable does not exceed Rs. 5—The duty with which such Lease is chargeable.	
(i) When the amount or value does not exceed Rs. 250	0 1	In any other case	5 0
(ii) When the amount or value exceeds Rs. 250 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	0 2	Transfer of Shares— One-half of the duty payable on a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the value of the shares	
(iii) In any other case	0 4	Transfer of any Interest secured by a Bond, Mortgage-deed, or Policy of Insurance—If duty on such does not exceed Rs. 10—The duty with which such Bond, &c., is chargeable.	
(b) When payable otherwise than on demand—The same duty as a Bill of exchange for the same amount payable otherwise than on demand		In any other case	10 0
Protest of Bill or Note	2 0	—of any property under the Administrator General's Act, 1874, Section 31	10 0
Protest by the Master of a Ship	2 0	—of any trust property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary—five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable for transfer of shares.	
Proxy	0 2	Transfer of Lease by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease—The same duty as a conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer.	
Receipt for value exc. Rs. 20	0 1	Trust, Declaration of— Same duty as a Bond for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned, but not exceeding	15 0
Reconveyance of mortgaged property—		Revocation of—Ditto, but not exceeding	10 0
(a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000—the same duty as a bond for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Reconveyance		Warrant for Goods	0 5
(b) In any other case	10 0		
Release— that is to say, any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—			
(a) If the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000—The same duty as a Bond for such amount or value as set forth in the Release.			
(b) In any other case	10 0		
Respondentia Bond— The same duty as a Bond for the amount of the loan secured.			

The Indian National Congress.

Summary

THE NON-CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT.

By ...

to endorse their programme of "progressive non-violent non-co-operation" which was reiterated by the annual session at Nagpur, which, on Mr. Gandhi's motion, changed its old creed into "the attainment by India of Swaraj by illegitimate and peaceful means". The stern measures adopted by local Governments led to the imprisonment of many

was authorised to give the signal also for a campaign of non-payment of taxes and civil disobedience. Early in 1930 the Congress executive appointed Mr. Gandhi as "Dictator for all India and gave him power to launch civil disobedience as and when he thought fit. This Mr. Gandhi did."

1923

1923. Soon after Mr. Gandhi was arrested for sedition, tried and sentenced to undergo imprisonment for six years. (See 1923 and 1924 editions)

... the Government had broken understanding arrived at between the Vice and Mr. Gandhi at ...

Government at this time. In short if another attempt was made in the middle of 1933 to revive it in an attenuated form but the "individual civil disobedience" as it was called, was still born. This felt that very few people came forward to practice the kind of resistance to authority, while the Government's measures to put down lawlessness in any form continued unabated. Thus the movement died a natural death. Even this official form of non-co-operation was finally withdrawn in 1934, when Mr. Gandhi gave its abandonment, reserving to himself the right to use the weapon at the proper time.

The ...

But the fond parent did not lose heart and bided his time. His chance came in 1928 when the Congress was split into two warring camps. One was ready to accept Dominion Status for India, while the other would have nothing short of independence. At the psychological moment, Mr. Gandhi staged a re-entry into the political arena—he had been but a silent spectator.

member 1929 his for 6 years. Indeed t

...in freedom which was an important; engage itself in active work in the cause of the
 ...to short he adum-
 ...his socialistic
 ...cepted the
 ...but refused
 ...name for the
 ...o differ and

...reached to with | Mr Gandhi left Poona and reached
 1. Ahmedabad through Bombay. Anticipating
 at his sudden arrest he dismantled his Sabarmati

ring.

Meanwhile, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was | all this period there was very much
 activity Government did not allow the

What little interest
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attached great importance to this lecture and Mr. Meadship Dr. Anand Dr. D. A. Roy and others

The Patna meeting is important in that it

— as hall

corrupt, indolent and untruthful
 critics regarded Mr. Gandhi as the
 confession of failure and saw in it

can even a great deal have failed to
 Congress machinery at no very

The 1935 Congress Session

The most outstanding achievement of the

spectacular movement, the withdrawal of the

1931 when some prominent Princes began to were also made since then to settle this thorny
 entertain doubts about the advisability of their problem, but the general opinion seemed to

amounting

shifted to London where the
 the Committee took evidence
 proposals. Representatives of
 notice of the Princes Chamber
 tory provisions rendering it
 states to enter the proposed
 itself through a confederation,
 e weightage for the representa
 the Legislature in the event of a
 liberating at the outset, prohibi

The National Liberal Federation.

The National Liberal Federation.

The definite breach between the party and the Government is now complete.

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to hasten the advent of a new era. The changing political situation was exhaustively reviewed at personal interviews between the British Cabinet and the India Office and Lord Irwin, derably cut down; in short, the conference method, according to political opinion in India, was materially whittled down.

Early in the year 1932 three committees fore-had R.T.C. was announced Committee, presided over

A session of the assembly, Dewad

retained all the objectionable features of the report

MUSLIM ORGANISATIONS.

he year 1931 communal agreement
is a masterpiece of the ignorant

Conference & similar gatherings of the 1930s.

and unwholesome activities, and the Government has not
 as time passed on it having increased. Iqbal

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executive board of the All-India Muslim League. In August 1934 the Unity Board issued an

Communal Award in the absence of any other constitutional scheme acceptable to all the communities concerned. As regards political reform, the Board held the view that the provisions of the White Paper scheme fell far short of the legitimate aspirations of the country and that therefore it was totally unacceptable to Muslims.

Provinces
of the two

Pandit Malaviya and other Hindu leaders

The Muslim League, too, condemned the

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the disaffection towards the Government. The All-India Khilafat Committee so thus created was nominally assisted by the Government.

The Round Table Conference.

The first session of the Indian Round Table Conference of India, in a lengthy despatch on

Now our difficulties have arisen from two sources. In the first place, there is the fact that as things are at present, a large part of what I can say to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is that we are going to do our utmost to remove those obstacles in the way of Federalism.

point of view—makes people here investors who invested their money in Indian securities.

those cases I can say to him I would prefer [complicated sentence, but we have several

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The White Paper.

Federation except in regard to certain "reserved" subjects. The Federation will

Apart from the reserved departments and these special responsibilities there is another

rest with both Houses of Parliament to move the Crown by an address to issue a Royal

British subjects

The Governor General is glad to see

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Majesty's Government's Communal Award of August 4 last. The present nominated, The Secretary of State's Council for India.

His Majesty's Government "Following the] The Committee accepted the principle of

The Committee emphasized that Provincial

political pressure into questions affecting the

same second chambers were proposed for
Madras and Bombay in addition to the first

The Committee accepted the White Paper

and recommended that in the case of

His Majesty's Government "Following the precedent of some of the Dominion constitutions, a definite date after the passing of Act should be fixed for the inauguration of Federation."

The memorandum
control over defence.
The

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They demanded statutory recognition of India's freedom to regulate her social and economic life. Having accepted the broad conclusions of Provincial Autonomy and an All-India Federation, the Committee

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protect imports from India against penal treatment should be made reciprocal and a similar responsibility in respect of imports from Burma and upon the Government-General in India

Provis-kans

Government of India Bill

The Government of India Bill, which was published early in 1935 was generally on the Joint Committee's report. It provided for the accession of Indian to the federation and for the appointment

present Bill

State adhered to Federation within twenty years, an address by both Houses of the Legislature. (For Indian reactions to the Report and the Bill, see Congress section.)

The Committee disliked the question of commercial discrimination in two respects:—discrimination against British commercial interest and trade in India, and discrimination against British imports.

They recommended that any amendment of the Reserve Bank Act, or any legislation affecting the constitution or functions of the Bank or of the currency or currency of the Bank should be referred to the committee.

As regards discrimination against British merchants in the Indian White Paper to apply corresponding proposals in the

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State
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AN EXCHANGE OF VIEWS BETWEEN BRITISH AND

provisions

Government of India Bill.

The Government of India Bill, which
published early in 1915, was generally
on the Joint Committee's report. It
provision for the accession of Indian
to the federation and for the amendment.

State adhered to Federation within twenty
Years, an address by both Houses of the Legis- (For Indian reactions to the Report and
Bill, see Congress section)

THE FUTURE OF BURMA

Throughout the discussions on the Indian Reforms proposals the question of Burma's future occupied a secondary position, as nothing could be definitely settled until the Burmans themselves supported separation from India. He added that Burma could not be granted the right of accession as it would be a bad precedent and would be fatal to Federation.

... embodying Government's proposals for

The Indian Legislature.

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Member estimated for an increase of 2½ crores in traffic receipts, an improvement of 3 per cent on the figures for 1933-34. "The steady upward trend in our goods earnings this year justifies

Annual General Budget.

The annual General Budget of India was presented by Sir George Buchanan, Finance

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indicated, provided powers to stop press attacks in British India calculated to excite disaffection in the States and empowered district magistrates—maintenance of revenue import duty on certain classes of manufactured steel imports even where the Tariff Board had reported that no

the purpose of road development and prescribed rules for the administration of the Road Fund thus obtained. One of the rules requires the appointment of a standing Roads Committee consisting a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, two nominated official members, one of whom must be a member of the Indian Legislative Assembly three members elected by the members of the Council of State from amongst themselves and six members elected by members of the Legislative Assembly from amongst themselves.

The Sugar (Excise Duty) Bill and the Matches (Excise Duty) Bill required to implement the Finance Department's Budget proposals in regard to these commodities provided a great deal of discussion. The details on the Bill were chiefly between the Government on the one hand and consumers' growing interests on the other. The Matches Bill contained little special favour being shown by the Government towards Bengal. On this Bengal representatives bitterly complained the whole instead of only the half of export duty was not being remitted therefore Government were taken to introducing in the Matches Bill a measure the proceeds of which were to be to a specified, though informally specified. The Sugar Bill was, after consideration by a committee, finally passed on 18th April. The Matches Bill, after similar consideration by Select Committee, was passed on 1 April.

Two critically important measures fully negotiated through the Legislature Government in the September session were an Indian Army (Amendment) Bill and Indian Army (Discipline) Bill. The necessity for the new Army Bill arose from the prospective creation of a new class of Indian Army officer. The new officers are those being trained in the newly established Indian Military Academy for King's Commissions. The King's Commissions given to these officers will be what is known in the self government Dominions as a Dominion Commission and the new Bill was a disciplinary measure to take the place, in regard to such officers, which is filled by the British Army Act in regard to officers in the British Army, the measure being thus a disciplinary one. There was a good deal of hostile discussion on political grounds, but the Bill was finally passed by large

majorities in both Houses. The Indian Navy (Discipline) Bill was, as its name implies, a purely disciplinary measure, with the object of bringing officers of the newly established Indian Navy under the same disciplinary code as prevails in the Royal Navy. Non-official critics of the measure strongly objected to the passage of a Bill applying to Indian Naval Officers the provisions of the British Naval Discipline Act. Their difficulty was overcome by eliminating from the Indian measure the original references to the British Act and by transplanting into the Indian Bill the necessary provisions of the British Act. The Bill in its amended form was passed without difficulty.

The Legislative Assembly, in the light of the opinions expressed, this Bill was eventually withdrawn by its mover.

His Excellency The Viceroy on 28th August addressed a joint sitting of the Council of State and Legislative Assembly. He reviewed at some length events connected with the Legislature during the four years' life of the present Assembly and announced the decision that the life of the Assembly should not be extended beyond 31st December 1934.

The Legislature Assembly was dissolved on 31st December 1934, its life having specially been extended beyond the normal period till then by the Governor General as a matter of expediency and convenience in view of the progress of the current discussion for the revision of the Indian Constitution.

The Indian Tariff Board, 1934.

Cotton Textiles—There was published in the New Year a report by the Tariff Board concerning the continued grant of protection to the Indian Cotton Textile Industry. Apart from its recommendations, it included a most interesting review of recent progress of the Indian cotton mills.

It stated that the number of mills in British India rose from 274 in 1925 to 412 in 1933. Bombay and Ahmedabad together, it showed, contained just under half the total number. In Bombay the number of spindles working fell

by 25 per cent, the number of looms working by 34 per cent and the number of persons employed by 13.5 per cent. Between 1925-26 and 1933-34, the production of yarn and cloth increased in Bombay by 22.4 per cent and 22 per cent, respectively, in Ahmedabad by nearly 50 per cent, and in the rest of India by 52.8 per cent and 61.9 per cent. Between 1926-27 and 1933-34, the annual production of yarn increased by nearly 200 million pounds, or just under 20 per cent. The most noticeable increase was in counts above 30's, especially in Bombay and Ahmedabad.

The amount of capital invested in the industry

The Board's recommendations, which, based on the Indian Tariff

Kingdom and for India

The Board recommended that the "Ad

Indians Overseas.

NUMBERS.—The total Indian population resident in the countries to which Indians mainly emigrate for purposes of settlement, according to the latest available returns, is as follows:—

Name of country	Indian population	Date of Information.
<i>British Empire</i>		
1. Ceylon	6 50,577†	1932 Agent's Report.
2. British Malaya* ..	6,24,009	1931
3. Hong Kong	2,555	1911
4. Mauritius	2,65,796	1931 Protector of Immigrants' Report
5. Seychelles	332	1911
6. Gibraltar	50 (approximately)	1920
7. Algeria	100	1920
8. Kenya	39,644	1931 Census
9. Uganda	13,026	1931 Census
10. Nyasaland	805	1926
11. Zanzibar	14,242	1931 Census.
12. Tanganyika Territory	25,422	1931 Census.
13. Jamaica	17,950	1932 Report of the Protector of Immigrants
14. Trinidad	1,40,689	1932 Do
15. British Guiana ..	1,34,059	1932 Do.
16. Fiji Islands	78,975	1932 Report of Secretariat for Indian Affairs
17. Basutoland	172	1921
18. Swaziland	7	1921
19. Northern Rhodesia	56 (Asiatics)	1921
20. Southern Rhodesia	1,700 (")	1931
21. Canada	1,22,911	1931 Census
22. Australia— Western Australia .. 300 Southern Australia .. 200 Victoria 400 New South Wales .. 700 Queensland 300 Tasmania 100	2 000 (approximately)	1922
23. New Zealand	1,160	1933 Official Year Book
24. Natal	1,50,020	1933 Protector of Immigrants Report.
25. Transvaal	15 747	1926 Statistics of Immigration
26. Cape Colony	6 645	1926 Department
27. Orange Free State ..	127	1926
28. Newfoundland ..		..
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>		
29. United States of America	3,175 (Asiatics)	1910
30. Madagascar	5,273 (Indians)	1917
31. Reunion	2,194	1921
32. Dutch East Indies ..	832,667 (Orientals, chiefly Chinese & Arabs) (say 50,000 Indians)	1920
33. Surinam	34,957	1920
34. Mozambique	1,100 (Asiatics and half castes)	Not known.
35. Persia	3,827	1932
Total of Indians in Foreign Countries	100,525	
Total of Indians in British Empire	22,32,676	
Grand Total of Indians Overseas	23,33,201	

* Including Straits Settlements, Federated and Unfederated Malay States.

† Indian Estate Labourers only.

Origin of Indian Emigration.—Emigration is prohibited by the Hindu Shastre. and consolidated the whole system of control. It was itself amended in 1859 and 1870 in important respects with the object of preventing

Act.

Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation

Admission of Indians to Guiana
 Govern-
 ment
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 ernment
 ions.

Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of more than 3 and not more than 5 years from the date of his arrival.

"(1) It is an inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth including India, that each should enjoy complete control of the

Opinions who cordially accept this change about 75

Summary of present Position—Outside (8) A uniform "License Law" applicable

(11) Mr. Gandhi to Mr. Gorges, July 7th, 1914: evidence tendered for or against the application.

"By vested rights I understand the right of an Indian and his successors to live and trade in the township in which he was living and trading, no matter how often he shifts his residence or business from place to place in the same township."

(c) That municipal bodies shall have the right to prohibit the license holder, or any other person, from residing in any shop, store or other place of business.

(d) There should be no relaxation in the enforcement of the Immigration Laws, and more active steps should be taken to deal with prohibited immigrants who have evaded the provisions of those laws.

has been allowed on condition that Asiatics are given reasonable opportunity for acquiring adequate residential sites.

Anti-Asiatic feeling in South Africa —
A bill for the segregation of Asiatics known as the Class Areas Bill was introduced in the Union Assembly in March 1924 which though not specifically directed against Indians, contained provisions which could be used for the compulsory segregation of all Asiatics in certain areas. Indian opinion was deeply agitated over the prospect of this legislation which it was apprehended might in the existing state of public opinion in South Africa result in the

Committee was passed by the Union Assembly but rejected by the Senate. In January 1926 it was reintroduced and in May it was adopted by a joint session of the Senate and Assembly by eighty-three yeas and twenty-one nays.

The Indian delegation
Sir N. S. ...

any such extension of the scope of these regulations be contemplated in future every reasonable opportunity will be given to all the parties in the Union interested in the matter to make representations.

In July 1925 a more comprehensive Bill, known as the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill, was introduced in the Union Assembly. The Government of India made effective representations against the provisions of this Bill both on grounds of principle as well as of detail.

Deputation to S. Africa

Towards the end of November 1925, the Government of India, with the concurrence of the Government of South Africa, sent a deputation to South Africa the personnel of which was as follows:—

G. T. Paddison, Esq., C.S.I., J.O.S., Commissioner of Labour, Madras—Leader.

Hon'ble Syed Raza Ali, M.C.S.—Member
Sir Dera Prasad Saccadikary, Kt., C.S.I.—Member

G. S. Bajpai, Esq., C.S.I., L.C.S.—Secretary.

The main purpose of the deputation was to collect as soon as possible first hand information regarding the economic condition and general position of the resident Indian community in South Africa and to form an appreciation of the wishes and requirements of the Indian community in South Africa. This deputation was followed by a return visit to India of a Parliamentary deputation from the Union Government of which the following were members:—

The Hon'ble F. W. Rogers, Minister of Mines and Industries, Patrick Duncan, M.C., M.C.O., Messrs A. C. Fordon, J. S. Marwick G. Rytgaard, O. S. Vermeulen, W. H. Rood, and J. E. Hartshorne. As a result of the investigations of these deputations, the Government of India and of the Union arranged for a meeting in the Union of a further delegation from India to explore every possible avenue, in order to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the Indian problem.

agreement

- (1) Both Governments affirm their recognition of the right of South Africa to use all just and legitimate means for the maintenance of Western standard of life.
- (2) The Union Government recognize that Indians domiciled in the Union, who are prepared to conform to Western standards of life, should be enabled to do so.
- (3) For those Indians in the Union who may desire to avail themselves of it, the Union Government will organize a scheme of assisted emigration to India or other countries where western standards are not required. Union domicile will be lost after three years' continuous absence from the Union in agreement with the proposed revocation of the law relating to domicile, which will be of general application to all emigrants under the Assisted Emigration Scheme, who desire to return to the Union within the three years, will be allowed to do so only on refund to the Union Government of the cost of the assistance received by them.
- (4) The Government of India recognize their obligation to look after such emigrants on their arrival in India.
- (5) The admission into the Union of the wives and minor children of Indians permanently domiciled in the Union will be regulated by paragraph 3 of Resolution XII of the Imperial Conference of 1915.
- (6) In the expectation that the difficulties with which the Union has been confronted will be materially lessened by the agreement which has now happily been reached between the two Governments and in order that the agreement may come into operation under the most favorable auspices and have a fair trial, the Government of the Union of South Africa have decided not to proceed further with Areas Reservation, Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill.
- (7) The two Governments have agreed to watch the working of the agreement now reached and to exchange views from time to time as to any changes that experience may suggest.

Government agreed to postpone it further until after the conference between their representatives and the representatives of the Government of India in connection with the revision of the Cape Town Agreement of 1927. This Conference was held at Cape Town in January 1942. It was led by the other member of the Indian Mission, Mr. G. S. Dey.

Security and Mutual Gov.

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was decided —

(1) **FRANCHISE** — A communal franchise was adopted with 11 seats for elected Europeans, 5 elected Indians, one nominated Arab, one missionary representing the Africans, and a nominated official majority. One Indian is also appointed on the Governor's Executive Council.

(2) **SEGREGATION** — The policy of segregation as between Europeans and Asiatics is abandoned.

(3) **THE HOMELANDS** — The existing practice is maintained both as regards initial grants and transfers, & similar reservation in the islands is offered to Indians.

A further new method of settlement is

The South African Indian Congress con

"(1) *Investigation*—The question is that if based before the Commission, the

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With regard to the announcement in ...

The work of the Colonies Committee and ... represented the position of Indians ... the

Council.

In June 1934, His Majesty's Government

(2) to help the resident Indian community in preparing their evidence for the

... India readily accepted
with the approval of His
... sent Kunwar Mahara
... R. B. Lakshmi, C.I.E.
These officers visited
Barani Tanganyika and

community. The Commission also visited Salisbury for the purpose of conferring with the Government of Southern Rhodesia. The report of the Commission was published on the 15th January 1929.

It was examined by the Government in consultation with the standing Liaison Committee of the Indian Legislature a prominent representatives of all parties Legislative Assembly, who were not a part of the Commission. The tentative conclusions reached by Government on the main recommendations in the Report were set out in a telegram to the Secretary of State for India on the 19th March 1929 which was published in India in September 1929.

In March 1929 the Secretary of State for India

- (c) oppose the grant of responsible government to Kenya or of any institutions leading up to it,
- (d) oppose the establishment of a Central Council on the lines proposed by Sir Samuel Wilson,
- (e) demand, in case of the establishment of some such body that the unofficial representatives from each province should include an adequate number of Indians,
- (f) advocate the continuance of the official majority in the Legislative Council of Kenya,
- (g) demand that the representation of natives in the Kenya Legislative Council should be by natives or by Europeans and Indians in equal proportions.

In September 1929 the Indian Delegation

present

Sir Fazl-i-Husain welcomed the delegation



The labour (including 1000) in the year 1900, 1901

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was the last session was a former
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above 60 years, provided such persons are of
good character and have resided continuously
for at least 20 years. An Invalid Pension is
obtainable to - - - years

Indians in Great Britain.

Some seventy years have

India House

In March, 1930 the office of the High Commissioner for India was transferred from the inadequate premises in Grosvenor Gardens to the new India House in Aldwych, erected and furnished at a cost of £324,000. The design of this noble building which has a frontage of about 130 ft opposite the Waldorf Hotel, was the work of Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A., with Dr Oscar Faber as consulting engineer. Although expression of the Indian character of the building is mainly found in the interior, the architect has given to the details of the exterior elevation, by means of carving, heraldry and symbolism an individuality that proclaims it the London house of India. Including basement and mezzanine floors, there are twelve floors in all, the available space for clerical work alone being between 50,000 and 60,000 ft. The total height from the lower level in the courtyard on the Strand side to the roof is about 100 ft.

On the ground floor there is a great hall for exhibits of the products and art wares of India. This hall is carried up two floors, the upper floor being represented by a wide gallery, and on either side of the exhibition hall there are recesses after the style of an Indian bazaar for special exhibits. From the octagonal entrance hall a great public staircase leads to a

The Advisers.

It is well known that for many years Indian students were left to their own devices, and that the Government of India, the British Government, and the Indian community in Great Britain, were all equally ignorant of the needs of the Indian student.

1925) when a paper was read by Mr. T. H. Club has an excellent record in matches at the suburban

920 was the
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Under the presidency of Lord Hawke an Indian Gymkhana Club in 1921 secured its own sports ground at Osterley, total cost of purchase and equipment estimated at £15,000. Generous gifts made by some Ruling Princes and particularly the Maharaja of Patiala, but no help is required. The cricket eleven of

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS IN LONDON CONNECTED WITH INDIA

BRITISH INDIAN UNION—Promotes friendship and understanding between the two races.
59 Blandford Street, Baker Street W. 1.
Hon. Secretary R. B. Nohria.

CENTRAL HINDU SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN
Founded to give exposition in Hindu philosophy and culture, to provide for better

current Indian opinion by lectures and the publication of papers and leaflets correcting erroneous or misleading statements about

India in a popular form a correct knowledge of Indian affairs. *President*, Lord Lambington. *Hon. Secretary*, T. H. Brown, 111 A, Victoria Street S. W. 1.

CHITRA PUNJAB ASSOCIATION—Founded 1925 to achieve for India a position of honour in the British Commonwealth of Nations, to promote better understanding between India and Great Britain, to bring about unity between the sister communities of India, and to raise the standard of living of the people of India. *President* Sardar Harish Singh. *Secretary* M. H. Rashid, 415, Strand, W. C. 2.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION—The oldest and

INDIA DEFENCE LEAGUE—Formed to oppose

INDIA SOCIETY (ARTS AND LITERATURE)

Secretary R. J. P. Rich,
111, Strand, S. W. 1.

INDIAN STUDENTS UNION AND HOSTEL—112, Gower Street, W. C. 1. *Chairman*: Sir Iwart Greaves *Warden*: J. S. Altman.

INDIA LEAGUE, THE—(Formerly The Commonwealth of India League of India for Swraj) W. C. 2. *Chairman*

INDIAN EMPIRE SOCIETY

ROYAL CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY—*President*: Lord Allenby *Chairman*: The Rt Hon Sir Horace Rumbold, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. *Secretary*: Miss M. N. Kennedy, 77, Grosvenor Street, London, W. 1.

—Formerly Royal
umberland Avenue
ge Wycher, address
Carlton House

IN

AVON, W. 11

IN

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, Chatham House, 10, St James' Square, S W 1. *Secretary*: Alison S. Macadam, O.B.E.

Zoroastrian
ton, W. 14

Caton

INDIAN GYMNASIA CLUB—Thornbury Avenue, Osterley. To promote the physical well being of Indian students. *Secretary*: Captain W. H. B. Derry, 10, King's Bench Walk Temple, E C. 4.

MUSLIM SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN—Formed to safeguard and to maintain the interests of Islam and Islamic institutions. *President*: T. W. Salim Nabonau *Secretary*: Ahmed Bennett. Headquarters: 451 Great Russell Street, London, W C 1.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION—Chief aims to promote the welfare of students. 21, Cromwell Road, S W. 7. *Secretary*: Miss Dove

NORTHBROOK SOCIETY—Makes grants to deserving Indian students. 21, Cromwell Road, S.W. 7. *Hon. Secretary*: E. Oliver.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY—Research in the history and antiquities of Asia. 74, Grosvenor Street, W. 1. *Secretary*: Col D M. F. Hoisted, C.B.E., D.S.O.

the Hon. Secretary, 11, Bedford Square, "

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—*Secretary*: E. C. Macle, Anandale, North End Road, Golders Green, N W. 11

UNION OF BRITAIN AND INDIA—Formed to support the proposals of H. M. Government for Indian Constitutional Reform. 211, Caxton House (East) 70thill Street, E W. 1. *Chairman of Council*: Sir John Thompson. *President*: Viscount Gerschen. *Secretary*: Owen Leedy.

VICTORIA LEAGUE—81, Cromwell Road, S W. 7. *Secretary*: Miss Gertrude Drayton, C.B.E.

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION London Committee 53 Lisson Grove Road, S W 3. *Joint Hon. Secretaries*: Miss Anabel Mehta and Mrs C. Macdonald

Sport.

several provinces by independent associations and the need for a controlling body is most evident.

It is in organization chiefly that Indian sport has made the biggest advance and this will no doubt be reflected later on by an improvement in the standard of the various games.

action in his courts.

Boxing continues to hold its own though the speed of the sport is not such

a favourite game of those who cannot maintain its reputation of being best in the world.

Cricket and Rugby football are games which each have their season and honours.

to look to her trials in the 1911 tournament.

The Board of Control for Cricket in India have done very good work. They have strengthened

A summary of the results of the chief sporting events during the year appear in the following pages.

INDIAN STUDENTS UNION AND HOSTEL—112, Gower Street, W. C. 1. *Chairman*: Sir Ewart Greaves. *Warden*: J. S. Abnott.

ROYAL CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY—*President*: Lord Alenby. *Chairman*: The Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bt., GCB, GCMG. *Secretary*: Miss M. N. Kennedy, 77, Grosvenor Street, London W. 1.

IN

—Formerly Rotherham, Cumberland Avenue, 1. *George Phipps*, address: Carlton House.

IN

Section W. Ferry

INDIAN CONCILIATION GROUP—(Meeting at Friends House, Luston Road, N. W. 1). *Chairman*: Carl Heath. *Secretary*: Agatha Harrison. 2 Cranbourne Court, Albert Bridge Road, S. W. 11.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, Chatham House, 10, St. James' Square, S. W. 1. *Secretary*: Wilson S. Macadam, D. S. E.

IN

Europe—Zoroastrian, 10, Kensington, W. 14.

THE STUDY OF RELIGION

INDIAN GYMKHANA CLUB—Thorndale Avenue, Osterley. To promote the physical well being of Indian students. *Secretary*: Captain W. R. B. Berry, 10, King's Bench Walk Temple, E. C. 4.

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WOMAN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION London Committee: 33, Linsworthy Road, N. W. 5. *Joint Hon. Secretaries*: Miss Anjali Mehta and Mrs. C. Haegler.

Sport.

India is more and more becoming sport-minded and the future of sport in the country is very bright. The blazest has been at present

and Bombay, and a movement is on foot to bring into a being an all India Football Association. At present the game is governed in several provinces by independent associations and the need for a controlling body is evident.

It is in organisation chiefly that Indian has made the biggest advance and this will no doubt be reflected later on by an improvement in the standard of the various games.

Cricket is the most popular game in India and it is in this game that the most progress has been made. The Indian Cricket Board has been formed and it is the duty of this board to look after the interests of the game in India. The board has been formed by the Cricket Club of India, the Bombay Cricket Association, and the Madras Cricket Association. The board has been formed by the Cricket Club of India, the Bombay Cricket Association, and the Madras Cricket Association. The board has been formed by the Cricket Club of India, the Bombay Cricket Association, and the Madras Cricket Association.

strides forward and the men who should be provided of constitutional assistance to those who will have the task of schooling us to go England next year.

Amateurism has been brought to the front and the more centres have been opened to the game.

The Board of Control for Cricket in India have done very good work. They have striven to

ed their position and with the Cricket Club of India gaining in ground every day. The future for Indian cricket is very bright.

Tennis is another game which is making progress as it was naturally bound to do with improved organisation. Foreign teams again visited these shores and if they did nothing else they emphasised that our best is not yet good enough. The games they played against the best India could put against them will

action on Indian courts.

P boxing continues to hold its own though the professional side of the sport is not very flourishing, but the amateur tournaments held in various parts of the country are always well attended.

Athletics at last show signs of springing to life again and in Bombay a most successful open meeting was held which attracted a large number of entries and a good crowd of spectators. Times perhaps were not sensational but the fact that open meetings are again being organised is a cause for satisfaction.

The Indian Amateur Athletic Association has been formed and it is the duty of this association to look after the interests of the game in India. The association has been formed by the Indian Amateur Athletic Association, the Indian Amateur Athletic Association, and the Indian Amateur Athletic Association.

The Anglo-Vernacular horse race, and the Indian Princes support the turf generously.

write down of those who can maintain its reputation of being in the world.

and Rugby football are games which have their season and

A summary of the results of the chief sporting events during the year appear in the following pages.

The Board of Control for Cricket in India have done very good work. They have striven to

Racing.

Bangalore.

Boranni Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —

Mr Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour (9st 5lbs) Morris .. 1

Mr S H Michael's Red In Laid (8st 12lbs), Hill .. 2

Mr A Bucknary's Akbarah (8st 8lbs), Southey .. 3

Mr N Rajahmats Annon (8st 4lbs), Hill .. 4

Won by a neck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ length, a short head Time 2 mins 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs

B. & T. C. Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs —

Mr H K Dutt's Gussie Officer (8st 7lb), Gulian .. 1

Mr Gens Little Greek (7st 11lbs), W McArthur .. 2

Mr Raymond & Buchanan's Seal (8st 5lb), Hill .. 3

Capt D Arce's Linculator (8st 7lbs), Hill .. 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length Time — 2 mins 45 secs

Byron Plate Distance 1 mile —

Rajkumar Dutt's Vra Asphall (7st, col, 7st 1lb), Hill .. 1

Mr P C Biru's Tom 1 lb (8st 4lbs), Hill .. 2

Mr W Hayhoe's Green Aloe (7st 8lbs), Hill .. 3

Mr August Grant's Time Limit (7st 1lb), Hill .. 4

Won by 2 lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, a short head Time — 1 min 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs

Straw Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs —

Mr K Viswanath's Chanticleer (8st 10lbs), Hill .. 1

Mr Annamalai Chettiar's Bulus (9st 4lbs), Hill .. 2

Deewan Bahadur A M Chettiar's Clonus Hill (8st 5lbs), Roberts .. 3

Won by short head, 2 lengths Time — 2 mins 50 secs

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's Gold Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs —

Mr Govindaraj and Capt D Arce's Helen's Glory (7st 12lbs), Muckings .. 1

Mr Clarke's Bull (8st 3lb), Rylands .. 2

Mr Bonnan's Drudy Brush (8st 1lb), Evans .. 3

H H the Maharaja of Rajpoot's Abundance (7st 4lbs), Jones .. 4

Won by half length, 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time 2 mins 25 secs

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —

Mr B. Kochunni's Broker (7st 10 lbs, col 7st 12lbs), Thompson .. 1

Mr A F Ardeschir's Buick (8st), Dillon .. 2

H H the Maharaja of Rajpoot's Midol (8st 4lbs), Jones .. 3

Mr Ali Wajih Hassan's Nickel (8st 2lb), Hill .. 4

Won by head, 2 lengths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ length Time — 2 mins 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs

Bangalore Cup (Div 1). Distance 1 mile —

Mr Wiggins' Zante (8st 8lbs), Morris .. 1

Mr Apur and Mr Esom's Snooka (8st 10lb), Hill .. 2

Raj. Phantanjari's Time (8st 11lb), Hill .. 3

Mr Beg Mohamed's Chikalguesque (9st 4lbs), Hill .. 4

Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, a neck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ length Time — 1 min 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs

Bangalore Cup (Div 2)

Maharaja of Rajpoot's Abundance (8st 12lbs), Jones .. 1

The Maharaja of Mysore's Tatin (8st 4lbs), Hill .. 2

Mr Apur's Piddies (8st 4lbs), Hill .. 3

The Maharaja of Kollapur's Silver Salmon (8st 4lbs), Hill .. 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time — 1 min 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs

Apollon Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr Viswanath's Chanticleer (8st 5lbs), Hill .. 1

Mr Dyanjee Rustomjee's Pomagne (10st), Hill .. 2

Mr Wallace's Savoy (7st 11lb), Hill .. 3

Deewan Bahadur A M Chettiar's Clonus Hill (8st 4lbs), Moore .. 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, a neck Time — 1 min 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs

Gold Cup (Div 1) Distance 1 mile —

The Maharaja of Mysore's Abur (8st 12lbs), Hill .. 1

Mr A Higgins's Hummon (8st 7lb), Hill .. 2

Mr Govindaraj and Capt D Arce's Vellak (8st 11lb), Muckings .. 3

Mr Annamalai Chettiar's Hill Flower (8st 4lbs), Hill .. 4

Won by a head, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 1 length Time — 1 min 44 secs

Bath Cup (Div 1) Distance 1 mile —

The Maharaja of Venkateswara's Frody Hill (8st 10lb), Hill .. 1

Mr H K Dutt's Lovers' Gift (8st), Hill .. 2

Mr Govindaraj and Capt D Arce's Irish Love (8st 11lb), Hill .. 3

Mr Clarke's Royal Harp (8st 4lbs), Hill .. 4

Won by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 2 lengths, 1 length Time — 1 min 45 secs

Trales Cup Distance 1 mile —

Mr A. C. Ardeshir's Bakh (8st. 11lbs.)	1
Dillon	2
Raja Dhanraj's Prince Ghazi (9st. 5lbs.)	3
Howen	4
Mr Channalrai's Naidu's Permarli (7st. 2 lbs.)	5
Sparkman	6
Mr Redesidra's Goolah (8st. 5lbs.)	7
Evans	8
Won by a neck a head, 1 length Time —	
1 min 53 4/5 secs	

Malra Cup Distance 6 furlongs —

Mrs V Parker's Belford (7st. 1lb.) Evans	1
Hon Raja of Bol Bha's Rare Gift (7st. 9lbs.)	2
Howen	3
Mr M. Sahubhills's Wet Summer (7st. 9lbs.)	4
Howen	5
Mr Govindraj's Haines Hill (9st. 12 lbs.)	6
Dillon	7
Won by a neck 1 length 1/2 length Time —	
1 min. 16 4/5 secs	

Trial Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr M. C. Patel's Gavira (8st. 11lbs.)	1
Obaid	2
Mrs Clarke's Metellus (7st. 4lbs.) J Mc Carthy	3
Messrs Rogers and Bolton's Tukate (9st. 4lbs.)	4
Morris	5
Mr M. C. Ellwott's Hometrak II (8st. 5lbs.)	6
Evans	7
Won by a neck 1/2 length a head Time —	
1 min 15 2/5 secs	

Bombay.

The Windsor Plate Distance 1 mile —

Maharaj Mansingh of Jiwantgar's Shupur (8st. 4lbs.) Munro	1
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Dopulla (7st. 7lbs.)	2
W. McCarthy	3
Mr J. J. Anas's Dr Strabismus (7st. 12 lbs.)	4
Summers	5
Mr Byram's Hustomp's Fur a Outman (8st.)	6
Dillon	7
Won by head short head 4 lengths Time — 1 min 42 secs	

The Menmore Handicap Distance 1 mile —

Mr P. B. Anas's Garcon (8st. 4lbs.)	1
Summers	2
Mr Eves's Bisque (7st. 13 lbs.)	3
Mr Diamond's Kum Pak (8st. 11lbs.)	4
Munroe	5
Mr Pyramjee Hustomp's (Jnr) Outman (7st. 9lbs.)	6
Dillon	7
Won by dead heat 1/2 length 1 length Time — 1 min 40 secs	

The Croxleth Handicap Distance 1 mile 1 furlong —

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Paja (8st. 11lbs.)	1
Dillon	2
Mr Eves's Belsos's (7st. 12lbs.)	3
Rowley	4
Mr T. B. Gove's Stacks (7st. 4lbs.)	5
Griffin	6

Mr Lee's Rosette (8st. 9lbs.)	1
Brace	2
Won by 1 length, 1/2 length, short-head —	
Time — 1 min 50 2/5 secs	

The Littleton Handicap Distance 1 mile —

Mr Eves's Carmelian (8st.)	1
Brace	2
Mr P. B. Anas's Dr Strabismus (8st. 7lbs.)	3
Dillon	4
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Dopulla (8st. 5lbs.)	5
Northmore	6
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Douceuse (7st. 1 lb.)	7
Griffin	8
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, head, 1 1/2 lengths Time — 1 min 40 3/5 secs	

The Perth Plate—Distance about 1 1/2 miles—

Mr Eoman's Dandy Bruch (7st. 11lbs.)	1
Dillon	2
Mr Eves's Superbive (8st.)	3
Brace	4
Mrs L. Mury's Brilliant (8st. 7lbs.)	5
Munro	6
Mr Kalso's Prince Khan (8st.)	7
Merrable	8
Won by neck 2 lengths, 1 length Time 2 mins 39 1/5 seconds	

The Dasebury Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs—

Mr Shantidas Askuran's Will Scarlet (7st. 7lbs.)	1
Davison	2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jackdaw the Second (8st. 9lbs.)	3
Dillon	4
Mr Diamond's Kum Pak (8st. 7lbs.)	5
Carlake	6
Messrs A. J. Ardeshir and F. D. Bolton's Azro's Hour (8st. 12lb.)	7
Munro	8
Won by short-head short-head short-head Time — 1 min 12 2/5 secs	

The Chereley Handicap—Distance 1 1/2 miles —

Mr P. B. Anas's Garcon (8st. 11lbs.)	1
Burn	2
Maharaj Mansingh of Jiwantgar's Shupur (8st. 6lbs.)	3
Northmore	4
Mr Eves's Carmelian (8st. 6lbs.)	5
Brace	6
Mr F. H. Mcken's Thracian Prince (8st. 11lbs.)	7
Scibb	8
Won by —Dead heat short head, 3 lengths Time — 2 min 10 seconds	

The Jidel of Kagal Memorial Mile Distance 7 furlongs —

Mr J. Reynolds's Goolash (7st. 13lbs.)	1
Howard	2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev (8st. 7lbs.)	3
Silburt	4
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower (8st. 8lbs.)	5
Walker	6
Mr P. B. Anas's Garcon (8st. 11lbs.)	7
Burn	8
Won by 1 length, 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length Time — 1 min 25 1/5 secs	

The General Obolulikh Khan Memorial Gold Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles—

Mr Basheer Mithome's Dabas (8st. 5lbs.)	1
Summers	2
Mr A. Ardeshir's Abdel Mutek (8st. 7lb.)	3
Bowley	4
Mr A. C. Ardeshir's Hamidah (9st.)	5
Munro	6
Mr A. Lookmanji's Darlanpoor (9st.)	7
Nil	8
Won by 1 length short head, 1 Time — 2 mins 19 secs	

The Eclipse Stakes of India Distance 1½ miles—
Mr. A. Hort's Plat On (8st 11lbs), C. Hoyt. 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Camping (9st), Bowley 2
Mr. P. B. Avasthi's Sabrina (8st, 11lbs), Burn 3
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshtir and P. D. Bolton's Castleton (8st 11lb), Scanlan 4
Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths, head Time—2 mins 9 3/5 secs

The Newbury Plate—Distance 1½ miles—
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajppla's On Time (7st 1, Graham) 1
Mr. Eve's Carnellon (8st 10lbs), Brace 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Camping (9st 1, Walker) 3
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshtir and P. D. Bolton's Castleton, (8st 9lbs), Munro 4
Won by 1½ lengths, 2½ lengths, 2 lengths—Time—2 mins 10 secs

The Nmes Handicap Distance 6 furlongs—
Mr. Diamond's Auth Bak (9st 4lbs), Dillon 1
Mr. N. Begmalomed's Almeida (8st 3lbs), Marzable 2
Mr. Eve's Heritage (7st 4lbs), Rowley 3
Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's Ternlet (7st 7lbs), Graham 4
Won by ½ length, 2 lengths, 2 length Time—1 min 15 3/5 secs

The Manchester Plate Distance 6 furlongs—
H. H. Maharaja of Rajppla's Ibani (8st 7lbs), B. Carlsaka 1
Mr. P. B. Avasthi's Glen Gowan (7st 11lbs), Davison 2
Mr. M. C. Patel's Cavern (8st 10lbs), Evans 3
Mrs. John Yorke's Permarch (8st), W. McCarthy 4
Won by head 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths Time—1 min 15 2/5 secs

The Victory Plate. Distance 1½ miles—
Mr. P. H. Mehta's Thracian Prince (7st 1lb), Graham 1
Mrs. L. Mavry's Buccantur (8st. 7lbs), Evans 2
Mr. Eve's Risque (8st, 9lbs), Brace 3
Mr. Shantidas Askuram's Popatta (8st 1lb), W. McCarthy 4
Won by 2 lengths, neck, short head Time—2 min 9 4/5 secs

The Abbehy Plate—Distance 1½ miles—
Mrs. T. G. Travers' Fella (7st, 12lbs), Brace 1
Mr. Edward Esmond's Half Mast (7st 9lbs), Bowley 2
Mr. Roman's Turloch (7st 13lbs), Sibbritt 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Chebhi (9st), Blyth 4
Won by 2½ lengths ½ length, short head, Time—2 min 9 1/5 seconds

The Grand Western Handicap Distance 1½ miles—
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev (9st 7lbs), Sibbritt 1

Maharaj Mansingh of Jowantgarh's Shaphir (8st, 2lbs), Northmore 2
Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghate's Draughtsmen (7st ed 7st 1bs), Davison 3
Mr. P. B. Avasthi's Garcon (8st, 1lb) Head 4
Won by ½ length, head, 1 length. Time—2 mins 5 3/5 seconds.

The Druids Lodge Handicap Distance 7 furlongs—
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Largithon (8st 11lbs), Bowley 1
Mr. Edward Esmond's Chou Rose (8st 5lbs), Sibbritt 2
Messrs. G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's Tolerate (8st 5lbs), Scanlan 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajppla's On Time (7st 4lbs), Graham 4
Won by 2 lengths, 1 length, 2½ lengths Time—1 min 24 3/5 secs

The Willington Plate Distance 1 mile—
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Largithon (9st 4lbs), Bowley 1
Mr. Eve's Risque (8st 4lbs), Brace 2
Mr. P. B. Avasthi's Carcon (8st, 4lbs), Burn 3
Mr. J. Reynold's Goolash (8st, 5lbs), Selby 4
Won by ½ length, ½ length, neck Time—1 min 37 3/5 secs

The Colaba Cup Distance 1 mile—
Mr. P. D. Bolton's Le Mont Chevalier (8st 2lbs), Northmore 1
Mr. Sultan M. Chinooy's Talk (8st 5lbs), Stokes 2
Mr. Shantidas Askuram's Popatta (8st 8lbs), Munro 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajppla's Abundance (8st 1lb), Selby 4
Won by 1 length, ½ length, neck Time—1 min 33 1/5 secs

The C. N. Wadia Gold Cup Distance about 1½ miles—
Mr. A. C. Ardeshtir's Ethies (8st 7lbs), Munro 1
Maharaj Mansingh of Jowantgarh's Shaphir (8st, 10lbs), Northmore 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Camping (7st 13lbs), Sibbritt 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev (9st 1lb), Bowley 4
Won by short head, 1½ lengths, 2 lengths Time—2 mins 37 3/5 secs

The Turf Club Cup Distance 1½ miles—
Mr. Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour (7st 5lbs, ed 7st 7lbs), Sibbritt 1
H. H. Dowsager Maharani of Kolhapur's Tamin (7st 4lbs, ed 7st 5lbs), Davison 2
Mr. A. H. Ahmedally's Kanda (7st 10lbs, ed 7st 11lbs), Selby 3
Mr. A. M. Khatir's Flery Face (7st 5lbs), Stokes 4
Won by 1½ lengths, 1 length, 3 lengths Time, 3 mins 24 3/5 secs

The Baccala Club Cup Distance 1½ Miles—
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's On Time (1st), Graham 1
H E the Viceroy's Complet (2nd), Carslake 2
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Camping (3rd) 3
Shrimant Yeshwantarao A. Ghadge's Draughtsman (1st 9lbs) Davison 4
Won by head, ½ length, 3 lengths Time—3 mins 8 secs

The Lloyd Handicap Distance 1 Mile—
Messrs G McIlhott and P D Bolton's Tolerate (9st) Scanlan 1
Nawabzada Fakrudulka's Wilden Hill (7st 11bs), G Neale 2
Mr Eve's Risque (9st 4lbs), Brace 3
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance (8st), Selby 4
Won by ½ length, neck 2 lengths Time—1 min 3½ secs

Tickford Park Plate Distance 7 furlongs—
Mr A Higgins Dinos (9st 8lbs) Murrable 1
Mr P D Asada's Dr Strabismus (8st 8lbs) Burn 2
Mr L S Lohani's Outman (8st 3lbs) Davison 3
Mr Sultan M (Hindoo) a Talk (8st 5lbs), Stokes 4
Won by short head 4 lengths 1 length Time—1 min 3½ secs

The Bealbeck Handicap Distance 1½ miles—
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Clubb (9st) Blyth 1
Maharaj Madan Singh's Seaton Ross (8st 3lbs) Hadden 2
Mr Eve's Superlative (8st 11bs), Lacey 3
Mr Edward Leonard's Half Mast (8st 11bs), Burn 4
Won by head ¼ length, neck Time—1 min 1½ secs

The Jammu Cup Distance 6 furlongs—
Major General Nawab Khusru Jung's Honeyuck (8st 12lbs) Sibbritt 1
Mr D D Nimbalkar's Prince Shivan (9st) Brace 2
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Trigo (10st) Murrable 3
Mr P E Asada's Belle of York (7st 8lbs) ed (7st 11bs) Stokes 4
Won by ½ length, ½ length 1 length Time—1 min 14 secs

The Bombay Arab Derby Distance (about) 1½ miles—
Mr A R Ahmedilley's Kenda (7st 8lbs), ed 7st 10lbs) Selby 1
Mr K Arachil's Abdul Milk (8st 8lbs) Bowley 2
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Arc of Hearts (7st 8lbs), Whitth. 3
Mr A C Arachil's Hamnash (9st 11bs), Mouro 4
Won by neck, ½ length, ½ length Time—3 mins, 1 2 5 secs

The Malabar Hill Plate Distance 6 furlongs—
Prince Aly Khan's Bay Monk (1st 9lbs), Ruffale 1
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Diamond Shower (8st 11bs), Lacey 2
Mr A Hoyt's Play On (9st 6lbs), C Hoyt.. 3
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Largetion (8st 6lbs), Bowley 4
Won by short head, head, ½ length Time—1 min 12 secs

The Rajpipla Gold Cup Distance 1 mile—
Maharaj's Stanching of Jaswantgarh's Shapur (8st 11bs), Northmore 1
Mr J Reynolds's Goolash (8st 3lbs), Selby 2
Messrs G McIlhott and P D Bolton's Tokate (8st), Munro 3
Mr Eve's Risque (8st 8lbs) Brace 4
Won by ½ short head, ½ length Time—1 min 37 2 5 secs

The Cambridgehire Stakes (Div 1) Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong—
Shrimant Yeshwantarao A Ghadge's Draughtsman (8st 12lbs), Davison 1
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance (7st 11bs), Selby 2
Mr P E Asada's Typhoon (8st) Brace 3
Mrs F C Travers's Palla (7st 8lbs), Graham 4
Won by head, 2 lengths, short head Time—1 min 53 2 5 secs

The Cambridgehire Stakes (Div II) Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong—
Maharaj Madan Singh's Seaton Ross (7st, 13lbs), Ruffale 1
Messrs L D Pandole and M Dhalla's Kirkiboot (8st 5lbs, ed 8st 6lbs), Blyth 2
Mr Eve's Bedouck (8st 10lbs), Brace 3
Mr L S Godfrey's Tan (8st 4lbs), Selby 4
Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 1 length, Time—1 min 54 secs

The Hughes Memorial Prize Distance 1½ miles—
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev (9st 7lbs) Sibbritt 1
Mr Edward Leonard's Nicker (8st, 3lbs), Brace 2
Mr A C Arachil's Ethos (9st 12lbs), Scanlan 3
H E the Viceroy's Complet (8st 11bs) Bowley 4
Won by 2 lengths 3½ lengths, 4 lengths Time—2 min 6 1 5 secs

The Idni Cup Distance 1 mile—
H H Maharaja of Kashmir's Columbian (8st 2lbs) Sibbritt 1
Mr D D Nimbalkar's Prince Shivan (8st 8lbs ed 8st 11bs) Blyth. 2
Maharaj's Stanching of Jaswantgarh's Cur-tain (9st) Northmore 3
Mr Eve's Knight at Arms (9st, Brace 4
Won by 3 lengths, short head Time—1 min 40 4/5 secs

Steeple Chase Distance about 6 furlongs —
 Sir Osborne Smith & Hildesley (9st 6lbs),
 Morris 1
 Mrs S Goldsmith Insult (9st 5lbs), M
 Hoyt 2
 Mr G F Mahapat's Hamilla (9st 4lbs),
 Lakshmi 3
 Mr A H C Roston's Glenside (9st 3lbs),
 Flynn 4

Won by short head, 1½ lengths, Time—
 1 min 15 sec

September Hurdle Race Distance (about)
 1½ miles—

Maj. Gen. H K Ballell's Pincado
 (11st 11lb), Baker 1

Mr P Russell Stewart's Lucky Mark
 (11st 10lb) Riley 2

Messrs Polder and Hafter's Alf's Romeo
 (10st 12lb), Ermer 3

Mr P C Barua's Tom Fair (11st 7lb),
 Cullen 4

Won by 4 lengths ½ length, 1½ lengths
 Time—3 mins 24 sec

August Cup (Div 1) Distance (about) 1
 mile, 3 furlongs—

Mrs H M Thallus's Beautiful Shot
 (9st) Loni 1

Mr R N Mookerjee and Mr Martin's
 Crystal Legacy (9st 11lb) Edwards 2

Mr C A Murals Willow Grove (9st),
 Wallace 3

Mr M Abaker's Don Ramy (9st 5lb)
 M O Neale 4

Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths a head
 Time—2 mins 29 ½ sec

August Cup (Div 1) Distance (about)
 1 mile 3 furlongs—

Mrs A Manasseh's Little Mary (9st 5lb)
 Edwards 1

Sir David Lindsay's Nook Heir (9st 7lb),
 Flynn 2

Maj W M Neville's Holly and Star
 (9st 11lb) L L L 3

Mr T Williamson's Naypan (9st 11lb)
 (9st 12lb) M O Neale 4

Won by 1½ lengths 1 length a head
 Time—2 mins 27 ½ sec

Grand Annual Distance about 2 miles—

Mr C P Sherston's Tiramarc (10st 9lb),
 Owsen 1

Mr A B Lowe's Law of Monk (9st 12lb)
 Marlin 2

Mr C D Louth's French Phil (10st 11lb),
 Cullen 3

Mrs A Higgins's Rimmer (9st 7lb),
 Owsen 4

Won by a length 5 lengths between second
 and third Time—3 mins 36 ½ sec

Annus Plate (Div 1) Distance about 6
 furlongs—

Mr J M Julia's Ukraine (9st 2lb)
 Cullen 1

H B the Maharaja of Kashmir's Henday
 (9st 4lb), A C Walker 2

Hon Mr H Gufolhar's Winkins (9st 12lb)
 Raffie 3

Mr A H Croston's Lullul (7st 10lb),
 Flynn 4

Won by a short head Time—1 min 15
 ½ sec

April Life Distance about 6 furlongs—

Mr Edward Farnold's Lion Rose (7st
 11lb) W S Sibbitt 1

Mr A Higgins's Tel Anur (9st 10lb),
 Scamlin 2

Messrs Ardeslir and Bolton's Argo's Heir
 (9st 11lb) Morris 3

Sir David Ezra's Paschle (7st 4lb)
 Howard 4

Won by neck 2 lengths, 1½ lengths
 Time—1 min 14 ½ sec

Viceroy's Cup Distance 1½ miles—

Mr A C Ardeslir's Ethics (9st 3lb),
 Morris 1

H B the Viceroy's Compt (9st 3lb),
 Carlisle 2

Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougitchev (9st
 3lb), Walker 3

Messrs Ardeslir and Bolton's Castleton
 (9st) Scamlin 4

Won by neck 2 lengths 1½ lengths
 Time—3 mins 14 ½ sec

Corzon Plate Distance about 7 furlongs—

Mr H H Lums's Dhuu (7st 11lb),
 W S Sibbitt 1

Mr Col A de C Remick's Telamark
 (7st 7lb) M O Neale 2

Major J J Hilliard's Southern Boy (7st
 9lb) Howard 3

Messrs Ghosh and Darbari Lull's Tohunga
 (9st 4lb) C Hoyt 4

Won by neck ½ length, 1½ lengths Time—
 1 min 27 ½ sec

Ronaldsby Cup—Distance (about) 6 furlongs

Mr A Higgins's Dinos (9st 7lb) Morris 1

Mr A Higgins's Tel Anur (9st 7lb), Scamlin 2

Mr David Ezra's Pasce (9st), W S Sibbitt 3

The Maharaja of Kashmir's Whoopee (9st,
 7lb) L L L 4

Won by ½ length 2 lengths, 2 lengths
 Time—1 min 23 ½ sec

Governor's Cup—Distance (about) 1½ miles—

Mr J C Ben Birlulay Book (9st 7lb),
 Marland 1

Mrs Alex An Aperi Jr Winkittle (9st
 5lb), Bond 2

Mrs C M Stewart's Golden (9st 12lb),
 W S Sibbitt 3

Mrs A H C Roston Rama (7st, 7"
 Flynn 4

Won by a neck, 1½ lengths.
 Time—3 mins

Prince of Wales Plate—Distance (about) 1 mile.

Messrs B K and H P Poddar Filter (9st 2st), Jones ..	1
Mr A H C. Rostron Ghosade (7st 11lbs.), Carr ..	2
Mrs G Anthony Fannade (7st. 9lbs.), W. Sibbritt ..	3
Sir Osborne Smith Hicofahot (8st 6lbs.), Morris ..	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, Short head. Time—1 min 40 1-5 secs	

Carmichael Cup—Distance (about) $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles

Mr J C. Sen Birthday Book (8st. 10lbs), Marland ..	1
Mr Edward Esmond Necker (7st 13lbs), W Sibbritt ..	2
Mr A C Ardeshr Lthies (9st 10lbs), Morris ..	3
Mr A Higgins Tel Asur (9st. 11b), Scanlan ..	4
Won by 4 lengths, a neck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time 2 minutes, 6 4-5 seconds	

Bereford Cup—Distance (about) $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles

Messrs Dagree and Gubbay Stragelruck (9st 4lbs), Scanlan ..	1
Mrs G Anthony Girdle (8st 8lbs), A Sibbritt ..	2
Sir R N Mookerjee and Mr T L Martin Crystal Legacy (7st, 12lbs), Baker ..	3
Mr H N Sharma Polish Prize (7st 12lbs), M O'Neale ..	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, a head, a head Time 3 minutes, 5 seconds	

Moonoon Cup. Distance (about) 1 mile, 3 furlongs—

Mr Pannack's Silvadero (8st 11lbs), Edward ..	1
Messrs E J. Gubbay and Dagree's Stage-struck (9st 11b), Lerner ..	2
Lt-Col Elliott and Mr Tindalla Warrego (9st 3lbs), Rylands ..	3
Mr Udal V Single's Cranston (8st), Halfour ..	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time—2 mins 25 1-5 secs	

The Metropolitan Distance about 6 furlongs—

Messrs Bolton and McElhagat's Tolerate (8st.), Morris ..	1
Mr Edward Esmond's Chourose (8st 8lb), W Sibbritt ..	2
Mr G L Nahapiet's Ramilles (7st. 7lbs), Howard ..	3
Mr S. Wootton's Jim Thomas (9st. 4lbs), C Hoyt ..	4
Won by length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, half length Time—1 min. 13 1-2 secs	

Coach Behar Cup Distance about 1 mile, 3 furlongs—

Mr Alex A. Apear Jr's Winalittle (8st 11b), Bond ..	1
Mr V. H MacCaw's Irish Times (8st 11b), Christie ..	2

Mr. Edward Esmond's Necker (8st 2lbs), W. Sibbritt ..	3
H. H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whoopee (8st 5lbs), Morris ..	4
Won by $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, neck, head. Time— 2 mins 24 1-5 secs.	

New Year Plate. Distance about 1 mile—

Messrs B K. H. P and R P Poddar's Saskatoon (8st. 8lbs), Jones ..	1
Mr A Higgins's Dinos (9st. 3lbs), Morris ..	2
Mr A H C Rostron's Ghosade (8st 2lbs), Carr ..	3
H E the Viceroy's Card Sharper (8st 7lbs), Walker ..	4
Won by half length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—1 min 40 4-5 secs	

Macpherson Cup—Distance (about) $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile—

Messrs B K and H P Poddar Filter (1st 10lbs), Jones ..	1
Mrs C M Stewart Golden Cup (7st 11lbs), Baker ..	2
Mrs G Anthony Fannade (7st 5lbs ed 7st 6lbs), W Sibbritt ..	3
Mrs A H C Rostron's Rama (7st. 4lbs, ed 7st 6lbs), Carr ..	4
Won by 2 lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 3 lengths Time 2 mins 47 1-5 secs	

Mayfowl Cup Distance (about) 1 mile—

Mr A Hoyt's Private Seal (9st 2lbs) C Hoyt ..	1
Messrs Rogers, Nevoulds and Farmer's Coolash (7st 13lbs), Howard ..	2
Messrs B K and H P Poddar's Filter (7st 5lbs), Halland ..	3
Sir David Ezra's Spenser (7st 10lbs), W Sibbritt ..	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 2 lengths, a short head 1 min 40 1-5 secs	

Merchants' Cup Distance (about) $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—

Mrs Alex A Apear's Jr, Winalittle (9st.), Bond ..	1
Mrs C M Stewart's Golden Cup (7st 13lbs), W Sibbritt ..	2
Mr A H C Rostron's Rama (8st 6lbs), Ryan ..	3
The Maharaja of Kashmir's Rallyhuth (9st 4lbs), Walker ..	4
Won by 2 lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time—2 mins 43 4-5 secs	

Burdwan Cup. Distance (about) $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—

Mr A Higgins's Carey Dennis (10st 10lbs), Lennon ..	1
Mr C F Sherton's Tetramorte (10st 5lbs), Ower ..	2
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Avant (11st 3lbs), Megan ..	3
The Maharaja of Kashmir's Le Commisale (10st 3lbs), Lerner ..	4
Won by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 3 lengths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time—3 mins 24 4-5 secs	

King Emperor's Cup Distance (about) 1 mile —

Mr A. C. Andeloh's Ethica (9-st 3lbs) 1
Moirs

Mr A. Higgins's Tel Aour (9-st 3lbs 1, 2
Baffaete

The Maharaja of Kashmir's Pongatchev (9-st 3lbs) A C Wather 3

Mr A. Hoyt's Play On (9-st 3lbs), M Hoyt 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time—1 min 41 sec

Harrington Hurdle Plate Distance (about) 2 miles —

News Podlar and Somany's Off Time (9-st 13lbs) Baker 1

Mrs V H Rennick's Derrjargon (10-st 7lbs) Hardcast 2

Mr C P Sherman's Tetramarte (12-st 7lbs) Pine-trad 3

Mr R M Watson's Espira (10-st 11lbs), Limer 4

Won by 4 lengths, 6 lengths, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time—4 min 3" 3 sec

January Hurdle Plate Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles—

J G Hara Murray and C B Farrar Day (9-st) Howard 1

A Higgins (care) Dennis (12-st 7lbs), Gibson 2

C P Sherman Tetramarte (11-st 8lbs) Owner 3

R K Dwyer Bascot Monk (10-st) Merland 4

Won by 30 lengths Time 3 min 20 2 sec

Imperial Cup Distance about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—

Mrs G Anthony's Giffie (9-st 8lbs) Batlam 1

Mrs Alex A Aycar Jr's Phidias (7-st 11lbs) ed (9-st 1lb) Hotel 2

Mr Victor's Minabo (7-st 7lbs) ed (1-st 12lbs) Blunder 3

Mr H M Thibault's Holvgrail (8-st 2lbs), ed (8-st 4lb) Jones 4

Won by a head $\frac{1}{2}$ length a head Time—6 min 5 sec

Dominion Cup Distance about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile—

Mr J Thompson's Duncan Stewart (7-st 6lbs), Birtlam 1

Mr W Hayhoe's Battling Box (8-st 11lb), Southey 2

Mrs A H F. Rostron's Winter Gusty (9-st 3lbs), Flynn 3

Mr A M and Mr R M Sarsoona's Novil Salimon (9-st 5lbs) Limer 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths and $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—2 min, 8 3 5 sec

Colombo.

Aden Handicap Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr Abu's Balmood (8-st 10lbs), Kingston, 1

Mr C A Schaffer's Bussad (9-st, 6lbs), Black 2

Mrs W L Fonseka's Khazal Beg (7-st 11lb) 3
White

Mr Mowind Itsji All's Talk (9-st 3lbs) Warren 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time—1 min 25 3-5 sec

Horn Club Cup Distance 1 mile —

Capt F Fenwick's Blackdowneye (9-st 10lbs) Fulk 1

Mr A F de Silva's Silent Man (11-st 10lbs) Capt Larnes 2

Mr A I Abeken's Red Knight (10-st 13lbs), Calington 3

Messrs M K Mallik's and S D Singh's Mamul (11-st 8lbs) Muttukumaraawamy 4

Won by short head Time—1 min and 45 1 5 sec

Robert's Cup Distance 1 mile —

Messrs Bert and Brooke's Shali (7-st 3lbs) H Black 1

Mrs A Selvarathnam's Manahad (7-st, 10lbs) Roberts 2

Capt Fenwick's Sea King (9-st 8lbs), Davison 3

Won by a head, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—1 min 2 2 5 sec

Handsomely Cup Distance 5 furlongs, 2 3 yards —

Mrs Corala Mounver (7-st 2lbs), Baker 1

Capt F Fenwick's Talvat (7-st 8lbs) Davison 2

Mr H de Souza's Zeebar (8-st 8lbs) Marrs 3

Mr H Tanayla Labjar (7-st 6lbs), Rosen 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length a neck Time—1 min 8 3 5 sec

Colombo Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs —

Mr Douglas Kornloff (9-st) Ward 1

Mr Rasitlan's Gallant Knight (8-st 12lbs) Davison 2

Mr A E de Silva's Mountain Spy (9-st), Burgess 3

Mrs G N G Waller's Segartre (7-st 11lb) Rankin 4

Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length a neck Time—2 min 24 2 5 sec

Galle Cup Distance $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles —

Mr Fellowes's Sorcerer (8-st), Burn 1

Mr M G Subbaha Kutoo (9-st 11lbs), Spackman 2

Major F J S Turner's Invino (9-st), Rosen 3

Capt Fenwick's Forfelt (8-st, 8lbs), T 4

Won by 3 lengths, 7 lengths Time—34 3-5 sec

Governor's Cup Distance 1 mile, 3 furlongs —
 Mr P. R. Subbler's Mahalakshmi (9st. 3lbs.),
 Harris 1
 Mr C. A. Lalng's Silverton (9st. 3lbs.),
 Townsendl 2
 Mrs W B Bartlett's Larnzorm (9st 3lbs.),
 Burn 3
 Mr G L Lyon's Comprise (9st 3lbs.),
 Warren 4
 Won by 1 length, 2½ lengths Time —
 2 mins 44 4 5 secs

Manning Cup Distance 1 mile —
 Messrs R C. Houshead and C B Colson's
 Mount Alice (7st 9lbs.), Ward 1
 Mr C A Lalng's Silverton (8st. 6lbs.),
 Burn 2
 Mr W B Bartlett's Ansecd (7st.), White 3
 Mr G L Lyon's Comprise (9st 4lbs.),
 Warren 4
 Won by 4 lengths, ½ length Time—1 min
 49 2-5 secs

Karachi.

Club Cup Distance 5 furlongs —
 Mr W D Inever's Sun Maid (9st 6lbs.),
 J Tymon 1
 Mr D N Khan's Blue River (9st 8lbs.)
 Roxburgh 2
 Mr and Mrs Waller Turner's Marigold
 (8st 3lbs.) R Bell 3
 Won by a neck, a head, 4 lengths Time —
 1 min 4 secs

Kolhapur.

Sir Leslie Wilson Cup Distance 1½ miles —
 Chief of Miraj Jr's Jalal (8st 10lbs.)
 Meekings 1
 Mr A R Obal's Kolla Royce (9st 3lbs.),
 Obal 2
 Mrs Jhivathi Bhosle's Rulolan Pasha
 (9st 1lb.), Harding 3
 Mr Ahmed Bin Mahmood's Azdasair (7st.)
 Graham 4
 Won by short head ½ length, ½ length
 Time—2 mins 20 1/3 secs

Maharaja Cup Distance 1½ miles —
 Thinkor Sahib of Wadhwan and Lt Col
 Zorawar Singh's Zorawar (9st 1lb.),
 Buth 1
 Mr C Temuhs's Sky Hawk (8st. 9lbs.),
 Brace 2
 Nawab of Jhupul's Inducement (7st 12lbs.)
 Meekings 3
 Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Winoock
 Bunker (7st 11lbs.) Thimrao 4
 Won by ½ length, ½ length, 1 length Time
 —2 mins 10 3/5 secs

Stewart's Plate Distance 1 mile —
 Mr B Binstock's Last Adventure (7st
 11lbs.) Brace 1
 Mr Kejar's In the Raza II (9st 2lbs.), Buth 2

Mr L V Gove's Hatless (7st 7lbs.),
 Graham
 Mr Darbar Lal's Over (7st. 5lbs.), Black
 Won by ½ length 1 length, ½ length
 Time—1 minute 42 2/5 secs

S S Akka Siheb Maharaj Cup Distance
 1½ miles —
 Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rosewater (10st
 7lbs.), Obal 1
 Mr G McQuade's Dun Laoghaire (8st
 2lbs.) Dall Acquai 2
 Mr H M Dharmsey's Navroz Charm (7st
 6lbs.), H McQuade 3
 Lt Col Zorawar Singh and Mr Kapilal
 Mehta's Duvaka (7st 9lbs.) B McQuade 4
 Won by a neck, ½ length, 3 lengths Time —
 2 mins 15 secs

Sri Anandeb Maharaj Cup Distance 1½
 miles —
 Mr D D Chawan's Biharnoor (7st 6lbs.)
 H McQuade 1
 Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Vikram
 (7st 11lbs.) Whiteside 2
 Maharaja of Kolhapur's Mutasair (9st.)
 Obal 3
 Chief of Miraj Jr's Khumayyas (8st 1lb.)
 Harding 4
 Won by ½ length, 1 length, 1 length Time
 —2 mins 25 1-5 secs

R R Cup Distance 5 furlongs —
 Mr K Naziruddin's Philip Sidney (9st
 4lbs.) Brace 1
 Mr R U Gove's Hatless (7st 4lbs.),
 Graham 2
 Mr Byramji Rustomji Jr's Last Adventure
 (7st 8lbs.), Stokes 3
 Miss Lihavli Bhosle's Leicester Lad (9st.
 1lb.) Whiteside 4
 Won by ½ length, a neck, ½ length Time —
 1 min 18 1-5 secs

Sri Shahn Maharaj Memorial Cup Distance
 1 mile —
 Mr C Temuhs's Sky Hawk (8st 9lbs.),
 Brace 1
 Mr Darbar Lal's Witch Music (7st 12lbs.)
 S Bhek 2
 The Thekore Sahib of Wadhwan and Lt
 Col Zorawarsingh's Zorwar (9st 12lbs.)
 Buth 3
 The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Silver Salmon
 (7st 2lbs.), Stokes 4
 Won by a neck, a neck, ½ length Time —
 1 min 43 3 5 secs

Sri Shilpaj Maharaj Commemoration Cup,
 Distance 1 mile —
 Mr Byramji Rustomji's Punagur (10st
 2lbs.), Brace 1
 Mr G McQuade's Dun Laoghaire (8st
 3lbs.) Dall Acquai 2
 Mr H M Dharmsey's Navroz Charm (7st
 6lbs.) H McQuade 3
 H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rose-
 water (10st 12lbs.), Obal 4
 Won by 1½ lengths, a short head, 1½ lengths
 Time—1 min 48 1 5 secs

Sri Yuvraj of Dewas Cup Distance 5 furlongs —	
Akka Sahib Maharaja's High Right (5st 7lbs) White-bell	1
Mr M.C. Patel's Cavern (5st 11lbs) Bracer	2
Mr L. S. Duffrey's Chiffrette (7st 12lbs) Mocking	3
Mr H. McElligott's Linnarch II (5st 9lbs) Dall Aquen	4
Won by 1 length, 1 length 1 length Time — 1 min 3 secs	

Lahore.

Woodward Plate Distance (about) 1½ miles —	
Mr. C. C. Woodward's Blufford (9st 7lbs) Balfour	1
Mr. N. M. Maharaja's Abhor (9st 11lbs) Leeson	2
Mr. R. P. Sukla's Aman (10st 8lbs) Portowalugh	3
Mr. Abdul Wahid's Unwan (7st) Ghazala	4
Won by short head, 3 lengths 2 lengths Time — 2 mins 54 2 5 secs	

New Year Chase Distance (about) 2 miles —	
Capt P. J. Williams's Just Cause (11st 1, Owner)	1
Mr. C. L. D. Cooper's Wimpseybury Squab (11st 7lbs) Capt L. M. H. Lenn	2
Major C. M. Edwards's Her Last (11st) Mr E. L. Churchill	3
Mr. I. C. Tithy's Honan (11st 7lbs)	4
Won by 2 lengths 2 lengths 2½ lengths Time — 4 mins 7 3 secs	

Gold Cup (Div. 1) Distance (about) 7 furlongs —	
Major H. Vinnu's H. R. Latchip (9st 11lb) F. H. Brooks	1
Mr. Raza Mohd. Khan's Merry Pass (9st 1 Balfour)	2
Messrs. Raja Mohan Manmaha and Kashi Charan's Trimbador (9st 11lbs) J. J. Wallace	3
Mr. K. R. Mohra's Bhutnath (9st 5lbs) F. Black	4
Won by 1½ lengths, 1 length, neck Time — 1 min 29 2 5 secs	

Punjab Commission Cup (Div. 1) Distance (about) 7 furlongs —	
Mr. R. G. Rink's Last Post (8st 11lbs) F. H. Brooks	1
Mr. P. Zorob's Alf. Louie (9st 8lbs), Balfour	2
Mrs. J. Thompson's A La Violette (9st 10lbs), F. Black	3
Mr. Kashi Charan's Alan Boy (9st 6lbs), J. J. Wallace	4
Won by 1 length, 1½ lengths, 2 lengths Time — 1 min 28 2 5 secs	

Punjab Commission Cup (Div. 11) Distance (about) 7 furlongs —	
Mr. Lang Bahadur's Motopi (9st 10lbs), L. Roxburgh	1
Sir Henry Craik's Fawnette II (9st 5lbs) F. H. Brooks	2
Mr. Taj Mohd. Khan's Southern Glow (7st 12lbs), Leeson	3
Mr. S. Khanna's Privilege (9st 4lbs) Portowalugh	4
Won by 1 length 1 length, 4 lengths Time — 1 min 30 secs	

Punjab Hurdle Distance about 2 miles —	
Major C. K. Hill's Offside (10st 7lbs), Mr J. L. Dillall	1
Major George Barnett and Capt R. A. Garrow's Balaklava (11st 1, cur. (11st 11b) Funnetta	2
Mrs. G. Dudley Mathews's Le Vinere (10st 9lbs) Mr Birnie	3
Mr. H. R. D. Fitzpatrick's Antares (11st), Owner	4
Won by 1 length 3 lengths 12 lengths Time — 1 min 51 secs	

A. M. C. Cup Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlong —	
Mr. F. R. Smith's Branhope (9st 8lbs cur 9st 11lbs) Mr H. T. Hulbert	1
Capt L. M. H. Lenn's Hollywood Star (11st 11lb) 1 owner	2
Major J. J. Thoms's Lochera (10st 2lbs), 1 -1st Gore	3
Major L. J. Linton's Curialah Rose (11st 2lbs) Capt A. M. Bernard	4
Won by length length length Time — 2 mins 4 5 secs	

Governor's Cup Distance about 1½ miles —	
Messrs. Raja Mohan Manmaha and Kashi Charan's Hubler (7st) J. J. Wallace	1
Capt J. M. W. Martin's and Mr. C. P. Sherston's Snow Boat (7st 12lbs), F. Black	2
Mrs. D. H. Shaw's Little Walsh (7st 13lbs), L. Roxburgh	3
Mr. Raza Mohd. Khan's Merry Pass (8st 9lbs) Balfour	4
Won by 2 lengths half length, 4 lengths Time — 2 mins 9 3 5 secs	

Merchant's Cup Distance about 5 furlongs —	
Raja Bahadur of Jaxtri's Bidura (9st 12lbs) 1 Black	1
Mr. Ranga Bahadur's Sweet Fragment (9st 8lbs), L. Roxburgh	2
Mr. S. C. Woodward's Arch Lady (9st 12lbs) Ashwood	3
Mrs. G. Dudley Mathews's Little White Lies (7st 2lbs), J. Donnelly	4
Won by 4 lengths, short head, short h Time — 1 min, 2 3 5 secs	

Indian Griffins Plate Distance about 6 furlongs.—

Mr F R. Scully's Spring Lamb (8st, 7lbs.)
J. Donnelly 1

Mr Mohd Akbar's Kangaroo (8st 12lbs.),
Ashwood 2

Mr C A Todd's Anne Boleyn (8st 13lbs.),
E Roxburgh 3

Mr Walter Turner's Peg-O-Me-Heart
(8st 11lbs.) Tymon 4

Won by short head, short head Time—
1 min 20 3/4 sec

The Kalat Plate Distance about 1 mile—

Mr S C Woodward's Mudfoot }
(8st 2lbs.) Ballour } Dead

Kalzada Under Sain's Hollywood } Heat
(7st 4lbs.) Tymon } 1

Mr R F Sukla's Aman (10st 5lbs.),
Purtoosingh 3

Mr A H J Daloo's Mooul Queen (8st
2lbs.), Owner 4

Won by dead heat, 1/2 length, short head
Time—1 min 53 1/5 sec.

Lahore Produce Cup Distance about 6 furlongs—

Messrs B Jagjit Singh and a Bhagat
Singh's Ball (9st 1lb.), Purtoosingh 1

Lt Col T Burridge and Messrs C W
Tosh D H Peel Yates and J C F
Davidson's Catinka (8st), Rylands 2

Sir Henry Crank and Capt R G Sauler's
Young Max (8st 12lbs.) F. R Brooks 3

Mr Permanand Sehgal's Sedge Moor (8st
13lbs.), J Donnelly 4

Won by a neck, 1/2 length, 1 1/2 lengths
Time—1 min 17 3/5 sec

Indian Grand National Distance 3 miles—

Major C M Stewart's Her Last (12st 5lbs.)
Mr F L Cundell 1

Capt P J Hilliard's Just Cause (12st 1lb.),
Owner 2

Lt Col Burridge and Mr H N Naclean's
Balt Note (10st), Mr J L Dalzell 3

Mr R P P Smyly's Lucky Mac (12st 6lbs.)
Mr P A. A Heneker 4

Won by 4 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths, 8 lengths
Time—6 mins 24 2/5 sec.

Steward's Cup Distance about 1 mile—

Mr R G Sauler's Last Post (7st, 12lbs.),
F R Brooks 1

Mrs J Thompson's A La Violette (9st
2lbs.), F Black 2

Mr K B Tay Mohd Khan's Parchment
II (8st 7 lbs.), Leeson 3

Mr Deora Sharma's Sunbow (7st, 5lbs.),
Purtoosingh 4

Won by a head neck, 1 length Time—
1 min 41 2/5 sec

Jammu Cup Distance about 1 1/2 miles—

Capt L M H Benn's Hollywood Star
(9st 6lbs.) F Black 1

Mr E Thorpe's Silver Sand (8st 7lbs.),
J Donnelly 2

Mr Kachi Charan's Truthful (8st 6lbs.),
J J Wallace 3

Major J J Clume's Queen of the Harem
(8st 7lbs.) Tymon 4

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 1 length, 1 length
Time—2 mins 10 2/5 sec

Lucknow.

Arab Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles

Mr R F Shukla's Aman (10st 6lbs.)
Purtoosingh 1

Mr Ralzada Indersain's Hollywood
(8st, 5lbs.), Tymon 2

Mr J Thompson's Florio (7st, 4 lbs., cl
(7st 6 lbs.), R Akood 3

Miss L Dudley Mathew's Rabel (8st, 7lbs.),
Ballour 4

Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 1 length
Time—2 mins 24 4/5 sec

Aintree Chase Distance (about) 2 miles,
5 furlongs—

Major C M Stewart's Her Last (12st 1lb.),
Cundell 1

Mr C P Sherston's Varplum (9st 6lb., cl,
10st 1lb.) Owner 2

Mr I C Tetley's Donore (12st 7lbs.),
Owner 3

Won by distance, distance Time—3 mins.
33 sec

Services Plate Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong—

Capt L M H Benn's Hollywood Star
(9st 13 lbs.), Owner 1

Mr C F D Cooper's Bloomsbury Square
(10st 5lbs.), Owner 2

Lt Col T Burridge's Kenya (10st 7lbs.)
Flight-Lieut Gore 3

Capt C B Harvey and Mr or F O
Hutchinson Cold Day (9st 10lbs.)
Capt Harvey 4

Won by 6 lengths, a neck, 1 length Time—
1 min 54 2/5 sec

Lucknow Grand National Distance about
2 miles, 5 furlongs—

Mr S C Tetley's Donore (12st), Owner 1

Mr C P Sherston's Chopas (9st), Khamali
lal 2

Mr R F P Smyly's Lucky Mack (11st
8lbs.) Capt Moseley 3

Mr C P Sherston's Varplum (9st) Owner 4

Won by 6 lengths, 12 lengths Distance
Time—5 mins, 36 sec

Civil Service Cup, Distance 7 furlongs—

Mr R S Aubrey's Last Post (7st 6lbs.)
Barham 1

Messrs N D Bagrove and R Varma's
Parad (9st 2lbs.), Morris 2

Mr T Zorrell's Alla Ronco (8st 1lb.)
Ballour 3

Mrs J Thompson's A La Violette (8st 5lbs.)
Christie 4

Won by 1/2 length, length, head Time—
1 min 26 3/5 sec

Hatcourt Bulker Cup Distance 5 furlongs—
Mr S Khanna's Calinka (7st 1), Christie 1
Mr. Rama Mohi Khan's Merry Pass (9st 12lbs), Balfour 2
Mrs G Dodley Mathews' Little White Liea (9st 4lbs) Capt Bernard 3
Messrs Karhicharan and Rajemohan Manuchas Chitroe (8st 10lbs) Raffack 4
Won by 1 length, neck, 1 length Time—1 min 22 5/8 sec

Jehangirabad Cup Distance 7 furlongs—
Capt T G Alherston & Mink-steele Box (8st 11lb), Christie 1
Mr C F Sherston and Capt J W Martin's Show Boat (8st 12lb) 1 } Dead
Southey } Best
Miss L Dullea Mathews Nelson (7st 1) Lona 2
Mr. Chah Caran and Raja Mohan Man Chua's Chitroe (8st 9lbs) Pallab 4
Won by 1 length dead heat head Time—1 min 41 sec

Governor's Cup Distance 5 furlongs—
Mr J O'Hara Murray and Major J B Farrar's Loaf (8st 10lb) Glasita 1
Mr Kashi Churan's Alan Day (7st 2lbs) 2
(7st 2lbs) Wallace
Mr J M Jullis's Charlie (8st 6lbs) Southey 3
Mr R G Smith's Last Post (7st 11lb) car (7st 4lbs) Barham 4
Won by 2 lengths length 1/2 length Time—1 min 12 5/8 sec

Inknow Hullo Distance about 2 miles
Major L H Davis's Offence (10st 10lb) car (10st 11lb) 1 Capt Moseley
Mrs E H Brannick's Derry Arzan (10st 10lb) Alford 2
Capt L M Penn's Hollywood Star (10st 4lbs) Owner 3
Mr L W H Fitzpatrick & Andersen (10st 11lb) Earne 4
Won by 1 length length 1/2 length Time—3 min 21 5/8 sec

Madras.

Shivaganga Cup Distance 6 furlongs
Mrs Clarke's Faucilful (7st 9lbs) Taylor 1
Mr Vismuth Chanti 1st (8st 7lbs) Hill 2
Mrs Wallace Nixon's (8st 2lbs) Githm 3
The Earl of Shannon's Yeoman 17st 4lbs car 7st 5lbs) Little 4
Won by 1 length 1/2 length a neck Time—1 min 19 1/8 sec

Hajee Sir Ismail Saib Memorial Plate Distance 1 mile
Mr Clabbliss's Naveat (8st 11 lb) Rook 1
Messrs Rupchand and Jamsi Mohomeds English Star (8st 6lbs) Hill 2
Mr Lookmanji's Mherab (9st 2lb) Wright 3
Mr Fiddibus Zari (9st 13lbs) 4
Won by 1 length 1 length, a neck Time—1 min 57 sec

The R. C. T. Cup—Distance 1 1/2 miles
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Bridgethorn (8st 10lbs), Forsyth 1
Mr Somasundaram's Fors Abbey (7st 13lbs), Pinkstone 2
Deewan Bahadur Murgappa Chettiar's Insh Star (7st 2lb), Holerts 3
Mr Mohamed Omer's Golden Yew (9st 11lb) Thompson 4
Won by 1/2 length, 1/2 length 1/2 length Time 2 min 9 3/8 seconds

The Mysore Cup—Distance 1 mile
Major Nrmalkar's Prince Shivali, (9st 3lb), Forsyth 1
Mr Lakshmi's Telford (7st 6lb), B McQuade 2
Mrs Clarke's Faucilful (8st 1lb) Taylor 3
Sir Annamalai Chettiar's Bridus (8st 4lbs), Meekings 4
Won by 1/2 length 1/2 length 2 lengths Time 1 min 45 1/8 seconds

Venkatagiri Cup—Distance 6 furlongs
Messrs Walsh and Hamad Mohamed's Mashed (8st 2lb) Rook 1
Mr Son of Nasser's Topper King II 7 4 car (7st 4lb) Meekings 2
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Maharani (8st car 8st 2lb) Forsyth 3
Mr Ahmed's Sindhia (8st 11lb) Wright 4
Won by a neck a short head 1 length Time 1 min 22 4/8 seconds

Kolhapur Cup Distance 6 furlongs
The Maharaja of Mysore's Roolop (7st 11lb) 3 Rook 1
Mr Wallace Givabulpur (8st 6lb) B Rosen 2
Mr Wallace's Arran Comrade (7 9 car) 7st 11lb) Taylor 3
Mr Waller's Moyna (9st 6lb) Aldridge 4
Won by a neck, 1/2 length 1 length Time 1 min 12 3/8 seconds

Trades Cup—Distance 1 1/2 miles
Messrs Mutind Jones Nugent Grant and W C Jones Mohit (8st 11lb) Rook 1
Mr Somasundaram's Fors Abbey (9st 4lbs), Gelbia 2
The Raja of Lohabill Rex (9st 1) Forsyth 3
Mr Louis's Star of the South (7st 11lb), Alrice 4
Won by 1/2 length 2 lengths 1/2 length Time 2 min 9 3/8 seconds

Arzan's Cup—Distance 1 mile
Mr Soma Sundaram's Fors Abbey (7st 12lbs) Pinkstone 1
The Maharaja of Mysore's Mayas (9st 11lb), S Black 2
Mr Wallace's Arran Comrade (7st 7lbs), B McQuade 3
The Maharani of Venkatagiri's Froisy Bill (8 7 car 7st 10lbs), Gelbia 4
Won by 1 length, 1/2 length, a head Time—1 min 41 2 5/8 sec

Indian Grifins Plate Distance about 6 furlongs—

- Mr F. R. Scully's Spring Lamb (8st. 7lbs.), J Donnelly 1
 Mr Mohd Akbar's Kangaroo (8st 11lbs), Ashwood 2
 Mr C A Todd's Anne Boleyn (8st 13lbs), E Roxburgh 3
 Mr Walter Turner's Peg-O-My-Heart (8st 11lbs) Tymon 4
 Won by short head, short head Time—1 min 20 3-6 secs

The Kalat Plate Distance about 1 mile—

- Mr S C Woodward's Mudpool (9st 2lbs) Balfour } Dead
 Rajzuta Inder Rain's Hollywood (7st 4lbs), Tymon } Heat 1
 Mr R P Sukla's Aman (10st 5lbs), Purtoosingh 3
 Mr A H J Daloo's Mosal Queen (8st 2lbs), Owner 4
 Won by dead heat, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, short head Time—1 min 55 1-5 secs

Lahore Produce Cup Distance about 6 furlongs—

- Messrs B Jagjit Singh and S Bhagat Singh's Ball (9st 1lb), Purtoosingh 1
 Lt-Col T Burridge and Messrs C W Toth, D H Peel Yates and J C. F 2

Won by a neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths Time—1 min 17 3-5 secs.

Indian Grand National Distance 3 miles—

- Major C M Stewart's Her Last (12st 5lbs) Mr F L Cundell 1
 Capt P J Hilliard's Just Cause (12st 1lb), Owner 2
 Lt-Col Burridge and Mr H N Nachaurin's Half Note (10st), Mr J L Dalzell 3
 Mr R P P Smily's Lucky Mac (12st 6lbs), Mr F A A. Heneker 4
 Won by 4 lengths, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 8 lengths Time—6 mins 24 2-5 secs.

Steward's Cup Distance about 1 mile—

- Mr R G Sanlea's Last Post (7st. 12lbs), F R Brooks 1
 Mrs J Thompson's A La Violette (9st 2lbs) F Black 2
 Mr K B Taj Mohd Khan's Parchment II (8st 1 lb), Leeson 3
 Dr Desraj Sharma's Sunbow (7st 5lbs), Purtoosingh 4
 Won by a head neck, 1 length Time—1 min 41 2-1 secs

Jamun Cup Distance about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles—

- Capt L M H Benn's Hollywood Star (9st 6lbs), F Black 1
 Mr E Thorpe's Silver Stand (8st 7lbs), J. Donnelly 2

Mr Kashl Charan's Truthful (8st 8lbs), J J Wallace

Major J J Clune's Queen of the Harem (8st 7lbs), Tymon

Won by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length, 1 length Time—2 min 10 2-5 secs

Lucknow.

Arab Cup Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles

- Mr R P Shukla's Aman (10st 6lbs) Purtoosingh
 Mr Rajzuta Inder Rain's Hollywood (7st 8lbs), Tymon
 Mr J Thompson's Florio (7st 4 lbs, of (7st 6 lbs), R Alford
 Miss E Dudley Mathew's Dabel (9st 7lbs), Balfour
 Won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 1 length Time—2 mins 28 4-5 secs

Amtree Chase Distance (about) 2 miles, 5 furlongs—

- Major C M Stewart's Her Last (12st 1lb), Cundell
 Mr C P Sheraton's Varplum (9st 6lbs, of 10st 11lb), Owner
 Mr I C Tetley's Donore (12st 7lbs) Owner
 Won by distance, distance Time—5 mins 33 secs

Services' Plate Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong—

- Capt L M H Benn's Hollywood Star (9st 13 lbs), Owner
 Mr C E D Cooper's Bloomsbury Square (10st 5lbs), Owner
 Lt Col T Burridge's Kenya (10st 7lbs), Flight-Lieut Gore
 Capt C B Harvey and Major B O Hutchinson Cold Day (8st 10lbs), Capt Harver
 Won by 6 lengths, a neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—1 min 59 1-5 secs

Lucknow Grand National Distance about 2 miles, 5 furlongs—

- Mr S C Tetley's Donore (12st), Owner
 Mr C P Sheraton's Chopus (9st), Kharish
 Mr R P P Smily's Lucky Mac (11st 9lbs), Capt Moseley
 Mr C P Sheraton's Varplum (9st), Owner
 Won by 6 lengths, 12 lengths Distance Time—5 mins. 36 secs

Civil Service Cup Distance 7 furlongs—

- Mr R S. Anbxa Last Post (7st 11lb) Bartlam
 Messrs N D Engrie and S R Varma's Paved (9st 2lbs), Morris
 Mr T Zorrell's Alf Romeo (9st 1lb) Balfour
 Mrs J Thompson's A La Violette (9st 3lbs) Christie
 Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length, length, head Time—1 min 26 3-5 secs

Merchants' Cup Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong	
The Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Son of Sin (9st 4lbs) Dillon	1
The Maharaja of Venkatagiri's Ignora (7st 11lb) H Black	2
The Maharaja of Mysore's Twain (5st 3lb), Morris	3
Mr S A A Annamall Chettiar's Solomon (7st 12lb) Roberts	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length a short head, a head Time—3mins 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs	
Cochin Cup Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles	
Messrs Gramana and Phumugam's Gazi (7st 11lb) H Black	1
Mr. Shennuvaran's Hawal (9st 7lb), Morris	2
Messrs Malial and Kishan's Alor (9st 4lb) Thompson	3
Mr Maclell's Almor (7st 4lb), ed 7st 11lb) White	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length a short head, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—3mins	
Calcutta Plate Distance 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles	
Major Nimbikar's Pratapinda (9st 3lb), Forsyth	1
Mr Govindaraj and Capt D Ann's Irish Love (9st 3lb) Meekings	2
Mr Shanthi's Askuram's Conscience (7st 8lb) H McQuide	3
Rajah of Pudukkottai's Inverloch (9st 5lb), Pinkerton	4
Won by 2 lengths $\frac{1}{2}$ lengths, 1 length Time—not taken	

Mysore

Silver Lakshmi Kantaj's Cup Distance 1 mile 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs —	
Messrs S V Stokes and Mins A Al Man (7st 7lb) Evans	1
Mr Muniswamy Nathan's Zari (9st 7lb) Jones	2
Mr Jassem M Ismail's Diablah (9st 7lb) Dillon	3
Mr Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour (9st 8lb), Morris	4
Won by 1 length a neck, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—2mins 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs	
Bulbul Cup Distance 1 mile 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs —	
Mr Lookmanji's Berash (7st 2lb), W McCarthy	1
Mr Ah Hajl Hassan's Nibel (8st 1lb) Evans	2
The Maharaja of Rajpoot's Mudi (9st 5lb), Jones	3
Mr A C Ardeshir's Duhk (9st 4lb), Dillon	4
Won by 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—2mins. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 secs	
Steward's Cup (Div I) Distance 6 furlongs —	
The Maharaja of Mysore's Ligon (9st 10lb), Hill	1
Mr A F Wanker's Her Highness (7st 12lb) Dillon	2

Mr W Evans' Pismarik II (7st 12lb) Evans	3
Mrs Agar and Mr L son's Sump (8st 5lb) Band	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length $\frac{1}{2}$ length and $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—1 min and 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 secs	
R C T C Cup Distance 1 mile, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs —	
Messrs Patel and Raymond's Sukanon's Seal (8st 10lb) Dillon	1
The Maharaja Venkatagiri's Twenty Bill (9st 12lb) Dillacqua	2
Mr Govind Raj and Capt Dore's Mallick (9st 7lb) Meekings	3
Mr Ali Hake's Domremy (9st 1lb) Obald	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length 1 length and 1 length Time—2 mins 17 secs	
Steward's Cup (Div II) Distance 6 furlongs —	
Mr Somasundaram's Eother (9st 3lb) Rosen	1
Mr Govindraj and Capt Dore's Wenny (7st 12lb) Meekings	2
The Maharaja of Mysore's Mixa (9st 1lb) Hill	3
Mr W Harker's Green Ali (8st 2lb) Gough	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length head and $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—1 min 15 sec	
Vijayaraj of Mysore Cup Distance 1 mile, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs —	
Mrs Lalithal's Chinnam (9st 8lb), Hill	1
Mr Annamall Chettiar's Pindis (9st 4lb), Obald	2
Mr Viswanath's Chantiber (8st 8lb) Dillon	3
Isaan Bahadur A M Chettiar's Cherry Boy (7st 11lb) L McCarthy	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length 2 lengths and $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—2 min and 18 secs	
Maharaja's Gold Cup Distance 1 mile, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs —	
The Maharaja of Rajpoot's Abundance (9st 3lb) Jones	1
The Maharaja of Mysore's Alor (7st 5lb), ed 7st 7lb) Meekings	2
Mr N Begum's Chavaleque (9st 2lb) Morris	3
The Maharaja of Mysore's Twain (7st 9lb), Rosen	4
Won by 1 length, $\frac{1}{2}$ length and 1 length Time—2 mins and 15 secs	
Sir Hajee Plate Distance 1 mile —	
Mr Ismail Hajl Mohamed's Munnith (9st 3lb) Obald	1
Mr Chengelroya Kaidu's Parmell (7st 6lb), Gough	2
Mrs Keelman's Broker (8st 2lb), Thompson	3
Messrs G Hinnay and Shunmugam's Jinnay (7st 5lb) W McCarthy	4
Won by $\frac{1}{2}$ length 2 lengths, $\frac{1}{2}$ length Time—1 min 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 secs	

Late Colonel Desai's Urs Memorial Plate

Distance 6 furlongs —

- Mr Byramjee Rastomjee's Draughtsman
(8st 11lb.), Dillon .. 1
Mr Annamalai Chettiar's Broadway Joe
(8st 5lb.), Rosen .. 2
The Maharaja of Mysore's Alcor (7st, 4lb.),
Mendora .. 3
Mr W Evans's Bismarck II (8st 7lb.),
Evans .. 4

Won by 1 length, 4 length, 4 length Time —
1 min 15 secs

Trial Plate Distance 7 furlongs —

- Mr A Higgins's Rhumon (8st 5lb.),
Morris .. 1
Mr Govindaraja Reddiherry (8st 2lb.),
Black .. 2
Mrs Apeev's Lemnaye (8st 12lb.), Bond .. 3
Mr M R Patel's Love Parade (7st 3lb.),
J McCarthy .. 4

Won by 1 length 4 length, 1 length
Time — 1 min 29 4 5 secs

Ootacamund

The Sir Mahomed Usman Cup Distance 1 1/2 miles —

- Mr Hedeelzadas Doodah (9st 7lb.),
Sparkman .. 1
Mr Shamlas Gibbanoor (9st 1lb)
Marling .. 2
Mr Mahomed's Fury (7st 8lb.) McQuade .. 3
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vortex
(7st 6lb.), H McQuade .. 4

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths, neck Time —
2 mins 30 secs

Governor's Cup Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs —

- Dewan Bahadur A M M Chettiar's Irish
Star (8st 3lb.) Moore .. 1
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Silver Salmon
(9st 4lb.), S Black .. 2
Mr Sullivan Chinnoy's Butterfly (9st 2lb.),
Harding .. 3
H E Sir George Stanley's Corviglia (7st
12lb.), Mendora .. 4

Won 2 1/2 lengths 3 lengths, 4 lengths Time —
2 mins 23 2 5 secs

Stewards' Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

- Mr Ali Asker's Daucour (8st 2lb.) Rosen .. 1
Mr Rutland's Cyclax (7st, 4lb.) Moore .. 2
Mr Paul's Roseanthe II (9st 10lb.), Spack-
man .. 3
Mr Summer's Blos (8st) Harding .. 4

Won by a neck 4 length Time — 1 min.
33 2 5 secs

The Sivaganga Cup Distance 1 mile —

- The Earl of Shannon's Land of Hope (7st
4lb.) Moore .. 1
Mr Summer's Blos (7st 10lb.), Harding .. 2
Mr Evans's Galveth (9st 2lb.), Spackman .. 3
Mr Ali Asker's Lightbulb (7st 4lb.) Rosen .. 4

Won by 1 length 4 length, 1 1/2 length
Time — 1 min 50 secs

The Willingdon Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

- Mr Ali Asker's Pamela Mary (8st, 8lb.),
Rosen .. 1
Mr McElligott's Bismarck II (9st), Spack-
man .. 2
The Maharaja of Kolhapur's Va Vite (7st
12lb.) Bismarck .. 3
Won by 3 1/2 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths Time —
1 min 20 2 5 secs

Poona.

The Willingdon Cup, Distance 1 1/2 mile —

- Mr Eve's Knight at Arms (8st 2lb.),
Marshall .. 1
H E the Viceroy's Honeydew (9st 2lb.),
Walker .. 2
Mr Eve's Rowlie (9st 2lb.), Brace .. 3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rowan II
(9st 1lb.) Obahl .. 4

Also ran — Vignette (9st 2lb.)
Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths, 4 1/2 length
Time — 2 mins, 40 2 5 4 secs

The Thor Handicap, Distance 1 1/2 mile —

- Mr A I Begumohamed's Crinid (8st 10lb.)
Bouley .. 1
Mr Eve's Superlative (7st, 11lb.) Price .. 2
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Bismarck
Bunker (7st), Graham .. 3
Mr Diamond's Collingwood Major (7st 10lb.)
Raffaele .. 4

Won by short head 4 1/2 lengths, 4 1/2 lengths
Time — 2 min 8 1-5 secs

The Newbury Plate Distance 1 mile —

- H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Bismarck
(7st 8lb.) Dillon .. 1
Sir Osborne Smith's Holofofol (8st, 12lb.)
Stead .. 2
Mr F H Mehta's Thracian Prince
(7st 7lb.) Little .. 3
Mr Gens Bala I (9st 7lb.) C. Hays .. 4

Won by 1 length, 1 length, short head
Time — 1 min 43 3 5 secs

The Dullingham Handicap Distance 6 furlongs —

- H H the Maharaja Jagannath of Naw-
sawars (9st 2lb.) Stead .. 1
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's (8st
1lb.) Obahl .. 2
Mr A Lockman's Golden Trail (7st 12lb.)
R Jett .. 3
Mr W Evans' Bismarck II (9st 6lb.)
Evans .. 4

Won by 1 length, 1 length 1 1/2 length
Time — 1 min 15 secs

The Aga Khan's Cup Distance 1 1/2 mile —

- Mrs L. Mury's Bismarck (8st 7lb.)
Obahl .. 1
H H Maharaja of Mar's Corry (8st 7lb.)
Stead .. 2
Nawabzada Fakrudmulk's Ghulamul
(9st), Northmore .. 3
Mrs J. E. Mahomed's Bray Beau (9st 2lb.)
Thompson .. 4

Won by head, 5 1/2 lengths short head,
Time — 2 min 34 1-5 secs

Governor's Cup Distance R C and distance —

Mr A. R. Taha's Bushboos (7st 9lbs), W McCarthy 1

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jal Phawan (7st 13lbs ed 8st) Forsyth 2

Mr Jarrulla bin Talib's Zozan (7st 11lbs) Harding 3

Mr A C Ardeslirs Sarvam (7st 13lbs) Brace 4

Won by head 1 length 2 lengths Time—3 min 52 15 secs

Ara Sham-ludlin Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr J Crawford's Vamos (8st 7lbs), Walker 1

Mr A Hoyt's Private Seal (8st 11lbs) C Hoyt 2

Mr Eve's Heritage (6st 2lbs, ed 1st) 3

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whopper (7st 4lbs) Llamrao 4

Won by 2 1/2 lengths 1 length 3 lengths Time—1 min 13 2 3 secs

St Leger Plate Distance R C and distance —

Mr A Higgins Allium (7st 2lbs) J O Neale 1

Mr P B Avast's Sahir (7st 6lbs) Stead 2

Mr C Temosh's Hawk (6st 12lbs) Graham 3

Mr L Musiya Bueventaur (8st 9lbs) Oboli 4

Won by neck short head neck Time—3 min 49 2 3 secs

Indian Brothers Stakes Distance 11 miles —

H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's Truro (9st 5lbs) M Hoyt 1

Mr Ives Knight at Arms (8st 11lb) Brace 2

H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's Home (8st 4lbs) J McQuade 3

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Row water (9st 1st) Oboli 4

Won by 1/2 length 3 lengths 4 lengths Time—2 min 17 1 5 secs

Tril Plate Distance 1 mile —

Mr A C Ardeslirs Ethica (8st 2lbs) Walker 1

H H the Maharaja of Rajpura's Wall Street (8st 7lbs) Selby 2

Mr Shamudin Akuran's Faj Kaura (9st 2lbs) Buffin 3

Moore's C (10st) and Darford Lal's Tobun's (8st 7lbs), Oboli 4

Won by head 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths Time—1 min 41 1 5 secs

Victoria Plate Distance 1 mile —

Mr Gem's Active (7st), R B H 1

H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Heyday (8st 11lb) Dillon 2

Mr Kelso's Stolt Koh (8st), Marable 3

Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswant's Shahpur (9st 10lbs), Northmore 4

Won by 1/2 length 1 length, short head Time—1 min 44 2 3 secs

The Western India Stakes Distance 1 1/2 miles —

Mr P B Avast's Garcon (7st 9lbs) Stead 1

Mr J Crawford's Vamos (8st 7lb) Walker 2

Mr J Crawford's Private Seal (8st 11bs), C Hoyt 3

Mr J E Mahone's Dray Bean (8st 4lbs), Thompson 4

Won by 2 lengths, 6 lengths, 4 lengths Time—2 min 10 4 5 secs

H H The First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate Distance 1 1/2 miles —

Mr Yusuf Talib's Karam Allah (8st 4lbs), Oboli 1

Mr Avast's Aida Lesson of Honour (7st 4lbs), Whitehead 2

Mr D D Chawan's Baharpur (7st 4lbs), Sandan 3

H H the Maharaja of Idar's Amir Akhlak (7st 11lbs) Stead 4

Won by 2 lengths, 4 lengths, 1 length Time—2 min 24 secs

The Criterion Distance 7 furlongs

Mr P B Avast's Dr Strabianus (8st 2lbs), Selby 1

Mr O Randall's Lady Brennan (8st 3lbs), Little 2

Mr Kelso's Aurangzeb (7st 11lbs), Marable 3

Moore's A C Ardeslirs and P D Bolton's (8st 11bs) Raffack 4

Won by 1 1/2 lengths 1 1/2 lengths short head Time—1 min 29 secs

The Gam-dikini Plate Distance 6 furlongs —

Mr A Higgins's Tel Asur (9st 2lbs), Raffack 1

Mr A Hoyt's Private Seal (8st 5lbs), M Hoyt 2

Mr A C Ardeslirs Ethica (9st 7lbs), Evans 3

Mr J Crawford's Vamos (8st 5lbs), Walker 4

Won by short head 1/2 length, 2 1/2 lengths Time—1 min 12 3 5 secs

The Dakers New Hall Distance 1 1/2 miles —

Mr K Ardeslirs Abdul Malik (8st), Dillon 1

H H the Maharaja of Rajpura's Madhi (8st) Selby 2

Mr Ali Haji Hassan's Nickel (8st 3lbs), A Clark 3

Mr D D Chawan's Baharpur (8st), Sandan 4

Won by 1 1/2 lengths, 4 lengths neck 1 min 24 2 5 secs

The Poona Arab Stakes Distance 1½ miles—
 Mr Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour (8st) 1
 Whiffleble
 Mrs P. C. Dwyer's Kurda (8st 12lbs.) 2
 Braco
 Mr A C Ardshir's Shogat (7st 10lbs.) 3
 Raffack
 Mr Sahib Mowar's Jinarar (8st. 7lbs.) 4
 Dillon
 Won by 1½ lengths ½ length, head Time—
 2 mins 57 3/4 secs

The Doncaster Plate Distance 1 mile,
 1 furlong—
 Maharaj Mansingh of Jawantpur's Shaphir
 (8st 12lbs.), Northmore 1
 Mr. A. J Begmohamed's Crusty (9st 2lbs.),
 Bowly 2
 Mr A Higgins's Carey Dennis (8st. 3lbs.),
 Dillon 3
 H H the Maharaja of Idara's Carey
 (9st, 2lbs.), Stead 4
 Won by neck, ½ length, ½ length
 Time—1 min 58 2/3 secs

Rangoon.

Governor's Cup Distance 1½ miles—
 Mung Mung Slat's Yabram (8st 9lbs.) 1
 Ba Yin Olay On
 Mung Ba Kyar's Kyi Kyi (7st 3lbs.) Tun
 Nyun 2
 A Gapeor's Hli Nyun (8st 7lbs.), Aung
 Bala 3
 Won by 3 lengths, 1½ lengths Time—2
 mins 50 secs

Secunderabad.

Columbia Plate Distance 7 furlongs—
 Mr Syed Pin Gomers Money Order (8st
 6lbs.), Dillon 1
 Mr Baghasan's Capital (8st. 10lbs.), Hill 2
 Mr Bisher Mohamed's Tashan Pasha
 (8st 6lbs.), Subey 3
 Mr Kerling's Nayib-ul-Muluk (8st.),
 Lyons 4
 Won by 2½ lengths, ½ length, a neck Time—
 1 min 36 2/3 secs

Lakshminulk Cup (Div. II) Distance 5
 furlongs—
 Mr Hyramul Mustomik's Junior Sarki
 Khanul (9st 4lbs.) Dillon 1
 Mr Kerling's Sulu (8st 13lbs.) M Quake 2
 Mr Saikh Mohamed's Ank Buz (8st. 8lbs.),
 Subey 3
 Mr A N Musry's Tal Bunt (8st 12lbs.),
 Stead 4
 Won by 1½ lengths ½ length, ½ length
 Time—1 min 18 secs

Lakshminulk Cup (Div. I) Distance 5 fur-
 longs—
 Mr H Jalkoon's Packard (8st 12lbs.),
 Jones 1

Mr A. K S Barhavan Capital (8st 4lbs.)
 Hill 2
 Mr Aziz Mohamed Khalil (8st 6lbs.) 3
 Obaki
 Mr H N. Oswald's Columbo (8st 12lbs.) 4
 Jabbar
 Won by 2 lengths, ½ length, ½ length,
 Time—1 min 21 1/2 secs

Raja Khitja Pashad Cup Distance 6 furlongs—
 Mr P R Kerling's Inaaf (9st. 4lbs.) 1
 Jabbar
 Mr Shamul's Mabler (8st.), Jones 2
 Mr Hussain Gazari's Ginger (7st 3lbs.) 3
 J McCarthy
 Mrs Mackenzie's Desert Queen (7st.),
 W McCarthy 4
 Won by 2 lengths ½ length, ½ length
 Time—1 min 24 1/2 secs

Mohammedoni Cup Distance 6 furlongs—
 Mr R Pakloon's Ten Dinco (8st 9lbs.) 1
 Bowly
 Farlof Shannon's Titonmuk (8st 1½ lbs.) 2
 Messrs Bazarul and Ibrahim Rudomik's
 Cruser (9st. 4 lbs.) Dillon 3
 Mr T G Rangilla's Magnific (8st 10lbs.)
 Obaki 4
 Won by 1 length, ½ length and short head
 Time—1 min 17 secs

Hillfort Cup Distance 1 mile—
 Mr Syed bin Gomers Money Order (9st
 6lbs.) Dillon 1
 Messrs Sorobkhan and Abdulbux's Llan
 (8st 2lbs.), Jabbar 2
 Nawabzada Fakr ul-Mulk's Hainoon (8st
 7lbs.), Stead 3
 Mr Begmohamed's Bill Agri (8st. 4lbs.)
 Harding 4
 Won by 2 lengths, 1 length and 1 length
 Time—1 min 53 2/3 secs

Mahyar Jung Memorial Cup Distance 5 fur-
 longs—
 Mr John York's Sly Abbot (7st 17lbs.) 1
 Dillon
 Nawab Mah H Jung's Galavah (9st 6lbs.) 2
 Obaki
 Mr Patel's Love Parade (7st 7lbs.) J 3
 McCarthy
 Mr Tikeza's Gajel (7st 1½ lbs.), W 4
 McCarthy
 Won by 1½ lengths 2½ lengths, 2½ lengths
 Time—1 min. 11 7/8 secs

Mr Apparent's Cup Distance 10 furlongs—
 Mr Lookman's Mirab (8st. 6lbs.), Obaki 1
 Mrs Mackenzie's Desert Queen (7st 3 lbs.) 2
 McCarthy
 Nawabzada Fakrudululk's Jahan Ara (8st
 4lbs.) Dillon 3
 The Maharaja of Mysore's Turpud (8st
 7lbs.), J McCarthy 4
 Won by a short head, a neck, ½ length,
 Time—2 mins. 18 secs

Sixam Cup Distance 10 furlongs —
Maforaj Mansuch Jaiswantaruk & Shapur
 (9st 12lbs) 1st 120s
Mr A M M Chelliker (10st 12lbs) 2nd
 130s
Mr James (10st 12lbs) 3rd 140s
Mr Arthur 4th 150s
Savab Mahi James Galaval (9st 12lbs)
 5th 160s
 Won by 1 length 1 length a short head
 Time — 2 mins 34 3/4 secs

Dovecler Plate Distance 1 mile —
Mrs Malcolm & Archibald (9st) 1st 120s
Mr A M M Chelliker (10st 12lbs) 2nd
 130s
Swah Mahi James Galaval (9st 12lbs) 3rd
 140s
Swah Mahi James Galaval (9st 12lbs) 4th
 150s
 Won by a short head 1/2 length a short head
 Time — 1 min 42 1/2 secs

CRICKET.

Ahmedabad.

Championship of India —

Monday beat Tuesday on the first innings
 Bombay 271 and 200 for 7
 Gujarat 110 and 160 for 4

Amritsar.

Amritsar —

Championship of India — Northern India beat
 Central India by 4 wickets Central India
 192 and 110 Northern India 147 and 241
 for 6

Championship of India —

Northern India beat Southern Punjab by
 91 runs
 Northern India 142 and 108
 Southern Punjab 145 and 22

Bombay

Domestic Quadrangular (Bombay) —

Muslims beat Hindus by 21 runs

Scores —

Muslims 209 and 135

Hindus 189 and 127

Hindus beat Europeans by 30 runs and
 91 runs

Scores —

Hindus 209

Europeans 141 and 140

Muslims beat Parsis by 20 runs and 1 run

Scores —

Muslims 114

Parsis 101 and 20

Championship of India

Monday beat Western India States by 140
 runs

Bombay 177 and 164 Western India States 154 and
 241

Championship of India final —

Bombay beat Northern India by 208 runs

Bombay 266 and 309

Northern India 219 and 131

Presidential Hindu Championship Shikhi

Orkut Cricketers 228 and 341

Bombay Cricketers 252 and 321

Delhi

Domestic Match

Cricket Club of India beat Bombay by
 100 runs

Monday 101 and 201

Cricket Club of India 449

Karachi

Domestic Match —

Hindus beat Muslims on first innings

Scores —

Muslims 184 and 216

Hindus 111 and 81 for 3

Inter Provincial Championship —

Northern India beat Sind by 30 runs

Scores — Northern India (1st innings) 146
 Northern India (2nd innings) 151, Sind
 (1st innings) 114 Sind (2nd innings) 155

Championship of India —

Western India States beat Sind by 4 wickets

Scores —

Sind 121 and 210 Western India States,
 219 and 118 for 6

Lahore

Championship of India —

Northern India beat Army by 40 runs
 and 22 runs

Scores —

Army in India 203 and 204

Northern India 452 for 7 and 114

Nagpur

Championship of India —

Central India beat Central Provinces by 10
 wickets

Scores — Central Provinces 165 and 104
 Central India 127 and 79 for 0

C P and B P Quadrangular —

Hindus beat Parsis by 10 runs

Scores — Hindus 184 and 115, Parsis, 153
 and 131

C P Quadrangular —

Parsis beat Muslims by 184 runs

Scores — Parsis, 186 and 212, Musl
 and 131

Poona.

Championship of India —
Bombay beat Maharashtra on the first innings
Bombay 288 and 172 for 7
Maharashtra 260 and 72 for 1.

Bombay-Poona Match Drawn—

Scores.—Bombay 283, Poona 174 for 6

Rajkot.

Western India States' Quadrangular—
Habar beat Gohelwar by 6 wickets

Scores—

Gohelwar, 80 and 69 Habar 82 and 109
for 4.

Secunderabad

Moin-ul-Dowlah Gold Cup—

Retrievers beat Freebooters by 3 wickets.

Scores —

Freebooters 123 and 233

Retrievers 181 and 180 for 7

Championship of India —

Hyderabad beat Madras

Hyderabad 236 and 227

Madras 301 and 169.

TENNIS.**Allahabad.**

All-India Championships—Men's Doubles (Final)
Kukuljevic and Schaffer beat Brooke Edwards
and Krishnaswamy 6-3, 7-5, 3-6, 2-6, 7-5

Mixed Doubles (Final)

Krishnaswamy and Miss Sanfill-on beat Hawth-
ney and Miss Stebbing 4-6, 7-5, 6-2

Women's Doubles (Final)

Miss Sandison and Miss Harvey Johnstone
beat Mrs Parrott and Miss Woodcock 6-4,
6-0

Men's Singles (Final)

Pallada beat Fancee 4-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-2

Markers' Event (Final).

Ram Sewak beat Mohamedaya 3-6, 6-1, 6-1,
6-0

Women's Singles (Final)

Miss Sandison beat Miss Parrott 6-2, 6-3

Bandra.

East India Championships—

Men's Doubles Final—Tew and Pitt beat
Charanjiva and Rambler Singh, 7-6, 6-2, 6-3

Mixed Doubles Final—Wagh and Miss
L. Row beat Pitt and Mrs. Bell, 5-3, 6-2

Men's Singles Final—Charanjiva beat Rambler
Singh, 7-5, 6-4

Women's Singles Final—Miss L. Row beat
Mrs Vakil, 6-0, 6-0

Women's Doubles Final—Mrs Row and
Miss Row beat Mrs Johnstone and Mrs
Snow, 6-0, 6-2

Bombay.

Hind Court Championships —

Women's Doubles—Final—Miss Leela Row
and Mrs. K. Row beat Mrs. R. R. Weston
and Miss Terrell 6-1, 6-0

Men's Singles—Final—E. V. Bobb beat
S. A. Azim 6-3, 6-1

Mixed Doubles—Final—Miss Leela Row and
E. V. Bobb beat Mrs. Bell and J. E. Tew,
6-3, 6-1.

Markers' Singles—Final—Sujoon Prasad beat
Kottimont, 6-3, 3-6, 8-6

Men's Doubles—Final—E. V. Bobb and
A. C. Pereira beat Krishna Prasad and
Rambler Singh, 6-3, 12-10

Women's Singles—Final—Miss Leela Row
beat Mrs. S. M. Captain, 6-0, 6-0

Exhibition Matches —

J. Charanjiva and Krishna Prasad beat
J. Bruggen and C. Bousous, 6-2, 6-3.

J. Bruggen and C. Bousous beat J. F. Tew and
A. M. D. Pitt, 6-3, 6-3, C. Bousous beat
E. V. Bobb, 6-0

Pat Hughes vs. Azim, 6-2, 5-7

Hughes and Miss Lyle vs. A. M. D. Pitt and
Miss Deanman, 6-2, 3-6

Miss Leela Row beat Miss Nancy Lyle, 6-3, 6-0

Farol Gymkhana Tournament—

Men's Singles—Final—E. V. Bobb beat A.
M. D. Pitt 6-1, 3-6, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles—Final—Miss Leela Row and
E. V. Bobb beat Mrs. Bell and A. M. D.
Pitt 6-2, 6-2

Men's Doubles—Final—J. Charanjiva and
Krishna Prasad beat E. V. Bobb and
Noban Lal 6-2, 6-3

Women's Doubles—Final—Mrs. K. Row
and Miss Leela Row beat Mrs. Congress
and Mrs. Griffiths 6-2, 6-2.

Women's Singles—Final—Miss Leela Row
beat Mrs. S. M. Captain 6-0, 6-0

M. C. A. Open Tournament—

Men's Singles—(Final)—J. Charanjiva beat
E. V. Bobb, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4

Men's Doubles—(Final)—E. V. Bobb and
A. C. Pereira beat N. R. Suvania and A. G.
Gupte 6-1, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles—(Final)—Miss Leela Row
and E. V. Bobb beat Mrs. K. Row and J.
Charanjiva, 3-6, 6-0, 6-3

Women's Singles—(Final)—Miss Leela Row
beat Mrs. A. R. Acott, 6-1, 6-1.

Women's Doubles—(Final)—Mrs. K. Row
and Miss Leela Row beat Mrs. Congress and
Mrs. Griffiths, 6-2, 6-2.

Western India Championships—

Men's Doubles Final—T. Ponce and J. Palada beat F. Kukuljovic and N. Krishnaswami 7-5, 11-9

Women's Singles Final—Miss Jenny Sandilson beat Miss L. L. Row, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4

Men's Singles Final—J. Palada beat T. Ponce, 6-4, 6-1

Mixed Doubles Final—Miss O. Stelling and L. Brooke-Edwards beat Miss J. Sandilson and A. M. D. Pitt, 6-4, 7-5

Women's Doubles Final—Miss J. Sandilson and Miss O. Stelling walk over Miss L. Row and Mrs. K. Row

Women's Tournament—

Women's Doubles—Final—Mrs. A. R. Aarot and Mrs. G. Johnstone beat Mrs. A. D. Walwyn and Mrs. Dull, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4

Women's Singles—Final—Mrs. A. M. Letten beat Mrs. G. Johnstone 9-7, 6-3

International Match—

Yugoslavia beat India

Results—

E. V. Rohb beat F. Kukuljovic, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4

J. Palada beat A. A. A. 6-3, 6-2

J. Charanjiva and N. Krishnaswami beat F. Ponce and F. Kukuljovic 7-5, 4-6, 6-3

F. Ponce beat Sohan Lal, 6-0, 5-7, 6-4

J. Palada beat E. V. Rohb, 6-3, 7-5

J. Charanjiva and N. Krishnaswami beat F. Ponce and F. Kukuljovic, 9-7, 7-8

Calcutta.

Hard Court Championship—

Sohan Lal beat L. Brooke-Edwards, 6-4, 6-4

Men's Doubles—(Final)—Sohan Lal and R. K. D. beat L. Brooke-Edwards and W. H. R. Michelmore, 7-5, 4-6, 6-4

Women's Singles—(Final)—Miss M. Woodcock beat Miss Harvey Johnstone, 9-7, 6-2

Mixed Doubles—B. G. MacLennan and Miss John Homan beat Sohan Lal and Miss Harvey Johnstone, 2-0, 6-4, 6-3

Exhibition Match—

Hamilton (France) beat F. Ponce (Yugoslavia), 7-5, 6-2, 4-6, 7-5

Bengal Championships—

Men's Singles—(Final)—D. A. Hodges beat W. H. R. Michelmore, 7-5, 7-9, 5-7, 6-2, 6-0

Women's Singles—(Final)—Miss Jenny Sandilson beat Miss L. Row, 6-3, 6-3

Women's Doubles—(Final)—Miss Sandilson and Mrs. Graham beat Mrs. McKenna Baker and Miss Parrot, 6-4, 6-1

Men's Doubles—(Final)—I. Brooke-Edwards and W. H. R. Michelmore beat D. Hodges and R. O. MacLennan, 6-4, 6-4, 3-6, 5-7, 6-1

Mixed Doubles—(Final)—D. A. Hodges and Mrs. McKenna Baker beat R. O. MacLennan and Miss J. Homan, 7-5, 6-4

International Match—

Yugoslavia beat India

Results—F. Kukuljovic and F. Schaffer beat E. V. Rohb and T. Ponce

Karachi.

Said Championships—

Men's Singles—(Final)—B. T. Blake beat R. C. Daryannal, 7-5, 6-1

Men's Doubles—(Final)—R. S. Miransulani and B. W. Bhosani beat M. P. Victor and P. Dinshaw, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4

Mixed Doubles—(Final)—M. P. Dastur and P. G. Dinshaw beat B. T. Blake and Mrs. Dubash, 0-6, 6-3, 6-0

Women's Singles—(Final)—Miss P. G. Dinshaw beat Miss M. H. Dinshaw, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4

Women's Doubles—Mrs. Mawra and Mrs. Whicker beat Mrs. Helps and Mrs. Hanson, 8-4, 3-6, 6-4

North West India Championships—

Results—

Men's Singles—(Final)—B. T. Blake beat Sohan Lal, 6-2, 0-7

Women's Singles—(Final)—Miss Dubash beat Mrs. P. G. Dinshaw, 6-4, 4-2

Men's Doubles—(Final)—B. T. Blake and Sohan Lal beat Sohan Lal and Shamsher Singh, 6-2, 6-2

Mixed Doubles—Final—Miss Dubash and Blake beat Mrs. P. G. Dinshaw and M. P. Dastur, 6-2, 6-3

Lahore.

Army Championships—

Men's Singles—Final—Mulla beat Clayton-Read (scores mutilated)

Men's Doubles—Final—Clayton Reed and Russell Roberts beat Murchin and Wright, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2

Punjab Championships—

Veterans Doubles—Final—Kansar Dalip Singh and Sander Singh beat Gordon and Hemmels, 7-5, 6-3

Men's Singles—Final—Ponce beat Pallada, 6-2, 6-4, 6-3

Men's Doubles—Final—Ponce and Pallada beat Kukuljovic and Schaffer, 6-4, 12-10, 6-1

Women's Singles—Final—Miss Seymour beat Mrs. Stebbins, 6-1, 6-1

Mixed Doubles—Final—Kul Miss Brodie beat Steem and 8-6, 2-6, 6-3

Women's Doubles (Final) — Miss Beedle and Miss Stelling beat Mrs Dodd and Mrs Addison 2 0, 7-5, 6-4

Exhibition Matches—

Puneec beat Rimbhirsingh 6-2, 6-2

Pallala beat Subramal, 6-2, 8-6

Lucknow

Outh Gymkhana Tournament —

Mixed Doubles (Final) — Kulkarni and Mrs. Broderick beat Jasbir Singh and Mrs. Perce

Men's Singles (Final) — Puneesh beat Pallala 6-3, 7-5, 6-1

Women's Singles (Final) — Mrs. Perce beat Mrs. Canina 6-1, 6-2

Men's Doubles (Final) — Krishnaswami and Brooke Edwards beat Puneec and Pallala 6-4, 9-7

Madras.

Madras United Club Tourney —

Result —

Men's Singles (Final) Puneec beat Pallala 6-4, 6-1, 8-6

S I A A Championships—

Mixed Doubles—(Final) — Miss Stelling and Krishnaswami beat Miss Parrott and Edm Ahmed 6-2, 7-1

Women's Doubles—(Final) — Miss Stelling and Miss Parrott beat Miss Harvey Johnston and Miss Bonjour, 7-1, 9-7

Men's Singles—(Final) — Edm Ahmed beat Bhadrappa 6-0, 8-6, 6-0

Men's Doubles—(Final) — Narayan Ram and Rama Rao beat Bhujanga Ram and Parthasarathi Rao 6-2, 6-2, 7-5

Women's Singles—(Final) — Miss Edm Rose beat Miss Harvey Johnston, 6-3, 6-2

HOCKEY.

Bombay

Agri Khan Cup—

Bombay Customs .. 1 goal

St. Patrick's Karachi .. Nil

Gwalior Cup—

Kirkee United 'A' .. 1 goal

G. I. P. Railway .. Nil

Jepson Cup—

Times of India .. Nil

St. Peter's Hostel .. Nil

Replay

St. Peter's Hostel .. 3 goals

Times of India .. 1 goal

Cummins Cup —

Result —

B. B. A. C. I. Railway Regiment .. 2 goals

Essex Regiment (Natal) .. Nil

Staffs Shield —

Result —

"A" Coy 3rd/1st Punjab Regiment .. 3 goals

"B" Coy 3rd/1st Punjab Regiment .. 1 goal

Calcutta.

Delighton Cup—

Calcutta Rangers .. 2 goals

Last Indian Railway .. Nil

Lakshminaras Cup—

Jhansd Heroes .. 2 goals

Mohammed Young Men's Assn .. Nil

All India .. Nil

Kahan Cup—

Tekragh R. C. .. 1 goal

Armenians .. Nil

New Delhi.

Inter Railway Tournament —

F. I. Railway .. 2 goals

M. & M. Railway .. Nil

(After a goalless draw)

Karachi

Inter Companies' Journey —

Goswami .. 2 goals

Hindus .. Nil

Kirkee

Kirkee Isham Tournament —

Kirkee Athletes & C. .. 3 goals

Kirkee Sportsmen .. 1 goal

Lahore

Hot Weather Tournament—

N. W. Railway (Lahore) .. 2 goals

Punjab Rifles .. Nil

Madras

Madras United Club Tourney—

Medical College .. 2 goals

T. K. R. .. Nil

South Indian Athletic Assn. Tournament—

Jhansd Heroes .. 3 goals

Muslim United Club .. Nil

Secunderabad

Fitch Memorial Gymkhana Tournament—

Local West Kents .. 3 goals

North Staffs .. Nil

FOOTBALL.

Bombay.

Rovers Cup—

Sherwood Foresters	6 goals
York and Lancs	1 goal

Nalwari Cup—

Colaba United	2 goals
London Portuguese Assn	2 goals

Pejlay

London Portuguese Assn	1 goal
Colaba United	Nil

Harwood League (Civilian Section)—

B M & C I Railway	Winners
Bombay Gymkhana	Runners up

Harwood League (Ind. Division)—

Tyaco Club	Winners
Customs	Runners up

Harwood League (Military Section)—

Royal Artillery (Bombay)	Winners
Royal Warwicks (Bombay)	Runners up

George Cup—

B M & C I Railway	6 goals
A M C A	Nil

Makin Cup—

Law & Reel (Nasirabad)	3 goals
Sherwood Foresters (Lombard)	1 goal

Exhibition Matches—

India South Africa team	1 goal
Bombay Indians	Nil
Bombay Military XI	2 goals
India South Africa team	Nil

Calcutta

International Matches—

India	1 goal
Great Britain	Nil

League Championship—

Mohammedan Sporting	(Winners)
Bombay and Madras Union	(Runners up)

Clubs (Second Division)

1. B. B. and Sporting Union (tie)

1. A. A. S. H. I.

Bombay United Indians	2 goals
India's Royal Artillery	2 goals

The following are listed to fulfill the right

International Match—

India vs. England	4 goals
India vs. England	Nil
The Rest	4 goals
India vs. South Africa team	2 goals

Lahore

Hot Weather Tournament—

Indian Club, Lahore	4 goals
1st Surrey Road	2 goals

Lucknow

Kishan Cup—

1st Railway Team Shop	2 goals
1st Pathway European Institute	Nil

Murree

Murree Forest & Tourist Club—

1st Forest	3 goals
Ar. and Southern Highlanders	Nil

Simla.

Durand Cup—

B. B. and Sporting Union	3 goals
Ar. and Southern Highlanders	1 goal

RUGBY

Bombay

Bombay Gymkhana Challenge Cup Tournament—

Gymkhana (Mhow)	Nil
Princes of Wales Volunteers (All India)	Nil

The Teams hold the Cup jointly

Calcutta.

All India Championship—

Calcutta—2 goals (1 penalty goal, 1 try)	16 points
Duke of Wellington's Regiment—(1 penalty goal)	3 points

Princes of Wales and Assam Tournament—

Duke of Wellington's Regiment—13 points (2 goals, 1 try)
1st Yorkshire—6 points (1 try, 1 penalty goal).

Madras

Madras Tournament—

Madras Gymkhana—11 points (1 try)
Madras—3 points (1 try)

Ladies' Four-somes —

Mrs. Davies and Mrs. Cardwell, 107—32—77
win

Mrs. Greening and Mrs. Inglis 103—20 1/2 + 82 1/2

Military Cup—

The leading scores are —

Scott A. G. 76—5—71

Lane H. G. 85—14—71

Merry 81—9—74

Bombay Gymkhana Cup (Stroke Competition on Handicap) —

Marsden 73—4—69

K. G. Davies 84—14—70

Huffin 76—5—71

Patterson 84—12—72

H. P. Davis 97—24—73

Race Cup—

The leading returns are as follows —

Davis (Bombay) (—4) 3 up

Pratt (Bombay) (—2) 2 up

White (Bombay) (—5) 1 up

Rayn H. (Bombay) (—16) 1 up

Ludlock (Bombay) (—C) all a square

Mixed Four-somes—

The leading returns are as follows —

Mrs. Cardwell and White 94—21 1/2—72 1/2

Mrs. Davis and Carroll 88—14 1/2—73 1/2

Mrs. and Mr. Eildred, 94—16—78

Mrs. and Mr. Inglis, 90—10—80

Presidential Scratch Competition—

Carroll beat Marsden

Four Ball Four-somes Foursome Play on Handicap—

Carroll and Inglis 7 up

McCartack and Mr. Howell, 6 up

Mixed Four-somes—

Davis and Lane (Bombay) beat Carroll and Leck (Poona) 5 and 4

Presidential 4 up for Scratch Players—

The leading scores for the scratch Players are —

Davis (Bombay) 71

Marsden (Almudibud) 76

Carroll (Punjab) 76

Almudibud (Bombay) 77

Leck (Punjab) 78

Ludlock (Bombay) 78

Poona.

Bombay 1911 Annual Match—

Stroke —

Poona beat Bombay by 1 1/2 points

Foursomes—

Poona beat Bombay by 5 points

POLO.

Bangalore

Bangalore Open Handicap Tournament—

Royal Duncan Horse 6 goals

2nd Hyderabad Lancers 5 goals

Junior Handicap Tournament—

Venkatasiri 8 goals

Royal Duncan Horse 2 goals

Bombay.

Western India Championship —

Kashmir 6 goals

Bhopal 3 goals

Junior Tournament—

Poona Horse 6 goals

17th/21st, Lancers 3 goals

Calcutta

Carnarvon Cup —

Black Watch 6 goals

Assam 3 goals

Hyderabad.

Inter Regimentsal Tournament —

2nd Imperial Lancers 9 goals

3rd Golconda Lancers (1 goal) 3 goals

Lucknow.

Lucknow Sports Tournament 10th Hussars Cup—

10th Hussars Subalterns 4 goals

10th Hussars 4 (1 goal) 3 goals

New Delhi.

Princess of Wales Commemoration Tournament

Jalpur 10 goals

East Punjab 2 goals

Poona.

Poona Open Handicap Tournament—

Royal Duncan Horse 8 goals

Public Enemies (2 goals) 7 goals

Subsidiary Tournament—

Packeters 3 goals

Royal Engineers 2 1/2 goals

Rawalpindi.

Murree Infantry Tournament —

Strawbreakers 5 "

P A V O Cavalry " " " "

WATER POLO.

Bombay.

International Match—

Paris.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 goals
Europeans	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 goals

BOXING.

Bangalore.

Challenge contest for Middle weight Championships of India—

Arthur Sures (11st Gibel) drew with (unboat Jack) 10st 6 lbs)

Tom Sheppard (4 st) (Kolar) beat George Lowell (4 st) (Bombay) on points

Bombay.

Bombay Presidency Amateur Championships

Results—

Flyweight Championship—L. P. Jackson (Durham Hill Public Association) beat H. A. Johnson (V M C A) on points

Lightweight Championship—K. H. Musa (Z P C League) beat Sir A. Brown (Durham) in the fourth round. He refused stopping the fight after Brown had gone down a count of nine

Featherweight Championship—S. W. Wadhvani (A. C. Corps Sports Kathi) beat K. C. Mulla on points

Lightweight Championship—F. I. Pillawalla (Z P C League) beat D. C. Kumar (H. P. Railway) on points

Welterweight Championship—L. C. T. Astor (Glenavoy) beat P. T. Wale (Durham) on points

Middleweight Championship—D. H. Chatter (H. P. Railway) beat P. B. Bhatnagar (Durham) in the second round

Special Three Round Contest—J. Bodd (H. P. Railway) beat F. I. Pillawalla (Royal Warwick) in the first round

Light Heavyweight Championship—P. L. Wilkinson (Durham) beat F. I. Bhatnagar (H. P. Railway) in the second round. He later took time in the referee that he could not carry on

Heavyweight Championship—E. M. Millan (H. P. Railway) beat J. Bhatnagar (H. P. Sports Club) on points

London Presidency Amateur Senior and Junior Championships

The following were the results—

Novice

Junior Final 6st 7lbs and under—D. Lamsal (Sassoon's Inst) beat A. P. Mulla (Dhanda New High School) on points

Junior Final 7st and under—S. D. Souza (Nagpada House) beat Chait Starr ("Buffalo") on points

Final Junior 8st and under—Chait Starr ("Buffalo") beat H. Patel (Dhanda New High School) on points

Novice's Intermediate

Final Junior 6st and under—J. Girdal (Sassoon's Inst) beat M. K. Bhatnagar (Dhanda New High School) on points. An excellent contest

Final Junior 7st 7lbs and under—G. P. Gopal (Sassoon's Inst) beat A. Abanish (Nagpada House) on points

Final Junior 8st 7lbs and under—J. Girdal (Nagpada House) beat D. Bhatnagar (Zorastrian League) on points

Final Junior 10st 6lbs and under—Chait Starr ("Durham") beat M. Wadhvani (Dhanda New High School). He refused stopping the fight in the first round

Novice Open

Final Junior 8st and under—M. Jacob (Nagpada House) beat L. Hannant (Nagpada House) on points

Final Senior Novice Featherweights—P. C. Cartwright (Green Howards) beat J. Santos (Nagpada House) in the second round. He refused stopping the fight

Final Senior Novice Featherweights—P. C. Cartwright (Green Howards) beat P. C. Cartwright (Green Howards) on points

Senior Intermediate

Final Senior Featherweights—E. J. Dina (Nagpada House) beat P. Brown (St. Xavier's) on points. Brown was dropped twice in the third round

Final Senior Welterweights—P. C. Cartwright (Green Howards) beat L. Santos (Nagpada House) on points

Jr. Senior Novice

Final 6st 7lbs and under—J. Bhatnagar (Sassoon's Inst) beat M. Bhatnagar (H. P. Railway) on points

Final 7st 7lbs and under—Chait Starr ("Buffalo") beat H. Mistry (Zorastrian League) on points

Final 8st 7lbs and under—Chait Starr ("Buffalo") beat L. Bhatnagar (Zorastrian League) on points

Final 9st and under—Chait Starr ("Durham") beat C. Cartwright (Zorastrian League) on points

Heavyweight—P. L. Dill J. McKenzie ('N' Bitters, R. H. V.), beat L. Cpl Littleboy (2nd Bn. Welch Regt) on points.

Officers' Welterweight—Lieut. A. L. Gurney (Bulwound (1st Bn. K. S. L. I.), beat 2nd Lieut. R. P. Young (1st Pn. Royal Regt) the referee stopping the fight in the third round.

Officers' Light Heavyweight—Lieut. D. F. P. Webb (1st Bn. The Buffs Regt) beat P. O. A. J. Kennedy (20th A. C. R. A. I.) on points.

Mutsoorie

Army and Air Force Individual Championships—
Results—

Flyweight—Pte. Larral (Prince of Wales Volunteers) beat Pte. James (Hampshire Regt) on points.

Bantamweight—L. Cpl. Lewis (K. S. L. I.) k.o. Pte. Walker (East Yorkshire Regt) in the first round.

Featherweight—L. Cpl. Kishin (East Yorks) beat L. Cpl. Abinger (Beds. and Herts) on points.

Lightweight—Cpl. Scollie (1st Yorkshire Regt) beat Pte. Dunt (K. S. L. I.) on points.

Welterweight—L. Cpl. Warthrop (Black Watch) beat Tpr. Fitzhugh (Royal Dragoons) on points.

Middleweight—Pte. Coleman (K. S. L. I.) beat L. Cpl. Dillall (1st Surrey) on points.

Light Heavyweight—L. Cpl. Lapping (The Welch Regt) beat Tpr. Hedder (East Surrey) on points.

Heavyweight—Pte. Ansell (Beds. and Herts) k.o. L. Cpl. Littleboy (The Welch Regt) in the third round.

Army and Air Force Team Championships—
East Surrey Regt, beat the Royal Dragoons by 8 points to 3.

Results—

Bantamweight—Pte. Smith (East Surrey) beat Tpr. Gilling (Royal Dragoons), the referee stopping the fight in the second round.

Featherweight—Pte. Jackson (East Surrey) beat Cpl. M'Carthy (Royal Dragoons) on points.

Lightweight (First String)—Pte. Buckle (East Surrey) beat L. Cpl. Jackson (Royal Dragoons) on points.

Lightweight (Second String)—Pte. Gilder (East Surrey) beat Tpr. Cole, (Royal Dragoons) on points.

Lightweight (Third String)—Tpr. Manger (East Surrey) beat Tpr. Rankmore (Royal Dragoons) on points.

Welterweight (Second String)—Tpr. Wilson (Royal Dragoons) k.o. Pte. Allridge (1st Surrey) in the first round.

Welterweight (Third String)—Cpl. James (Royal Dragoons), beat Pte. O'Sullivan (East Surrey) on points.

Middleweight (First String)—L. Cpl. Dillall (East Surrey) beat L. Cpl. Chandy on points.

Middleweight (Second String)—Tpr. Hedder (East Surrey), beat Tpr. McNeill (Royal Dragoons), the referee stopping the bout in the first round.

Heavyweight—Pte. Durling (1st Surrey) beat Sgt. Gunston (Royal Dragoons) on points.

Welterweight (First String)—Tpr. Fitzhugh (Royal Dragoons) beat Pte. Scollie (1st Surrey) on points.

Nagpur.

Welterweight Title—Gunboat Jack (holder) beat Billings k.o. James on points.

Rangoon

Kill B. S. (1st 11lb) (Featherweight Champion of Burma) beat Fall Billings (1st 4 lbs) (Middleweight holder) on points.

Navy Sullivan (1st 12lb) (Heavyweight Champion of India) k.o. O. Young (1st 11lb) in the second round.

Robertsonpet

Welterweight Championship of India—

Welterweight Gunboat Jack (holder) beat Billings k.o. James (Prona) on points.

Secunderabad.

Welterweight Championship of India—

Gunboat Jack (10-4 lbs) beat Billings k.o. James (10-6 lbs) the referee stopping the fight in the fourth round.

Gunboat Jack (holder) k.o. K. B. K. Joe Perch (South Africa) in the third round.

Middleweight Championship of India—

Gunboat Jack (10-4 lbs) beat Fall M'Carthy (1st 3) on points.

Gunboat Jack beat K. B. K. Charlie the latter retiring at the end of the sixth round.

Middleweight Championship of South India—

Arthur Soares (11-4 lbs) beat Fall M'Carthy (1st 3) on points.

Gunboat Jack beat Arthur Soares on points.

ATHLETICS.

Bombay

The following were the winners—

15 Mils (100) Race—1 B Mahabalan (P. 1)
 8 T. 1 A. K. Pankaj (Passandun Whs)
 1 (2) 1 W. Turner (Christ Church (Old Boys))
 4 S. J. Shroff (Passandun Whs) 5 C.
 P. Pedder (Bombay Amateur Athletic Club)
 6 S. M. Sayed (Bombay Amateur Athletic Club) Time 37 mins 8 secs

The lap prizes were won by Mahabalan and J. Guard

50 Mils (100) Race —1 A. B. Mahabalan 2
 A. Gerrard

Tata School School—

Open Events—

100 Yards —1 G. Walsh, 2 W. Gaitely, 1
 P. Santos

100 Yards Hurdles —1 P. Santos, 2 W.
 Gaitely, 3 B. Rodrigues

Quarter Mile —1 S. Rose, 2 R. Garrick, 3
 G. Walsh

One Mile —1 S. D. Souza, 2 J. Amey, 3
 D. Joseph

Cycle Race —1 K. L. Patel, 2 B. N. Syed,
 J. A. Patterson

High Jump —1 O. Stanley, 2 Hyas Khan,
 3 P. Santos

Long Jump —1 G. Walsh, 2. P. Santos, 3
 I. Pereira

Pole Jump —1 J. D. Silva, 2 P. Santos,
 3 L. Miquith

Throwing the Cricket Ball —1 G. Walsh,
 2. D. Rodrigues, 3 W. Gerrard

Under 16 Events—

100 Yards —1 H. Charles, 2 V. Smith,
 3. C. Meyer

120 Yards Hurdles —1, C. Stanley, 2 G.
 Myster, 3. V. Smith

Quarter Mile —1, C. Hearn, 2 R. Shore,
 3 D. Chaudhry

Half Mile —1, J. Var, 2 R. Shore, 3 A.
 Hassan

High Jump —1, O. Reid, 2 R. Whyte,
 3 G. Mistry.

Long Jump —1 H. Shore, 2 V. Smith,
 3 C. Hearn

100 Yards —1 A. Khatun, 2 M. Motion,
 3 D. Walsh

220 Yards —1 Gabelel Com's, 2 G. Douglas,
 3. M. Chaudhry

100 Yards —1 H. Houch, 2. Fakrudin,
 3. M. Chaudhry

Tug-of-War (Open) —Khanda New High
 School

Champion School —St. Mary's High School
 In Island Championship —G. Walsh,
 Christ Church High School

Wrestlers —G. Walsh, (Long Jump), H.
 Pouch (100 Yards under 12), Clifford
 Stank (120 Yards Hurdles under 16)

Women's One Mile Cycle Race —1 Miss R.
 Hadden 2 Miss Webster 3 Miss Bhinnimati
 Tokkallu Time 3 mins 54 2 5 secs

Inter Collegiate Championship —

The following were the results —

10 Mils Walk —1 S. H. Katur (G. M.), 2.
 R. H. Dushpande (W.), 3 D. D. Junglewala,
 (M.) Time 1 hour 40 mins

3 Miles Road Race —1 W. R. Pascoe (G. M.),
 2 H. S. Sato (St. N. J. A. Menezes (St. N.)
 Time 16 mins 21 2 5 secs

Boxing 120 lbs and under —1 V. Sequeira
 (G. M.), 2 J. J. D'Sa (St. N.)

140 lbs and under —1 F. W. Puts (St. N.),
 2 C. S. Krishnamurti (G. M.)

4 1/2 Mils Cross Country Run —1 V. R. Basur
 (G. M.), 2 C. S. Krishnamurti (G. M.), 3.
 F. A. Lawrence (St. N.) Time: 18 mins
 37 2 5 secs New Record

30 Miles Cycle Race —1 H. J. Mistry (St. N.),
 2 D. J. D'Sa (St. N.) 3 H. M. Pustak
 (H. C. & R. S.) Time 1 hour, 13 mins
 50 secs New Record

Wrestling, 150 lbs and under —1 R. S.
 Narmalkar (W.), 2 B. M. Pujari (H. M.)

110 lbs and under —1 P. M. Shroff (W.),
 2 D. G. Gadre (G. M.)

Over 160 lbs —1 C. J. Agarwal (St. N.), 2
 M. N. Nannavalli (W.)

50 Yards Sprint —1 P. M. D'Sa (St. N.),
 2 R. H. M. Gadh (St. N.) 3 V. R. Basur (G. M.)
 Time: 41 4 5 secs New Record

Half Mile Sprint —1 P. Pharusia (St. N.),
 2 V. R. Basur (G. M.), 3 N. P. Mitha (H.)
 Time 13 mins, 41 2 5 secs New Record

200 Yards Sprint (Relay) —1 St. Xavier's, 2
 Grant Medial Time 2 mins 21 2 5 secs,
 New Records

Pole Vault —1 J. Jameson (H.), 2. H. Elbert
 (St. N.), 3. C. S. Krishnamurti (G. M.)
 Height 10 feet New Record

Half Mile Run —1, J. Jameson (H.) 2 V. R.
 Basur (G. M.) 3. H. Elbert (St. N.) Time
 2 mins 16 4 5 secs

100 Yards —1, H. Elbert (St. N.) 2 J. Jameson
 (H.), 3. J. G. D'Sa (H.) Time
 10 2 5 secs

High Jump —1 J. Jameson (H.), 2. K. J.
 Jacob (G. M.) 3. T. C. D'Sa (H.) Height 5
 feet 2 inches

120 Yards —1, J. Jameson (H.), 2.
 H. Elbert (H.) 3. K. J. Jacob (G. M.)
 Time: 11 2 5 secs

440 Yards — H Thorpe 1 Time 53	secs.
500 Yards (Junior) — Akbar Khan 1 Time 6 secs	
440 Yards — Dal Singh Prag 1 Time 60-8 secs	
Three Miles — Rungta Singh 1 Time 15 mins 37 30 secs	
100 Yards (Women) — A Baxter 1 Time 12 6 secs	

Javelin Throw — Bimal Bismah 1 Distance 173 ft. 2 2/5 inches	
200 Yards — L. Whiteville 1 Time 22 7 10 secs	
Javelin Throw (Women) — M. Lewis 1 Distance 48 ft 4 inch	
880 Yards — Hazara Singh 1 Time 2 mins 17 30 secs	
80 Yards Hurdles (Women) — A. Matthews 1 Time 1-9 secs	

PIGSTICKING

Meerut

Kylie Cup —

H. J. Hamilton Runners Up Lady Lou Winner

M. A. M. Teach 1 Gunmaster Runner up

Heavyweight Box. Runners Cup —

Mrs. Whitebells Milk Punch Captain
Harvey's Lallier Mr. Simpson's Khajur

J. B. Wright —

Captain Harvey's Spiller and Captain
Albertson's before Dead heat, Mr
Louten's Red Cherry

Poona

Lilting Cup —

Dr. M. B. Turner E. A. on Golden Shred

ARMY RIFLE SHOOTING

NON CENTRAL MATCHES

The following are the results of the Army
Tif. Association (India) Non Central matches—
1913-14—

THE BROOKLYN LEAGUE

2nd En. Th. K. D. A. L. 1000 Yards 9-7

THE NANTHA CUP

8 Pl. 2nd B. 11 A. Local Infantry 213
11 Pl. 2nd B. 11 A. Local Infantry 201
1 Pl. 1st En. 110 A. B. K. 1000 Yards 190
1 Pl. 1st En. Th. 1000 100

THE KING EDWARD'S CUP

2 1/2th Punjab B. 1000 Yards 4-8
2 1/2th Punjab B. 1000 Yards 4-8
2 2nd B. 110 A. Gurkha Rifles 4-9
2 1/2th B. 1000 Yards 4-17

88TH CHESHIRE INFANTRY MEMORIAL

GOLD CUP

2 1/2th Punjab B. 1000 Yards 10-8
2 2nd B. 110 A. Gurkha Rifles 1-9
2 1/2th B. 1000 Yards 1-4
2 1/2th Sikh Regiment 1-4

THE CARLTONS TROPHY

100 Yards — 1 1/2th Punjab B. 1000 Yards 1-9
1 1/2th B. 1000 Yards 1-9
1 1/2th B. 1000 Yards 1-9
A Coy 1 1/2th B. Gurkha Rifles 1-9

THE CANNONPORT WOMEN'S MILLS CUP

5 Pl. 2 1/2th Punjab Regiment 780
1 1/2th The Nepal Forest 650
2 Pl. 1st Infantry 645
2 Pl. The Nepal Forest 641

THE PRINCE OF WALES (MEMORIAL) CUP

5 Pl. 2 1/2th Punjab Regiment 294
1 Pl. 2 1/2th Punjab Regiment 271
8 Pl. 1 1/2th Punjab Regiment 256
25 Pl. 1st Punjab Regiment 256

THE D. MOORE CUP & C.

1st Higher Patrol 1000 Yards 504
M. B. S. 1st En. 1000 Yards 518
1st Higher Patrol 1000 Yards 518
M. B. S. 1st En. 1000 Yards 518
1st Higher Patrol 1000 Yards 518
M. B. S. 1st En. 1000 Yards 518

THE MOORE CUP & C.

M. B. S. 1st En. 2 1/2th Punjab Regiment 460
M. B. S. 1st En. 2 1/2th Punjab Regiment 431
M. B. S. 1st En. 2 1/2th Punjab Regiment 428
M. B. S. 1st En. 2 1/2th Punjab Regiment 426

THE FRANCIS MEMORIAL CUP

No. 1 Team 2 1/2th Punjab Regiment 1-9
No. 2 Team 2 1/2th Punjab Regiment 1-9
No. 3 Team 2 1/2th Punjab Regiment 1-9
No. 4 Team 2 1/2th Punjab Regiment 1-9

THE TRAINING BATTALIONS CUP

No. 1 team 10 2nd Punjab Regiment	1,045
No. 1 team 10 15th Punjab Regiment	985
No. 1 team 10 7th Rajput Regiment	941
No. 1 team 10 1st Punjab Regiment	767

THE GURKHA CUP

No. 1 team D Co 10 13th F F Rifles	273
No. 1 team F Co 2 9th Gurkha Rifles	262
No. 1 team T Co 1-4th PWO Gurkha Rif	242
No. 1 team T Co 1-2nd KEO Gurkha Rif	234

85TH CARNATIC INFANTRY B O GOLD CUP

No. 1 team 2-15th Punjab Regiment	779
No. 1 team 3 17th Dogra Regiment	763
No. 1 team 2 2nd KEO Gurkha Rifles	754
No. 1 team 3 11th Sikh Regiment	634

THE MADRAS GUARDS DIAMOND JEWELL
SHIELD

Allahabad Contingent, A F I	2,607
1st Bn G I P Ry, Regt, A F I	2,433
2nd Bn M D S M Ry Rifles	2,429
The Simla Rifles A F I	2,912

THE A F I CUP

No. 1 team 1st G I P Ry Regt, A F I	790
No. 1 team Allahabad Contingent, A F I	764
No. 1 team Cawnpore, A F I	725
No. 1 team 1st M and S M Ry, Rifles	689

THE READING CUP

No. 1 Team Allahabad Contingent, A F I	819
No. 1 team The Simla Rifles	780
No. 1 team A Coy 2nd M and S M Ry, Rifles	740
No. 1 team A Coy, The Punjab Rifles	722

THE B I R A CUP

1 Pl A Coy, N W Ry, Bn, A F I	267
Jharipuri Bn Dehra Dun Contingent	262
A Co 2nd M & S M Ry Rifles, A F I	257
L M P Allahabad Contingent, A F I	236

THE SIMLA RIFLES CUP

A Coy 1st G I P Ry Regt	142
Punjab Contingent, Punjab Rifles	131
"D" Coy 1st G I P Ry, Regt	171
"C" Coy 1st G I P Ry, Regt	165

THE MILITARY ADVISERS CUP

Jodhpur Sardar Baskala	1,752
Jodhpur Sardar Infantry	1,473
4th M S Gwalior Infantry	1,422
Bhopal Sultana Infantry	1,143

THE SCINDIA CUP

A Coy 11th Infantry	1,163
C Coy 1st Patiala (Rajinder) Sikh Inf	1,160
B Coy 1st Patiala (Rajinder) Sikh Inf	1,045
B Coy 4th M S Gwalior Infantry	1,079

I I P PROVINCIAL BATTALIONS MATCH

B Coy 11-18th R Garhwal Rifles	400
A Coy 11-1st Punjab Regiment	378
C Coy 11 6th Rajputana Rifles	363
A Coy 11 6th Rajputana Rifles	363

I T URBAN AND U T C MATCHES

A Coy 4th (U P) Urban Infantry	443
B Coy 4th (U P) Urban Infantry	301
D Coy 6th (Burma) Bu U T C	270
B Coy (Burma) Bu U T C	231

SWIMMING

Bengal

Provincial Championships—

Results—

100 Metres—1 Rajaram Sahoo (Central), 2 R Sadhukhan, (Central) Time—1 min 8 3/5 secs (Indian record)

400 Metres—1 N C Malik (National), 2 Sukumar Ghosh (Bugh Lazar United) Time—6 mins 34 5/5 secs

200 Metres—(Breast Stroke)—1 P. Chowdhury, (Howbazar Rajam Samity); 2 P K Banerjee, (National) Time—3 mins 49 1/5 secs

100 Metres—(Duck Stroke)—1 N. C Malik (National), 2 Rajaram Sahoo, (Central) Time—2 mins 20 1/5 secs

200 Metres—1 Sukumar Ghosh, (Bughbazar United) 2 K Bose, (National) Time—2 mins 52 3/5 secs

60 Metres Breast Stroke, (Women)—Won by Miss Surupama Seal, (National) in 52 1/5 secs

Midday Relay—Won by National who were represented by P Sarkar, N C Malik, S Bose and S Ray. Time—7 mins 30 3/5 secs

Diving—1 Suddi Ghose, (National), 2 H L Blund (Tatella Institute)

Water Polo—Howbazar Rajam Samity beat Central in the final by 4 goals to 1.

Bombay.

Results—

Ladies One Length.—1 Miss Joan Soudry (Time—21 4/5 secs), 2 Miss Vyoma Prabon (Time—22 secs), 3 Miss Shella Ardugh (Time—24 1/5 secs)

Merchants' Team Race.—1 Duran de-Silva, W R T Scott, J L. Hick, S A Sedden and J L Buxton (Time—1 min 16 secs) 2 Bombay Company, (D W McChaplin, J E Tew, L I H Goudala and H G Wastle) Time—1 min 17 1/5 secs; 3 Texas Company, R M L White, C D Ford, L W Power and H. Brown (Time—1 min 20 1/5 secs)

Men's Open Diving —1 J L. Horton, 110 7 points; 2 H P. Wagh, 108 5 points; 3 H Brown, 97 9 points.

Mixed Relay Race (Handicap) —1 Miss

Services Relay —1 Green Howards (Time—1 min 16 2-5 secs), 2 14th Heavy Battery, R A, "A" (Time—1 min 16 3-5 secs), 3 2nd Pn, Sherwood Foresters, A Company, 4 2nd Bn, Sherwood Foresters HQ Wing

Western India Quarter Mile Championship

Lahore

Punjab Olympic Championships —

One Mile—Sydney Joseph Willis, (Time—35 mins 17½ secs)

50 Yards Free Style —1 Dennis Holman, 2 Shamsur Ali, 3 Robert Sparrow (Time—24½ secs)

100 Yards Free Style —1 Dennis Holman, 2 Robert Sparrow (Time—1 min, 6 3-5 secs)

410 Yards Free Style —Dennis Holman (Time—6 mins 25 3-5 secs)

100 Yards Back Stroke —1 Thomas Turnbull, 2 Masjar Ali, 3 Lalit Mohan (Time—1 min 1-10 secs)

Diving—Lalit Mohan, there being only one competitor

220 Yards Breast Stroke —1 Mahmood Ali; 2 L. Lawrie Smith, 3 J. Chaudhry, (Time—3 mins 33½ secs)

Water Polo —

General beat Government College, Lahore by 7 goals to 4

YACHTING.

Madras.

(Colombo to Madras, Annual Competition—

Madras beat Colombo by 42 points to 25.

ROWING.

Bombay.

Bombay Gymkhana Regatta —

Results —

Senior Sculls —Glater beat Rude by 1 length Time—3 mins 29 3-5 secs

Senior Fours Finals —1 "Crew beat "A" (Crew by 1 length Time—3 mins 6 secs

Senior Pairs —Coulton and Dumaresque beat Glater and Rude by distance

Junior Pairs —Kollenberg and Schumacher beat Raw and Teyla by ½ length Time—2 mins 41 secs

Junior Sculls —Whalley beat Hutchings easily Time—2 mins 15 secs

Serpentine Sculls —Raw beat Binas easily Time—2 mins 1 sec

Calcutta.

Merchants Cup —

Imperial and Allahabad Banks beat Mercantile Bank Time—3 mins 2 secs

Madras.

All India Regatta —

Highage Fours Distance (1 025 yds) —

Bombay Gymkhana J & Dumaresque (Bow) H S. Waters 2 P & Green 3, F T Coulton (Stroke) A W Parker (Cox)

Calcutta Rowing Club 1 F Duncan (Bow) F W Mouskoff 2 A J Peppercorn 3, R J L Oakley (Stroke) J S Marling (Cox)

Bombay beat Calcutta by 1 length Time—3 mins, 32 secs

Senior Pairs Distance 1 025 yards —

H A Bindon and I C Dubson (Madras) vs. R J L Oakley and A J Peppercorn (Calcutta) Madras won easily Time—3 mins 37 secs

Senior Sculls Distance 1,025 yards —

L F Duncan (Calcutta) beat H A Bindon (Madras) by 3 lengths Time—4 mins 3 secs

First Western Regatta —

Madras-Colombo Challenge Fours Cup Madras beat Colombo by ½ lengths Time—3 mins 42 secs

Merchants Cup (Challenge Pairs) —

Distance 1 025 yards H A Bindon and J R Pearce (Madras) beat J R H Brewster and H S M Bourne (Colombo) by 51 yards Time—4 mins 6 secs

Cup for Junior Pairs —

J W Connolly and R M Martiz (Madras) beat L H Fry and A Vasey (Madras) by two lengths in 4 mins 42 secs

Clinker Coxless Pairs —

F H Wilson and D N Stephens beat J L Androm and F C Cross by six lengths in 2 mins 17 secs

Bombay Cup for Sculls —

F H Fry beat R M Martiz by lengths

Services Fours —

Army won from R F H R, who, coming fast fouled and were disqualified.

Challenge Sculls Cup —

J R Pierce beat J O Cochrane by 2½ Time—4 mins 11 3-5 secs.

DOG SHOWS.

Bombay.

The following are the principal awards —

CHALLENGE CUPS

- No 1. For best exhibit in Show — Lt.-Col G. H. Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier "Dogberry Golden Favour of Dingley Dell"
- No 2. For best exhibit in Show of opposite sex to the winner of No 1 — Miss J. Wright's Cocker "Leading String of Ware"
- No 3. For best exhibit Bred in India — Lt.-Col G. H. Chamber's Wire Fox Terrier "Ch. Chaderelli of Dingley Dell"
- No 4. For best exhibit Bred in India opposite sex to winner of No 3 — Miss P. Wright's Cocker "Weimbly Wanderer"
- No 5. For best Puppy in Show — Mr. Dinshaw Pettit's Great Dane "Old Ivanoff"
- No 6. For best Puppy in Show, opposite sex to winner of No 5 — Mrs. D. Small's Smooth Fox Terrier "Upio Jinks"
- No 7. For best exhibit in Show, born in the Bombay Presidency, under 18 months old — Sir Dinshaw Pettit's "Old Ivanoff"
- No 8. For best Terrier in Show — Lt.-Col G. H. Chamber's Dogberry Golden Favour of Dingley Dell"
- No 9. For best exhibit in Show, other than Terrier — Miss P. Wright's "Leading String of Ware"
- No 10. For best exhibit in Show, born in Bombay Presidency and owned by a Member — Lt. J. D. Kothiwala's Cocker "Dorset Bluecoat"
- No 11. For best Terrier, born in Bombay Presidency and owned by a Member — Miss D. Small's "Upio Jinks"

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY KENNEL CLUB SPECIAL PRIZES

The following special prizes were confined to members of the Bombay Presidency Kennel Club —

- No 12. A Cup presented by H. E. the Governor of Bombay for best exhibit in Show — Lt.-Col G. H. Chamber's "Dogberry Golden Favour of Dingley Dell"
- No 13. A Cup for best exhibit in Show of opposite sex to winner of No 12 — Miss P. Wright's "Leading String of Ware"
- No 14. A Cup for best exhibit in Show bred in India — Lt.-Col G. H. Chamber's "Ch. Chaderelli of Dingley Dell"
- No 15. A Cup for best exhibit in Show, bred in India of opposite sex to winner of No 14 — Miss J. Wright's "Weimbly Wanderer"
- No 16. A Cup for the best Wire Fox Terrier Bred owned by a Lady Member — Miss E. MacPherson's "Ch. Lantith Passing Cloud"
- No 17. The Times of India Jubilee Commemoration Cup for the best exhibit under 2 years — Mrs. Watson's Scottish Terrier "Appin Robin"

No 18. A Cup for best exhibit under 2 years of opposite sex to winner of No 17 — Mr. H. H. Fido's Smooth Fox Terrier "Fiduciat of the Lanes"

No 19. A Cup for best exhibit in Show bred in India, under 18 months — Mrs. H. V. Fido's Scottish Terrier "Sports Clifton"

No 20. A Cup for best Puppy owned by a Member — Mr. Dinshaw Pettit's "Old Ivanoff"

SPECIAL PRIZES OPEN TO ALL

- No 21. A Cup for the best Harrier, Shikhar direction — Mrs. M. Sara's "Baroness of the Marlshuka"
- No 22. A Cup for the best Great Dane — Mr. Dinshaw Pettit's "Salut of Gammaton"
- No 23. A Cup for the best Alsatian — Dr. L. C. Smith's "Kaiser Von Haus Schutzen"
- No 24. A Cup for the best Akitian opposite sex to the winner of No 23 — Mrs. L. L. Smith's "Frederic Von Wackerfeldt of Marequet"
- No 25. A Cup for the best Labrador Retriever or English Springer Spaniel — Lt. Col. S. Shamshere Jung Bahadur Rana's Labrador "Laural Joyous"
- No 26. A Cup for the best Golden Retriever or Irish Setter — Mr. D. G. Davis's "Golden Retriever" "Defender of Marston of Nutwood"
- No 27. A Cup for the best Bull Dog Chow Chow or Puli — Mr. W. P. Peller's "Bulldog" "Orkville Premier"
- No 28. A Cup for the best Japanese Boston Terrier of Yorkshire Terrier — Capt. Fidler's "Boston Terrier" "Dot of Hon"
- No 29. A Cup for the best Cocker Spaniel — Mrs. P. Wright's "Leading String of Ware"
- No 30. A Cup for the best Cocker Spaniel of opposite sex to the winner of No 29 — Lt. J. D. Kothiwala's "Dorset Delight of Merok"
- No 31. A Cup for the best Cocker Spaniel Bred in India — Miss P. Wright's "Weimbly Wanderer"
- No 32. A Cup for the best Bull Terrier — Miss A. G. Granville's "Peggy Duchess"
- No 33. A Cup for the best Airedale or Irish Terrier — Mrs. Audrey's "Airedale" "Scout Stileman"
- No 34. A Cup for the best Smooth Fox Terrier — Mr. A. Wright's "Ch. Chucker of Youth"
- No 35. A Cup for the best Smooth Fox Terrier of opposite sex to the winner of No 34 — Mr. H. H. Fido's "Cradley Ladance"
- No 36. A Cup for the best Wire Fox Terrier — Lt.-Col G. H. Chamber's "Dogberry Golden Favour of Dingley Dell"

POLICE SPORTS.

Poona.

results were as follows —

Lord Lloyd's Cup for Athletics won by Belgaum.

The Poonam Memorial Cup for Senior Hockey was won by Belgaum. Ahmednagar were the runners up.

The Gukler Cup for Junior Hockey was won by the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Runners up—G. I. P. Railway.

The Kennedy Cup for Tug-of-War was won by Rahagiri. Dhurwar the runners up, received the Sir Maurice Hayward's Cup.

The Sir Francis Griffith Cup for Cross Country was won by Belgaum.

The Rao Bahadur Kerkje Cup for Wrestling was won by Allahpur. Khadir of Laspur second prize to Dattu Bhambaji of Nashik.

The Lord Sydenham Cup for Physical Training was won by Sholapur. Runners up Belgaum.

The Mr Leslie Wilson Cup for the best all round man was won by Mahomed Hanif of Belgaum, who also won a gold medal.

The Down Challenge Shield was won by Belgaum.

Individual Prizes—

100 Yards.—1. Mahomed Hanif (Belgaum), 2. Jitaji (P. T. School), 3. Tajaram Sukharan (West Khandesh).

Quarter Mile.—1. Mahomed Hanif (Belgaum), 2. Parashram Yelapa (Belgaum), 3. James John (Dharwar).

Half Mile.—1. Kashy Dharava (West Khandesh), 2. Ganpal Rajaji (Bombay City), 3. Dawood Ajani (Belgaum).

Obstacle Race.—1. Ramchandra Balwant (Bombay), 2. Hanmant Yeshwant (Belgaum).

Relay Race.—1. Belgaum, 2. Poona.

The MacDonald Challenge Cup for Sub Inspectors' Shooting Competition was won by Maheshwararaj Gokub Singh of Ahmedabad.

Rao Sahib H. M. Dhanu's Cup for H. Q. Sub-Inspectors 100 yards was won by Haroonkhan Kadarkhan of Sholapur.

Indian Officers' Events—

Beatty Memorial Cup for Revolver Shooting was won by Mr W. L. K. Haraspath.

The Souter Cup for Revolver Snaphooting was won by Mr P. M. Stewart.

I. P. Officers' Rifle Shooting Cup was won by Mr D. W. B. Cunningham.

Mr D. Hesh's Cup for Musket Snaphooting was won by Mr U. N. Laha.

The Kennedy Challenge Cup for the best aggregate score in Officers' events was won by Mr P. M. Stewart.

Officers' 100 Yards Prize presented by H. E. the Governor.—1. Mr W. L. K. Haraspath, 2. Mr Faddou-Rou.

"Sweyn Breeders." Cup for the best Great Dane owned by a member of the S. D. C. I. Mrs. P. Penn "Vendit of Fairlight."

H H the opposite
"Kirked
Scottish

Cup for best dog owned by a Resident of Simla. Mrs M M Gordon Deika' Pomeranian. "Sun-set Flashaway" Reserve Mr P C T Faine's Dalmatian "Warrior"

H L the Commander in Chief's Cup for the best Cocker Spaniel Mrs M Stiehl's "Joelson of Malva" Reserve Mrs N Friggs "Sparkling Doreen"

H L the Governor of the Punjab's Cup for the best Terrier Mr R H Fido's "Solus Minded Gold" Reserve Mrs H M McPherson "Ch Lannith Passing Cloud"

H the Maharaja Dhruv of Patiala's Cup for the best Gun Dog Lieut K B L Davidsons Irish Setter "Murtagh of Ailceach" Reserve Mrs H Sells Labrador Retriever "Wrinkles of Belgrave"

H H the Maharaja Dhruv Kumar of Darbhanga's Cup for the best Lhasa or Tibetan terrier Miss M Hubble's "Poete Asahi" Reserve Miss M Hubble's "Ajay Asahi."

Cup for the best Labrador Retriever H H the Maharaja Dhruv of Patiala Labrador Retriever "Jaffa" Reserve Mrs B Sells "Winkles of Belgrave."

Puppy in the show Mrs M Sells Pomeranian "Sunset"
Reserve "Dulhi Hunt Club"
Fox Hounds Nomination I

Cup for the best Wire Fox Terrier Puppy Mrs E L Woodbridge's Wire Fox Terrier "Simons Commission."

Cup for the best Abatian bred in India Mr C A Dancy's "Bettina von Lohrstedt"

Cup for the best Terrier of Scotland Mrs B Hudson's "Cabra Inverdone Stout Fella"

Cup for the best Retriever other than Labrador Major M Thoms Golden Retriever "Dus Rufus"

Cup for the best Toy including Pomeranian and Pomeranian Mrs A S Kirkwood's "Ella and Leo terrier" "Cabra H H Moon Twilight"

Cup for the best Fox Terrier Mr R H Fido's "Solus Minded Gold"

Cup for the best Great Dane Mrs K R M Haesau's "Plantagenet of Stonehurst"

BILLIARDS.

Calcutta.

All India Amateur Championship—

Results —

Protyush Deb (holder) beat M. M. Begg by 1,095 points to 781

All India Professional Championship —

Results —

Mikr Elias (holder) beat Ernie Monk 13,037 points to 1,025

WEIGHT LIFTING.

Calcutta.

All-India Championships—

8 Stone Class —K K. Dose (Howrah) two hands military press (115 pounds), two hands snatch (135 pounds), two hands clean and jerk (170 pounds) Total 420 pounds

9 Stone Class —B Das (Calcutta) two hands military press (130 pounds), two hands snatch (155 pounds), two hands clean and jerk (180 pounds) Total 445 pounds.

10 Stone Class —A M. Bharatam (Madras) two hands military press (120 pounds), two hands snatch (165 pounds), two hands clean and jerk (170 pounds). Total 420 pounds.

11 Stone Class —A. Kunlikannan (Madras) two hands military press (170 pounds), two hands snatch (170 pounds), two hands clean and jerk (230 pounds) Total 570 pounds

12 Stone Class.—Zaw Weik (Barua) two hands military press (180 pounds), two hands snatch (200 pounds), two hands clean and jerk (250 pounds). Total 630 pounds

Heavy weight —Zaw Weik (Barua) two hands military press (190 pounds), two hands snatch (250 pounds), two hands clean and jerk (280 pounds) Total 660 pounds

Weight per weight was won by A. M. Bharatam (Madras) with 112 pounds.

POLICE SPORTS.

Poona.

The results were as follows —

Lord Lloyd's Cup for Athletics won by Belgaum.

The Popen Memorial Cup for Senior Hockey was won by Belgaum. Abbu Inagar were the runners up.

The Gadder Cup for Junior Hockey was won by the R. B. and C. I. Railway Runners up—G. I. P. Railway.

The Kennedy Cup for Tag of War was won by Bhatnagar. Dharwar the runners up, received the Sir Maurice Hayward a Cup.

The Sir Francis Gribb Cup for Cross Country was won by Belgaum.

The Rao Behadur Kulkje Cup for Wrestling was won by Ashlux Khadir of Bijapur. Second prize to Dattu Bhatnagar of Nashik.

The Lord Sydenham Cup for Physical Training was won by Bhatnagar. Runners up, Bhatara.

The Sir Leslie Wilson Cup for the best all round man was won by Mahomed Hanif of Belgaum, who also won a gold medal.

The Down Challenge Shield was won by Belgaum.

Individual Prizes—

100 Yards —1 Mahomed Hanif (Belgaum),
2 Jhalu (P. T. School) 3 Tapiram Sukh-
rana (West Khandesh).

Quarter Mile —1 Mahomed Hanif (Belgaum),
2 Parashram Yeshu (Belgaum), 3, James
John (Dharwar).

Half Mile —1 Kasha Dharava (West Khand-
esh) 2 Ganpat Hidayi (Bombay City);
3 Dhanoo Ajan (Belgaum).

Obstacle Race —1 Ramchandra Balwant
(Bombay) 2 Hanuman Yeshwant
(Belgaum).

Relay Race —1, Belgaum 2, Poona.

The Macdonald Challenge Cup for Sub In-
spectors Shooting Competition was won by
Maheshwar Singh Gokul Singh of Akhaddad.

Rao Sahib H. M. Rames Cup for H. Q. Sub-
Inspectors 400 Yards was won by Haroon-
khan Kadar Khan of Solapur.

Indian Officers Events—

Bentley Memorial Cup for Revolver Shooting
was won by Mr W. J. K. Hirupath.

The Bouter Cup for Revolver Shooting was
won by Mr P. M. Stewart.

I. P. Officers Rifle Shooting Cup was won
by Mr D. W. B. Carnation.

Mr D. Healy's Cup for Pistol Shooting was
won by Mr U. N. Ram.

The Kennedy Challenge Cup for the best all
round man in Officers events was won
by Mr P. M. Stewart.

Officers 100 Yards Pistol Shooting was won
by the Governor —1 Mr W. L. Stewart
2 Mr P. M. Stewart.

Warrant of Precedence.

within their respective charges

3 Governors of Madras, Bengal

4. Commander in Chief in India

5 Governors of the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and D

6 Governors of the Central Provinces and Berar, Assam, Governor of the North West Frontier Province

7 Chief Justice of Bengal,

and Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, when within his charge, and Chief Secretaries to the Government of Madras, Bombay and Bengal.

of the Madras Secretariat
Chancellors of the Indian Universities

15 Members of the Executive Council in Madras, Bombay and

16 Members of the Legislative Councils in Madras, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa

17. Agents to the Government of Madras, Central India, Baluchistan and States of Western India, Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, Political Resident in the Persian Gulf

than those of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Assam

Rangoon, within their charges. Chief Inspector of Mines. Commissioners of Police in the Presidency Towns and Rangoon, and Settlement Commissioners.

Calcutta. Commissioner of Ajmer Merwar, Deputy Commissioners of Districts. Deputy Commissioner, Port Blair, Divisional and District and Sessions Judges (including the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur), Political Agents and Superintendents and Residents (other than those of the 1st and 2nd Class) Commissioners of Income Tax, Opium Agent, Chancery and Remittance of Legal Affairs and Government Advocates under Local Governments.

Chief Engineer of State Railways. Chief Engineer

Director, Central Research Institute, Bombay. Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli. Director of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar. Director of the Indian Institute of Science and Principal of the Thomson Civil Engineering College, Bangalore. Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli. Director of the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research, Muktesar. Director of the Indian Institute of Science and Principal of the Thomson Civil Engineering College, Bangalore.

27. Military Secretary

33. Solicitor to the Government and Standing Counsel Bengal

39. Presidency Secretary of the Church of Scotland

40. Chairmen of Permanent Trusts of the Imperial Bank of India and Karachi, Chief Municipalities of the

* Present incumbents of the office of Chief Engineer who have ranked in entry 23 of the Warrant of 1893 will rank in entry 22 of this Warrant until they relinquish their office as Chief Engineers.

Telegraph Engineering; Director of Wireless, (1st and 2nd Class); Second Assistant Res.
District Controllers of Military Accounts, and Protectorate Secretary Aden; and S.

51. First Assistants to the Residents at | Service of 21 years' standing
Baroda and in Kashmir.

52. Chairman of the Port Trust, Aden
and Military Secretaries to Governors.

WORKS LIST OF THE INDIAN AUDIT AND

COLLECTOR OF 12 YEARS STANDING IN 1850

Ensigns, Janbhis Janbhis—bani
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Article 32

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SALUTES.

Persons	No of guns	Occasions on which salute is fired
Imperial salute	101	
Royal salute	31	
Members of the Royal Family..	21	
Foreign Sovereigns and members of their families.	21	
Maharajahdiraja of Nepal	21	
Sultan of Aunghur	21	
Ambassadors	19	
Prime Minister of Nepal	19	
Governor of the French Settlements in India	17	
Governor of Portuguese India ..	17	
Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	17	
Lieutenant-Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	15	
Maharaja of Lhutan	15	
Ministries and Envoy	15	
Governor of Bamaun	9	
Governor of Bha	9	

On arrival at, or departure from, a military station, or when attending a state ceremony

British Emperor; Knights Bachelor—
after the Residents of the 2nd Cl.

SALUTES.

Persons	No of guns	Occasions on which salute is fired
Imperial salute	101	
Royal salute	21	
Members of the Royal Family..	21	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station, or when attending a military ceremony.
Foreign Sovereigns and members of their families.	21	
Maharajahdris of Nepal	21	
Sultan of Cabul	21	
Ambassadors	19	
Prime Minister of Nepal	19	
Governor of the French Settlements in India.	17	
Governor of Portuguese India ..	17	
Governors of His Majesty's Colonies	17	
Lieutenant Governors of His Majesty's Colonies.	15	
Maharaja of Bhutan	15	
Ministers and Envoys	15	
Governor of Bhamo	9	
Governor of Lia ..	9	

Persons.	No. of Guns.	Occasions on which salute is fired.
President and Governor General	31	On arrival at, or departure from, a military station within Indian territories or when attending a State ceremony
Governors of Presidencies and Provinces in India	17	On assuming or relinquishing office whether temporarily or permanently. On occasions of a public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions such as arriving at or leaving a Durbar, or when paying a formal visit to a Ruling Chief. Also on occasions of private arrival at, or departure from, a military station, if desired
Adjutants, 1st Class	13	Same as Governors
Secretaries to the Governor-General	13	
Commissioner in Sand	13	
Secretaries to the Governor in Kathiawar	13	
Adjutants, 2nd Class	13	On assuming or relinquishing office, and on occasion of a public arrival at, or departure from a military station
Political Agents (b)	11	
Commander in Chief in India (if a Field Marshal)	12	On assuming or relinquishing office. On public arrival at, or departure from, a military station, and on formal ceremonial occasions. Also on occasions of private arrival or departure, if desired.
Commander in Chief in India (if a General)	17	
Deputy Commander in Chief, East India Squadron (c)	11	Same as for military officer of corresponding rank (see E R).
Major Generals Commanding Districts (d)	13	On
Major Generals Commanding Districts (d)	13	
Major Generals and Colonel Commandants Commanding Brigades (d)	11	

Permanent Salutes to Ruling Princes and Chiefs

Salutes of 21 guns.

Baroda. The Maharaja (Gackwar) of.	Cutch The Maharaja of
Bombay. The Maharaja (Scindia) of.	Jaipur. The Maharaja of
Hyderabad. The Nizam of	Jodhpur (Marwar) The Maharaja of
Jatana and Kashmir The Maharaja of	Kanauj The Maharaja of
Mysore. The Maharaja of	Kotah The Maharaja of
	Patna The Maharaja of
	Benar The Maharaja of
	Tonk The Nawab of

Salutes of 19 guns

Bhopal The Begam (or Nawab) of	
Indore. The Maharaja (Holkar) of	
Kalat. The Khan (Wali) of	
Kolhapur. The Maharaja of	
Travancore. The Maharaja of	
Udaipur (Mewar) The Maharaja of	

Salutes of 17 guns

Bahawalpur The Nawab of	
Bharatpur The Maharaja of	
Bikaner The Maharaja of	
Bundi. The Maharaja Raja of	
Cochin. The Maharaja of	
	Cutch The Maharaja of
	Jaipur. The Maharaja of
	Jodhpur (Marwar) The Maharaja of
	Kanauj The Maharaja of
	Kotah The Maharaja of
	Patna The Maharaja of
	Benar The Maharaja of
	Tonk The Nawab of

Salutes of 15 guns

Alwar The Maharaja of	
Bunawara The Maharaja of	
Bhutan The Maharaja of	
Datta The Maharaja of	
Dawas (Senior Branch) The Maharaja of	
Dawas (Junior Branch) The Maharaja of	
Dhar The Maharaja of	
Dholpur The Maharaja Raja of	
Dungarpur The Maharaja of	
Idar The Maharaja of	
Jaisalmer The Maharaja of	

Khalpur. The Mir of.
 Kishangarh. The Maharaja of.
 Orchha. The Maharaja of.
 Partabgarh. The Maharawat of.
 Rampur. The Nawab of.
 Sikkim. The Maharaja of.
 Sirahi. The Maharaja of.

Salutes of 13 guns.

Benares. The Maharaja of.
 Bhavnagar. The Maharaja of.
 Cooh Behar. The Maharaja of.
 Dhrangadhra. The Maharaja of.
 Jaora. The Nawab of.
 Jhalawar. The Maharaja-Rana of.
 Jind. The Maharaja of.
 Jugagadh. The Nawab of.
 Kapurthala. The Maharaja of.
 Nabha. The Maharaja of.
 Nawanagar. The Maharaja of.
 Palampur. The Nawab of.
 Porbandar. The Maharaja of.
 Rajpipla. The Maharaja of.
 Ratlam. The Maharaja of.
 Tripura. The Maharaja of.

Salutes of 12 guns

Ajaigarh. The Maharaja of.
 Alirajpur. The Raja of.
 Bawal. The Nawab of.
 Barwani. The Rana of.
 Bijnawar. The Maharaja of.
 Bilaspur. The Raja of.
 Cambay. The Nawab of.
 Chamba. The Raja of.
 Charkhari. The Maharaja of.
 Chhatarpur. The Maharaja of.
 Faridkot. The Raja of.
 Gondal. The Thakur Sahab of.
 Jaojira. The Nawab of.
 Jhabua. The Raja of.
 Maler Kotla. The Nawab of.
 Mandi. The Raja of.
 Manipur. The Maharaja of.
 Morvi. The Maharaja of.
 Narsinggarh. The Raja of.
 Panna. The Maharaja of.
 Pudukkottai. The Raja of.
 Radhanpur. The Nawab of.
 Rajgarh. The Raja of.
 Sallana. The Raja of.
 Samthar. The Raja of.
 Sirmur. The Maharaja of.
 Sitamau. The Raja of.
 Suket. The Raja of.
 Tehri. The Raja of.

Salutes of 9 guns.

Balasinar. The Nawab (Dabli) of.
 Banganapalle. The Nawab of.
 Banada. The Raja of.
 Baraunda. The Raja of.
 Bariya. The Raja of.
 Bhur. The Raja of.
 Chhota Udepur. The Raja of.
 Danta. The Maharaja of.
 Dhrol. The Thakur Sahab of.
 Hispaw. The Sawba of.
 Jawhar. The Raja of.
 Kalahandi. The Raja of.
 Kengtung. The Sawba of.
 Khichipur. The Rao Sahadur of.
 Limbdi. The Thakur Sahab of.
 Loharu. The Nawab of.
 Lunawada. The Raja of.
 Malhar. The Raja of.
 Mayurbhanj. The Maharaja of.
 Madhot. The Raja of.
 Nagod. The Raja of.
 Palitana. The Thakur Sahab of.
 Patna. The Maharaja of.
 Rajkot. The Thakur Sahab of.
 Sachin. The Nawab of.
 Sanjli. The Chief of.
 Sant. The Raja of.
 Savantvadi. The Sar Desai of.
 Shahpura. The Raja of.
 Soopur. The Maharaja of.
 Vankar. The Raj Sahab of.
 Wadhwan. The Thakur Sahab of.
 Vavchaw. The Sawba of.

Personal Salutes.

Salutes of 21 guns.

Kalat. His Highness Mir Sir Mahmud Khan.
 G.C.E., Wall of.

Salutes of 19 guns.

Likaner. Lieut. General His Highness Maharaja
 Sir Ganga Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,
 G.O.V.D., G.B.K., E.C.M., & D.O., Maharaja of.
 Kotah. Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness
 Maharao Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I.,
 G.C.I.E., G.B.K., Maharao of.
 Mysore. Her Highness Maharani Kempa
 Nanjammaul Avaru Vanivilas Nanalibana
 of, Maharani of.
 Patiala. Lieut. General His Highness Maharaja-
 dhuraja Sir Bhupinder Singh Mahinda
 Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.O.V.D., G.B.K.,
 & D.O., Maharaja of.
 Tonk. H. H. Asud ul Daula Wazir-ul Mulk
 Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan
 Bahadur Saadat Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,
 Nawab of.

Salutes of 17 guns.

Mr. Colonel His Highness Sewal Maharaja
 Sri Jey Singh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of
 Jipur Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness
 Maharajadhiraja Sri Sawai Maharaj-Rana
 or Udaibhan Singh Lokindar Bahadur Diler
 ang Jal Deo, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Maharaja
 tana of.

His Highness Maharaja Mahendra
 Sawai Sir Pratal Singh Bahadur G.C.S.I.
 C.I.E., Maharaja of

Salutes of 15 guns.

Seren. Lieutenant Colonel His Highness
 Maharaja Sir Parbhu Narayan Singh
 Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja of

d. Lieutenant Colonel His Highness
 Maharaja Sir Ranlar Singh Rapadra Baba
 lar, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of

Magadh. His Highness Fali Ahad Mahab
 Khan; Rasulkhanji, Nawab of

purthala. Colonel His Highness Maharaja
 Sir Jagajit Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E.
 J.N.E., Maharaja of

wanagar Colonel His Highness, Maharaja
 Sri Jagajit Singh Maharaja of

Salutes of 11 guns

ja Khan, His Highness Aga Sir Sultan
 Muhammad Shah, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.O.V.O., of
 Bombay.

riya. Captain H. H. Maharawal Sri Sir
 Ranjitsinghji Manohji, K.C.S.I., Raja of

Stral. His Highness Mhtar Sir Shuja-u-
 Mulk, K.C.I.E., Mhtar of

harampur H. H. Maharana Vijayadevi of
 unawada. His Highness Maharana Birbhadra
 Singh, Raja of.

ingh, Lt. Mherbin Sir Chintamanrao
 Dhuadra alias Ajja Salub Patwardhan,
 K.C.I.E., Raja of.

anagar Captain His Highness Raj Sahab
 Sir Amarsinghji Dancesinghji, K.C.I.E., Raja
 Sahab of.

Salutes of 9 guns.

Bashahr Raja Padam Singh, Raja of.
 Loharu Nawab Sir Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khan
 Bahadur, K.C.I.E., ex Nawab of.
 Mong Mit, Ukhau Maung K.S.M., Sawbwa of.

Local Salutes.

Salutes of 21 guns

Bhopal The Begam (or Nawab) of, Within
 the limits of her (or his) own territories,
 permanently

Indore The Maharaja (Holkar) of Within
 the limits of his own territories, permanently.

Udaipur (Mewar) The Maharana of, With-
 in the limits of his own territories, per-
 manently

Salute of 19 guns

Dharatpur The Maharaja of
 Bikaner The Maharaja of
 Cutch The Maharaja of
 Jaipur The Maharaja of
 Jodhpur (Marwar) The Maharaja of,
 Patiala The Maharaja of
 (Within the limits of their own territories
 permanently)

Salute of 17 guns.

Alwar The Maharaja of
 Khairpur The Mir of
 (Within the limits of their own territories
 permanently)

Salutes of 15 guns.

Benares The Maharaja of,
 Bikanagar The Maharaja of,
 Jind The Maharaja of,
 Junagadh The Nawab of
 Kapurthala. The Maharaja of,
 Nalwa The Maharaja of
 Rawanagar The Maharaja of,
 Rohtas The Maharaja of,
 (Within the limits of their own territories,
 permanently)

Salutes of 13 guns.

Janjira. The Nawab of. (Within
 of his own territory, perman

Salutes of 11 guns.

Sayantrivadi, The Sar Desai of Within the limits of his own territory permanently.

Salutes of 5 guns

Abu Dhabi, The Shaikh of Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by this Chief.

Bander Abbas The Governor of }
 Lingah The Governor of } At the termination of an official visit.
 Muhammerah The Governor of }

Muhammerah. Eldest son of the Shaikh of Fired on occasions when he visits one of His Majesty's ships as his father's representative

Salutes of 3 guns.

Aynan The Shaikh of }
 Dibai The Shaikh of } Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of official visits by these Chiefs.
 Ras-al-Khaima The Shaikh of }
 Sharrah The Shaikh of }
 Umm-ul-Qawain The Shaikh of }

TABLE OF LOCAL PERSONAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 11 guns.

His Excellency Shaikh Sir Isa bin Ali al-Khalifa, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Shaikh of Bahrain. Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by this Chief.

(TABLE OF) PROVISIONAL LOCAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 17 guns.

Council of Ministers (as a whole) of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat.

Salutes of 13 guns

The President of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, when a member of the ruling family.

Salutes of 9 guns.

The President of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat, when not a member of the ruling family.

Salutes of 7 guns.

Bahrain The Shaikh of.
 Kuwait. The Shaikh of
 Muhammerah, The Shaikh of.
 Quatr. The Shaikh of.

Salutes of 5 guns.

..... }
 } Fired when acting as Deputy of these Chiefs

Individual Members of the Council of Ministers of His Highness the Sultan of Muscat.

(TABLE OF) PROVISIONAL PERSONAL SALUTES.

Salutes of 13 guns.

His Excellency Shaikh Sir Khaz'al Khan, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Shaikh of Muhammerah. Fired by British Ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by this Chief.

Indian Orders.

The Star of India.

of the Order — His Most Gracious Majesty the King, Emperor of India

Chief of the Order — His Excellency the Governor-General of India, at his residence, 10, Whitehall, London, W. 1

Under Secretary — His Excellency the Secretary of State for India, at his residence, 10, Whitehall, London, W. 1

Grand Masters of the Order (G. C. S. I.)

H. R. H. The Queen Empress
H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught
H. R. H. The Prince of Wales

Honorary Knights Commanders (K. C. S. I.)

His Excellency Sir Khairat Khan, G. C. I. E., Sardar Akbar, Sardar of Muhammadpur and dependencies

Prince Ismail Mirza, Mirza of Dowlat Amir Akram son of His Royal Highness the late Sultan Mirza Asadullah Khan, Yemined Dowlat, Zubei Sultan of Persia

Honorary Colonel Supradiptra Manyabar General Sir Ruler Shum Shere Jung, Bahadur Pasha, G. C. I. E., K. C. I. E., of Nepal Army (Nepal)

Honorary Companions

H. H. Sahib Sir Daimur bin Faisal bin al Sayid Turki K. C. I. E., Sultan of Muscat and Oman
Shahid Hamid bin Ismail al Khafifah, son of the

and bin Jabina

rs (G. C. S. I.)

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in of Hyderabad

is Light our Guide also in diamonds of a Knight Commander is somewhat

ath to the Central Chancery, or if the
ent was resident in India, to the Secretary
Order at Calcutta

Viscount Warrington
H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala
The Marquess of Reading

Major-General Sir Theodore Fraser
 Major-General L. O. Dunsterville
 Sir Hugh Melhuison
 Sir Henry Fraser Howard
 Lieut.-Col. Herbert Des Vaux
 Col. Charles Rattray
 Sir Evelyn Herkley Howell
 Major-General Sir Felix Fordell Ready
 Col. Herbert Evan Charles Davley Nepean
 Lieut.-Col. Patrick Robert Cadell
 Lieut.-Col. Montagu William Douglas
 Richard Meredith
 Sir Manubhai Nandahankar Mehta
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Thomas Wolsley Haig
 Herman Cameron Norman

Rai Bahadur Dewan Bhaban Das
 Sir Arthur Rowland Knapp
 Charles Montagu King
 Rai Bahadur Raja Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul
 E. R. McGill
 Major-General S. F. Muspratt
 W. E. Coppleston
 Frederick H. Evans
 B. C. Allen
 J. E. Webster
 Dhan Bahadur Haghunatha Rao Ram Chandra
 Rao Avaraj
 Sardar Bahadur Nawab Mehrab Khan, Chief
 of Bhil Tribe
 Sir Godfrey John Vignoles Thomas, Lieut.
 Col. North

Major-General Hubert Isaacs
 Colonel Stewart Gordon Loch
 Col. Frederick James Moberly
 Brigadier Gen. Robert Fox Sorabie
 Major-Gen. William Cross Barratt

Sir John F. Campbell
 J. Milne
 The Hon'ble Sir James Donald
 Lt.-Col. Sir W. P. T. O'Connor
 E. S. Lloyd

orhead
 Smyth
 W. H. Jeffrey
 dnm
 Bahadur T. Raghavayya Pantulu Gura

Raja Laja Rasul Khan of Jehangirabad
 D. H. Lees
 H. P. Tolinton
 A. W. McNair
 W. Sutherland
 Captain Sir J. J. Headlam
 S. F. Stewart
 Sir D. E. Chadwick
 M. E. Conchman
 F. G. Pratt
 Sir R. Orkden
 Major-General Sir J. H. Symonds
 F. Lewisohn
 W. P. Sanson
 F. Emerson
 A. H. Ley
 Sir E. Lardon
 A. W. Phipps
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. W. Rotham
 I. Birtley
 N. Mookhach
 Sir A. Y. H. Campbell
 Lieut.-Col. A. B. Patterson
 R. Lohy
 A. Langley
 Lieutenant-Colonel M. L. Farrer
 The Hon'ble Major-General Sir T. H. Keyes
 R. J. S. Doherty
 Major H. G. Vaux
 Sir Leonard Beaulieu
 H. G. Stokes
 Hans Bahadur Singh, Raja of Jubbal
 J. C. Kerr
 Sir M. G. Simpson
 Lt.-Colonel C. G. L. Frue
 R. T. Harrison
 C. T. Mullins
 H. L. Harwood
 J. Chahal

Johnson

Major-General Robert Archibald Cassels
 Frederick Campbell Rose
 Sir Selwyn Howe Fremantle
 Peter William Monie
 Major-General Charles Ashley Fowler
 Colonel Michael Edward Willoughby
 Major-General Edward Arthur Fagan
 Major-General Herbert William Jackson
 Lt.-Col. Arthur Leach Jacob
 The Hon'ble William Pitt Barton
 C. T. Payne
 W. J. J. Howley
 Sir Ransom P. Standen
 Sir John L. Mailey
 Lieut.-Col. J. L. W. F. French-Mullen
 Lt.-Col. J. L. R. Gordon, O.B.
 Colonel C. W. Probert
 H. M. R. Hopkins
 R. A. Graham
 Claud Alexander Barron
 Sir Geoffrey H. Clarke
 Lieut.-Col. D. Donald
 Khan Bahadur Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan
 Qizilbash
 Col. G. B. M. Sarel
 Col. D. A. D. McVean
 Col. H. G. Barrard
 Col. J. H. Foster Lukin
 Major-General H. A. H. Duff
 Sir Robert Holland
 C. J. Halliday
 Lieut.-General H. F. Cooke
 Lieut.-Col. E. M. Pross
 L. T. Harris
 Sir Allison Rajkumar Banerji
 Sir Ronald Glancy
 W. R. Gourlay
 Lieut.-General Sir Kenneth Wigram, K.C.

J. H. Field
 W. H. J. Wilkinson Esq. M.A.
 H. A. Thorton
 C. J. Irwin
 J. E. C. Jules
 H. A. B. Vernon
 The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Cooper
 Nawab Mubt. Hayat Khan Kun.
 Kunwar Jagdish Prasad.
 H. K. Briscoe.
 G. Wiles
 Sir Charles Tigar.
 C. Latimer.
 J. H. Garrett.
 C. B. Cunningham.
 T. H. Morony
 Raja Padam Singh, Raja of Basiahr
 L. M. Stubbs
 G. Cunningham.
 Col. W. H. Evans.
 G. S. Wilson.
 Lieut.-Colonel G. I.
 J. A. Shillady, i.c.
 Robert Duncan Lie
 John Tarlton Whit
 Henry George Wal
 Sir George Anderson
 Colonel John Phil
 David George Mitr
 Douglas Gordon H
 Brevet-Colonel F. R.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J.
 The Hon'ble Mr. I.
 The Hon'ble Mr.
 i.c.
 Charles William Al
 Charles Alexander
 The Hon'ble Mr. J.
 Hugh Livingstone
 John Arthur Laine
 Arthur Ralph Astl
 H. A. F. Metcalfe
 H. Calvert
 C. B. Cotterell
 L. C. Merville
 R. M. Mackenzie
 A. H. Mackenzie
 W. H. Lewis
 A. H. Lloyd
 R. N. Reid
 J. M. Clay
 R. H. Thomas.
 R. B. Ewbank
 The Hon'ble M. G. Hallett
 G. T. H. Dracken
 P. C. Tallent
 R. H. Beckett.
 P. J. Patrick
 V. Hart
 L. Gordon
 T. A. Stewart.
 A. G. Chow.
 F. A. Backe
 L. F. Thomas
 C. A. Garbett
 Hony Brigadier G. F. Sanders
 C. M. Lane
 Col. D. B. Ross

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

The above mentioned Insignia are returned at death to the General Chancery, or if the Knight was resident in India to the Secretary of the Order

Sovereign of the Order—His Most Gracious Majesty The King-Emperor of India
Grand Master of the Order—H. R. the Viceroy (Viscount Wellingdon)

Officers of the Order—The same as for the Order of the Star of India.

Extra Knight Grand Commanders
 (G. C. I. E.)

The Duke of Connaught
 H. R. H. The Prince of Wales

Honorary Knights Grand Commanders (G. C. I. E.)

- H. E. Shaikh Sir Khazal Khan, Shaikh of
Molamnerah and Dependences
H. H. Imam Sir Abdul Aziz bin Abdul
Rahman bin Faisal-at-Saud Sultan of Nejd
and Dependences
H. H. the Prime Minister of Nepal.

Honorary Knights Commanders (K. C. I. E.)

- H. H. Sultan Sir Abdul Karim Fakhri bin Ali
Sultan of Lahej
Sir Alfred Mathew

H. H. Sir Monan Domschere Jung Bahadur
Rana of Nepal.

H. H. Saliid Sir Taimur bin Faisal bin-us
Saliid Turki, C.S.I., Sultan of Muscat and
Oman

H. H. His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan.

H. H. Shaikh Sir Ahmed Bin Jabral Sabab.
Ruler of Kuwait

H. H. Shukh Hamad Bin Isa Al
Khalifat Shaikh of Bahrain, C.S.I.

Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.)

H. H. The Maharao of Cutch
H. H. The Maharaja of Gondal
Lord Amptill

H. H. The Aga Khan
Lord Lamington
Sir Walter Lawrence

H. H. The Maharaja of Bhakar

H. H. The Maharao of Kotah
Maharaja Peshkar Sir Kishan Prasad

Lord Hardinge

Sir Louis Daul

Sir Guy Flockwood Wilson

H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala
Lord Willington

H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore

Sir Charles Stuart Bayley

H. H. the Maharaja of Jind

The Marquess of Zetland.

Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer

Sir Gulam Muhammad Ali, Prince of Arcot

Major-General Sir Percy Zachariah Cox

H. H. Tukoji Rao III, ex-Maharaja of Indore

Lord Mayo

H. H. The Maharaja of Baroda

H. H. The Maharaja of Alwar

H. H. The Maharaja of Kapurthala

The Marquess of Reading

Lord Lytton

H. H. The Maharaja of Dhargadhra.

The Right Hon'ble Rowland Thomas Baring
Earl of Cromer, C.V.O.

Sir William Henry Hoare Vincent.

Sir Harcourt Butler

Sir Reginald Craddock.

Rt Hon. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson

Maharajadhiraja Sir Bijay Chand Mahit

Bahadur of Burdwan

Viscount Goschen

H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur.

Lord Irwin

The Rt Hon Sir Francis Stanley Tuckey

Manley

H. H. the Maharajah of Jodhpur

His Highness the Maharaja of Tanj

Sirohi

Major His Highness Nawab Sir Talib Muli
Maharaja, Nawab of Palanpur.

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H. E. Sir Geoffrey Litchfield De Montmunt

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His Highness the Nawab of Tank.

H. E. John Francis Ashby Lord Erskine.

H. H. The Maharaja of Indore.

H. H. The Maharaja of Cochin.

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore

His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur.

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Ex-Nawab of Lobana

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Sir Alexander Cuninghame

Sir James George Scott

Gen Sir Malcolm Henry Stanley Grover

Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Daly

Sir Henry Parnall Burt

Sir James Houssemayne DeBoulay

Sir Rajendra Nath Mukharji

Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Beadley Thornhill

H. H. The Nawab of Jaora

H. H. The Raja of Sitamar

H. H. The Raj Sahib of Wankar
Rear-Adm. Sir Collin Richard Keppet
H. H. The Maharaja of Bijawar
Sir John Twigg

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Dr. Sir Marc Aurel Stein
Sir Sir Alfred Gibbs Bourne
Sir Frank Campbell Gates

Lieut.-Col. Sir Percy Moleworth Sykes

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Sudhaura

The Hon'ble Lt.-Col. Nawab Malik Sir Umar
Hayat Khan Tiwana

H. H. Sir Henry Wheeler

Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul
Qalyum

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Maharaja of Sonpur

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Lieut.-Col. Maharaja* Sir Jal Chand, of
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Sir Godfrey Butler Hunter Felt

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Joseph O'Donnell

Major-Gen. Sir Godfrey Williams

Sir Nicholas Dodd Beaton Bell

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H.E. His Highness Mehtar Sir Shuja ul Muik Mehtar of
Chitral

Mantri Sir Rahim Baksh

Sir C. E. Low, I C A

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I S O.

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Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Altham Altham

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles Alexander Anderson

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Vice-Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey

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Sir B. N. Mitra

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Sir Herbert Baker

Sir Samuel Stewart

Sir Samuel Smyth

* Personal Hereditary title is Raja.

Thapa
ThapaBasant
in Qasim-ul-TalSir
H.
The
B

red Kanoo, W B

Maharajahduraja Sir Kameshwara Singh of
Darbhanga

H H the Raja of Al Rajpur

Sir Shammukham Chetty

Sir James Alexander Ossory Pitt Patrick

Sir Hopkinton Gabriel Stokes

Sir Alexander Norman Ley Cater

Sir Harry Alexander Fanshawe Lindsay

Sir Vernon Dawson

The Honble Khwaja Sir Nazim-ud-din.

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M. A. J. Van Manen

L J A Trip

O Jeddels

A Friederich

V Champlon

Dr Yearn Philippe Vogel

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Sir Reynar Childs Barker

Sir John Prescott Hewell

Sir Alfred Parsons

The Honble Bertrand Glancy

Sir Richard Carter

Sir Campbell Rhodes

The Hon Raja of Bobbili

Raja Brijnathsinh of Malhar C I

The Hon Mr C Latimer.

The Hon Mr A J Lalne

The Hon Mr G. Cunningham

Major General E F. Orton, I A

Major General D Deane, I A.

Sir A P Petro

L D. Wukaly.

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Dr Jean Etienne Justin Schue

Haji Mohammad Ali Hale-ut-T

marah

Sheik Abdulla Bin Isa, son

Bahrein

Mirza Ali Karam Khan Sh

Governor of Bandar-Abbas

Commanding-Col Ghane Bhikra

Lieut.-Col. Partab Jung Bahadur Rana

Major Alfred Paul Jacques Marson

Lieut Col Gen. Sugiyama, Imperial

Army

Lieut. Richard Beamish

Lieut. Francois Pierre Paul Raay

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 Berkeley John Byng Stephens
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 Gerard Anstruther Wathen
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 Natha Singh Sardar Bahadur
 Raja Manohar Singh Roy
 Khan Bahadur De Sir Nasarvanji Hormaji
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 Abdoor Rahim
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Khan, Khan Bahadur Muzafar Ali
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 Mohammed Ayoob alias U Shwe Yun
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 Sackett, The Rev. F. O.
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 Sangli, Her Highness. Haul Sahib of
 Sanjiva Rao, Mrs. Padma Lal
 Sarabhar Ambalal
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 Singh, Raja Bhagwan Baksh
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 Souza, Dr. A.
 Spence, Christina Philippa Agnes
 Spicer, Miss
 Stait, Dr. Mrs.

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 r, Mrs. L. A. (with bar)
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 es, Dr. William
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 ition, H. H.
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 rwardy, Dr. Hassan.
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 herland, Rev. W. B.
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 ons, Mrs. M. L.
 ati, Edalji Dorabji
 lor, The Rev. George Fritchard
 lor, Dr. Herbert F. Lechmere
 amann, G. O.
 s, U. Shwe
 khat, Lala Mal Chund
 mas, The Rev.
 mpsen, Miss E.
 urston, Edgar
 y, Harry Lindsay
 idall, Christian
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 Anestese, Sister
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 Antia, Jambhedji Merwanji
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 Hsin Kyaw, Mang
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 Khan Ali
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 King, Robert Stewart (also bar)
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 Singh, Ajai Dhol
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 Singh, Babu Ramdhar
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 Singh, Bhal Takht
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 Thoy, Herbert Dominick

- Norris, Miss C. (Nagpur)
 Norris, Miss C. (Jungpura).
 Norris, Miss Margaret
 Noyea, Mrs. V. M. E. Nelly Vale
 Oakley, Mrs. Winfred Edward
 O'Brien, Lieut.-Colonel
 O'Connor, Brian Edward
 Ogilvie, Miss L.
 O'Hara, Miss Margaret
 Old, Frank Shepherd
 Oldrieve, Rev. F.
 Orman, Honorary Captain Charles Henry
 Orr, Adolphe Ernest
 Orr, James Peter
 Orr, Mrs. Amy
 O'Sullivan, Miss E.
 Outram, The Rev. A.
 Owen, Mr. C.
 Owen, Major Robert James
 Owens, Miss Bertha
 Pal, Babu Barada Sundar
 Pailin, Lieut.-Col. Randle Harry
 Patchure, Mrs. Umabal.
 Park, The Rev. George W.
 Parker, Miss Ada Emma (also Bar)
 Parker, Dr. (Miss) H. E.
 Parker, Mrs. B. J.
 Parsons, Ronald
 Patch, Miss K.
 Patel, Khan Bahadur Darjoan Dorabji, C.I.E.
 Patel, K. G.
 Paterson, Miss Rachel
 Patrick, Sister
 Pearce, Miss G. A.
 Pearce, Miss M. M.
 Pearce, W. B.
 Pearson, E. A.
 Penn, The Rev. W. C.
 Penner, Rev. Peter Abraham
 Pellagra, R. J.
 Pettigrew, The Rev. William
 Pheasant, Mrs. Ma Ma Pruc.
 Phadke, V. K.
 Phalibus, Miss Rose Margaret (also Bar)
 Phelps, The Revd. A. C.
 Phelps, Mrs. Maude Marion
 Phillip, Mrs. A. J.
 Pierce, Miss Ada Louise
 Piggott, Miss R.
 Piggott, O. W. O'M.
 Pillay, Chinnappa Singarasaul
 Pim, Mrs. Rance
 Pinney, Major John Charles Digby
 Pinto, J. L.
 Plato, Miss Preciosa
 Pitamberdas, Laxmidas
 Pittar, D. A.
 Plowden, Lt.-Col. Trevor Chichele
 Pollett-Roberts, Miss Adelaide
 Pope, Mrs. Judith Chevallier
 Popen, Sister Lillian Victoria
 Porter, Miss E.
 Posnett, Miss E.
 Powell, John
 Prabhu, Anant Rao Raghonath
 Pralraj, Gopal Chandra.
 France, Miss G.
 Prasad, Capt. Tulsi, of Nepal
 Prasad, Ishwari
 Pribhdas Shevakram
 Price, The Rev. Lestace Dickinson
 Prideaux, Frank Winckworth Austice
 Provost, Father F.
 Pugh, Mrs. E. E.
 Purohotandas Thakurdas
 Quinn, Miss A. M.
 Raghira, Khan Bahadur M. B.
 Rahim, Abdul, Mirzada Sayid Sardar.
 Rahman, Mrs. Z. A.
 Rahmat Bibi
 Rai Babu Ram Kinkar
 Raj Narayan, Rai Bahadur.
 Rait, Miss Helen Anna Macdonald
 Rajadnya, R. N.
 Ram, Lala Dnyali
 Ram Lala Kanshi
 Ram, Rai Bahadur Raitada
 Ramaswami, Rao Sahab Colattur
 Ramabhai, Mrs. Vidhyagauri, M.O.E.
 Ramgopal, Mallani, Seth
 Rangaswami Brahmapathi Dr.
 Ranjit Singh
 Rankine, Miss S. J.
 Rao, M. R. Ry. V. S.
 Raphael, Raphael Abraham
 Rattan Chand
 Ratanji Dinshab Dalal
 Rattanji Mulji
 Raushan Lal
 Ray, Babu Sarat Chandra
 Ray, Chaudal
 Ray, Harendra Nath
 Rebelro, Louis John Alfred
 Redello, F. A. C.
 Reddy, P. P. A.
- Richardson, The Rev. R. C.
 Rhen, Rev. Father Peter John
 Rhinman, Miss N. V.
 Rivenburg, The Rev. Dr.
 Roberts, Major Charles Stuart Hamilton
 Roberts, Mrs. H.
 Roberts, The Rev.
 Roberts, The Rev. J. W.
 Robertson, Miss M.
 Robillard, H.
 Robinson, Lieut.-Colonel William Henry Dancer
 Robson, J.
 Roche, Captain Cyril E. A. Spencer
 Roe, Colonel Cyril Harcourt
 Roe, Mrs. Edith Mary
 Rokade, Mrs. Jannabai
 Roseveare, Miss Eva Mary
 Rowe, Miss Maude
 Ross, F. W.
 Rukhmabai, Dr. Miss (also Bar).
 Rusach, Rev. George Bernard
 Rushforth, Mrs. W.
 Rustumji Faridoonji
 Rutherford, Miss Mary Elizabeth
 Sahawala, Mrs. Dajoy
 Sackett, Mrs. L.
 Sadiq, Shams-ud-din
 Sadlier, A. W. Woodward

Mrs. V. D.
 (also Bar).
 Rana Kail
 Rana, Lal Deenath
 Rana, Khan Sahib Ismailji Abdul Hussain
 Rana, Capt. Mohanmud
 Rana, Tom
 Rana, Joseph
 Rana, Mrs. A. C.
 Rana, Rev. Frederick William
 Rana, B. L.
 Rana, Lal Sahar Das
 Rana, The Rev. Frederick Volkmar Paul
 Rana, Dr. D. M. (also Bar)
 Rana, Mrs. L.
 Rana, Lieut.-Colonel David Wilson
 Rana, G. S.
 Rana, Dr. P. C.
 Rana, Dr. K. S.
 Rana, Bahadur Lal Behar
 Rana, Mohamed Karna
 Rana, Mohammad Nawaz
 Rana, Reverend Ahmad
 Rana, Ral Bahadur (also Bar)
 Rana, Hamid Abdul Ali, Mrs.
 Rana, Mrs. A.
 Rana, Mrs. L.
 Rana, Mrs. A.
 Rana, Mrs. Hawthorne
 Rana, Mrs. A.
 Rana, Krishna Lal Walker
 Rana, Dr. E. D.
 Rana, Civil Parnival Vancoutre
 Rana, Bala French Nasser
 Rana, Charan Chaitachari Ral Bahadur
 Rana, Mrs.
 Rana, Arthur Henry Addenbrooke
 Rana, Mrs. J. F.
 Rana, Mrs. I. H.
 Rana, Charles Wyllie
 Rana, Mrs. M.
 Rana, J. L.
 Rana, Mrs.
 Rana, Mrs. A.
 Rana, Reginald Leahy
 Rana, Kanwar Chaudhary
 Rana, Ajai Dhal
 Rana, Babu Kesha
 Rana, Babu Ramdhar
 Rana, Bhal Ganga
 Rana, Bhal Lehua
 Rana, Bhal Takhat
 Rana, Makhana
 Rana, Rev. P. L.
 Rana, Ral Bahadur Sunder
 Rana, Kakhmina
 Rana, Ralidar Major, Hanmant
 Rana, Sardar Gurdit
 Rana, G. Sher
 Rana, Bohan
 Rana, Miss L. N. V.
 Rana, J.
 Rana, Mrs. D. T.
 Rana, A. E.
 Rana, Mrs. J. M.
 Rana, Miss Ellen
 Rana, The Rev. Frederick William Ambury
 Rana, Miss Katherine Mabel
 Rana, Miss Jessie Edith

Rana, Dr. Jacob
 Rana, T. W.
 Rana, The Rev. Dr. James
 Rana, Mrs. S.
 Rana, Lady K. M.
 Rana, Mrs. Francis Clare
 Rana, Kunwar
 Rana, R. S.
 Rana, Mrs. S. A.
 Rana, Oliver Harold Baptist
 Rana, Alexander
 Rana, The Rev. John Ferguson
 Rana, M. L. A.
 Rana, John Hewitt
 Rana, Mrs. Grace
 Rana, Mrs. L. K.
 Rana, Mrs. (Lith)
 Rana, Surgeon-General Henry Wickham
 Rana, Mrs. E. F.
 Rana, Major Hugh
 Rana, Mrs. Lillian Dorothea
 Rana, Thomas
 Rana, Dr. (Miss) Lilla, W. D.
 Rana, The Rev. Mother
 Rana, Rev. Mother
 Rana, J. D.
 Rana, The Rev. H. M.
 Rana, Samuel Algronoo
 Rana, Dr. (Miss) Gertrude
 Rana, Lakshmi Anand Lal Sahib duralmanya
 Rana, A. J.
 Rana, Sardar Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur,
 Rana, Ahmed Khan
 Rana, Lal
 Rana, Dal
 Rana, Mrs. Walker
 Rana, Mrs. Florence (also Bar)
 Rana, Mrs. A.
 Rana, Mrs. M. A.
 Rana, Mrs. L.
 Rana, C. H.
 Rana, R. C. J.
 Rana, Mrs. Constance
 Rana, Mrs. Kathleen Mabel
 Rana, Chandhuran
 Rana, M. C. A.
 Rana, Mrs. M.
 Rana, Mookshah Cawasha
 Rana, M. H. Khan, Malik
 Rana, Dr. Gopal Rao Ramchandra
 Rana, K.
 Rana, Mrs.
 Rana, Rev. Alfred Pridmore (also Bar)
 Rana, Mrs. Florence Pridmore
 Rana, Mrs. M. A.
 Rana, Mrs. Marie Louise.
 Rana, John Norman
 Rana, Maung Shwe
 Rana, Maung Po
 Rana, Mrs. (also Bar)
 Rana, Mrs. K. S.
 Rana, Acharya, Mrs. Sit
 Rana, Mrs. Frances Elizabeth
 Rana, H. S.
 Rana, Mrs. Mabel Fox
 Rana, Samuel Gilbert
 Rana, Mrs. Alice
 Rana, R. G.
 Rana, Herbert Dominick

Who's Who in India.

Committee for the Centrally Administered Areas, 1929-30 Delegate at the Assembly of League of Nations in 1931 Address
Majurthala

11

years Publications History of India for Learners in English, Bengali, Hindi and Urdu, Students History of India The Mahomedan Empire in India in Bengali Hints on Class Management and Method of Teaching in English, and Mahomedan Education in Bengal (English) Address
13-1, Wellesley Square, Calcutta

Ashegova at Directorate of Ramakrishna

Madhava George, Peshawar, Member, Indian Round Table Conference, First Minister, N.W.F.P. Government. Address, Peshawar

ABDUSAMAD
C.I.E. (abt. 1900)
Hind; Chief
September 1874
Family of Koha
under European
to His late H
Secretary 1900

Society Address: Rama Krishna Vedanta Society, 19/B, Raja Raj Alaka Street,

1932 A. 13 May 1970
Henderson, 1905, Ldne - V

R. M. Academy, Woolwich; King's College, Cambridge (Fellow Commoner). First Commission in R. M. 1895, served throughout S. African War, 1899-1902, Great War, 1914-1918; Promoted to Major-General in 1931. *Address*: Army Headquarters, Delhi and Simla.

A.

1917-1922 and District Judge, Nank, until June 1924. *Address*: No. 6, Bungalow, Cantonment, Hyderabad, Sind.

City Commn. *Address*:
tive Assembly, New Delhi

Publication: India in Transition. *Address*:
Aga Hall, Bombay.

Calcutta Juvenile House of Detention,
Member of the Hon. Committee of Manage-
ment of the Zoological Garden Calcutta
Address 3, Turner Street, Calcutta

Dr. Datta,

in Palestine Syria, Egypt and Hedjaz in
Arabia in 1932 Address Bangalore,

El,
ite,
of
def
bic
re,
ity
ce-

Mussoorie (1925), General
Exception Committee, All-India

Bulandshahr, President, Tash
Memorial Library, Mussorie
Darbari of the Government, Hereditary
and found
Assembly
mittee of

Enrolled as a Vakul of the Madras
Court, in 1898; Election Commis-
Government Pleader, Madras,
Acted as a Judge of the Madras
Court in 1927, Appointed Advo-
Madras, in March 1928, Elevated to
the Bench as a permanent Judge in December
1928; Member of the Law College Council
from 1927 to 1930

Talim-e-Nis
Council St
Mussorie, Tanam Address of
Devoushire House, Mussorie, Summer
Asrauli Estate (Bulandshahr) U P Winter

ALI INAM, SIR SYED (See under Inam)
LI, SHAUKAT, M L A & Rampur State, 10th
March 1873 Educ M A O Coll, Aligarh
(Capt Cricket XI) In Govt Opium Dept
for 17 years Sec and Organiser, Aligarh Old
Boys' Assoc Trustee, M A O Coll Organised
collection of funds for Aligarh University
Interred during the war

of the British Empire Address
Government of India, Simla and Delhi

ANDERSON TAE RR, HON, SIR JOHN, PC
G C B (1923) G C J E Governor of Bengal
(1932) & 8 July, 1832 in Christmas id 1920

travelling in Moslem
Moslem Conference, visited Egypt, Palestine,
Yria, Irak, Zemen and Hejaz Invited to
America to deliver lectures about India and
Islam in 1913 Address Khilafat House,
ove Lane, Bombay, 10 Rampur State, U P

in 1905 Secretary of the Northern
Nigeria Lands Committee, 1909, Secretary of
the West African Currency Committee, 1911,
Principal Clerk in the office of Insurance
Commissioners, 1912; Secretary to Insurance
Commissioners, 1913; Secretary, Ministry of
Shipping, 1917-19; Additional Secretary to

VAR, HIS HIGHNESS BHARAT BHARAM
RAHBHAKAR SRWAI MAHARAJ RAJ KISHI
RI JET SINGHI DEV VEERENDRA SHIRO
NI, G C S I (1924), G C I E (1919), K. C I E
(1919), K C S I (1919)

Casutta,

in round figures of 7,50,0
te, seventeen guns
shooting; sliding, polo (his Polo te
the Open Cup at the Delhi Dur
, motorling; tennis Address: T
ce, Alwar, Rajputana India, T.A. Alw
ra, Alwar,

at Santaligan, Bengal, Publications.

Legislative Council, 1923. *Off.* Addl
Judicial Commissioner of land, 1916; Ode
Judge Bombay High Court, 1910, confirmed
May 1931. *Address* - "Chowk", Narayan
Pabholkar Road, Bombay.

& Co Solicitors *Address* 14, Dalaram
Chowk Street, Calcutta.

Address Lahore

BARTHE, Rt. Rev. JEAN MARIE; Bishop of
Parais since 1914. b. Lezignan, Tarbe
1848, Edue St. Fe. Seminary,
Trichunopoly, 1890-1914. *Address*
baganur, Madras Presidency.

Contributions on financial and economic
subjects *Address* Green's Mansion, Apollo
Bandar, Bombay

Madras

Magistrate, Jorhat Bench. *Address*
Assam.

BASU, JATINDRA NATH, M. A. Solicitor
1872, m. Mrs Sarala Devi. *Idu*
School and Presidency College,
Has been a member of the Bn.

WILLIAM
e Council,
1 Septem-
ster 21
rd to

President of Corporation, and First Mayor of Bombay, 1911-3. Honorary Presidency Magistrate, sitting Magistrate, District, First Class Matrimonial Court, Director of several Joint Stock Companies. *Address* : "Bhikshan," opposite Colaba P O Colaba, Bombay.

BOOMBAY, BISHOP OF. See Acland, Rt. Rev. Richard Dyke.

Address Peshawar, N. W. F. Province.

water fever, influenza, infectious diseases, &c. *Address* : 6113, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

BRAY, SIR EDWARD HUGH, Kt., &c. 1917. Senior Partner, Giffanders, Arbuthnot & Co. President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce; Member of Imperial Legislative Council; Controller of Contracts Army Headquarters; b 15 Apr 1874. m 1917, Constance, d of Sir John Graham, 1st Bt. *Family* : Charterhouse; Trinity College, Cambridge. *Address* : Giffander House, Calcutta.

edition "Simla, Past and
Editions) Address, Simla.

deatta

MAHARAO RAJA, SIR BACHUBHAI
GOSI, 1919; KCSI,
GCSI, cr 1909, G.C.V.O. cr.
26 Sept 1869, S 1889. Address,
Lajputana.

918 24, Dy Agent, B U & C.I Railway,
924, Member, Railway Board, 1929
B U & C.I Railway 1929. Address

BURDWAN, SIR BIJAY CHAND MATH,
MAHARAJADHIRAJA DAHADUR OF, G.C.
cr 1924, KCSI, cr. 1911, K.C.I.E cr

(IOM, or 1909), F.R.S., F.R.S.A., F.R.C.I., F.N.A., M.R.A., Hon. LL.D., Comb. and Lillo 1926 & 19 Oct 1881, a Member of 3rd Class in Civil Division of Indian Order of Merit for conspicuous courage displayed by him in the Durrani Hall, Calcutta, 7 Nov 1906, a lapsed by late Maharajahdhiraj and succeeded, 1907, being installed in independent charge of zemindari, 1908, management in intervening years carried on by his father, the late Raja Ran Dharajapur two & two d. Burdwan (the senior Hindu House in Bengal) ranks first in wealth and importance among the great landed zemindaris. Has travelled much in India, made a tour through Central Europe and visited British Isles in 1906, when he was received by King Edward a Member of Imperial Legislative Council, 1909-12, Bengal Legislative Council, 1907-18, Temp. Member of the Bengal Executive Council, 1918. Member of the Bengal Executive Council, 1919-21, Vice President, Bengal Executive Council, from March 1922 to April 1924. Member of the Indian Reformers League Committee, 1924. Member of the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee 1924-25, a nominated member of the Council of State, 1926. Delegate from India to the Imperial Conference, London, 1926, when he was received by King George V. Received the Freedom of the Cities of Manchester, Lilliburgh and Stoke-on-Trent, 1926. Trustee of the Indian Museum, 1908. President, Agril. Horticultural Society of India, Calcutta, 1911 and 1912; President of the British Indian Association, Calcutta, 1911-12, again from 1923 to 1927. Trustee of the Victoria Memorial Calcutta since 1914, Chairman, Calcutta Imperial (King Emperor George V and Queen Empress Mary) Reception Fund Committee, 1911-12. President of the Bengal Volunteer Ambulance Corps and of the Bengal Regiment Committee during the War. Publications: *Vijaya Gita*, and various other Bengali poetical works and dramas, *Stanzas Impassioned* (the *Mary of a European Tour*), *Meditations*, *The Indian Horizon*, etc. *Hon. Maharajahdhiraj Kumar Sahaj Uday Chand Mahata*, B.A., Deputy Raj of the Burdwan Raj since 1927. Manager of the Burdwan Raj Wards Estate since 1920, Private Secretary to the Maharajahdhiraj Bahadur at the Imperial Conference, London, 1926 & 14 July 1905. Address: The Palace, Burdwan Raj Manzil, Alipore, Calcutta, The Retreat, Kurseong, Bengal, Rowabank, Darjeeling, Mosapher Manzil, Agra, U. P., etc.

BURLEY, DR. GEORGE WILLIAM, Wh. En. 1906, B.Sc. (Engineering) (London), 1921; U.Sc. (London) 1927; M.I. Mech.E., 1929, M.I.E., 1923, M.A.S. Mech.E., 1928, M.R.S.T. (1929), Principal and Professor of Mechanical Engineering, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay & 1905 in Lilla Elizabeth & d. Harry Burton. *Edw. d. Sheffield University College and Sheffield University (Applied Science Department)*, Asst. Engineer, Yorkshire Electric Power Co., Engineering Research Student, Sheffield University; Lecturer in Engineering and head of Machine Tool and Cutting Tool Research Departments, Sheffield University.

Technical Manager, Guy Motors, Wolverhampton, and Lecturer in Electric Engineering, Wolverhampton Technical College. Publications: *(Books)* *Lathe* their construction & Operation; *The Testing of Machine Tools - Machine and Fitting Shop Practice*; *Principles and Practice of Toothed Gear Wheel Cutting* (Paper); *On Machine Tool Design* before the Sheffield Society of Engineers and Metallurgists; *on Cutting Tools* before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers; and *on Automatic Machine Tools and Mass Production* before the Institution of Engineers (India). *Technical Articles* upwards of 200 on various Engineering subjects in the Technical Press of England, America and India. Address: V. J. T. Institute, Matunga, Bombay.

BURN, WILLIAM, D.Sc. (Edin.), I.A.S., Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, 1 July 6, 1884, in Margaret Forest Althorn, 1912. Educ. Lilliburgh University, be Educ. Assistant Lecturer in Botany in Indian Agricultural Service, Economic Dist. in Bombay Government. *Principal, Poona Agricultural College* (1901-1903) *Joint Director of Agriculture* 1920-27. Publications: *Rural Agricultural, Horticultural, and Nature* & papers. Address: Poona.

BURT, RAYCE CUTHBERT, C.I.E., M.I. B.Sc. (London), I.A.S., Agricultural Ex. Imperial Council of Agricultural Research April 29, 1881, in 1906. Educ. Univ. of London, Assistant Lecturer, Liverpool University, 1903-4; Trinidad, British West Indies, 1904-7. Entered the Indian Agricultural Service, January 1908; Dy. Director of Agriculture, United Provinces 1908-21, Director Industries, United Provinces, (in 1913-15) Secretary, Indian Central Council, 1921-23. Director of Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa, 1923-29. Official Adv. to Indian Delegation, Imperial Economic Conference, Ottawa, May to September 1912. Official as Vice Chairman, 2nd Council of Agricultural Research, June 19 Aug. 1911 and later, to 1921, 1931. Address: 1, York Road, New Delhi and 21 Middle Lane, Shillong.

BYRAMJEE JEJEEBHAY, B.A. 1 (1929), (eldest son of Kustumjee Byram Jejeebhoy, Landlord and Merchant, in landed proprietor owning 2,000 ac in Salsette, & 28th Feb. 1881, in Jethal Jamsetjee Cursetjee, grand daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 2nd Baronet. Educ. St. Xavier's School and College, Poona J.P. (1906), Hon. Pres. Magistrate, 1908-1911. Delegate First Chief Matrimonial Guv (1909-1925), Chairman, Standing Committee of Bombay Municipal Corporation (1921) Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1914; Member, Bombay Board of Education from 1924; Member, Govt. of Ind Committee for Conditional Release of Prisoners 1924. Chairman, Byramjee Jejeebhoy Charitable Institution, President, 22nd Poona Panchayat Panchayat Boy Scouts and Vice-President, Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners Society. Donated a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 to the foundation of an Hospital for children, it being the first of its kind in India, Chairman

CHAMAN LALL, DUNAG, ex-M.L.A. &
1832 Elder at Convent Murre, Gordon
Mission College, Rawalpindi; Private
Tutors at Folkstone, London and Paris
Joined the Middle Temple in 1910, finished
his Bar Final in 1914 took Honours Degree
in Jurisprudence from Jesus College, Oxford,
1917 spent 1918-1919 touring England in
connection with the Home Rule Deputation
headed by Mr. Plunk. Was appointed General
Editor of *Civitas*, a London quarterly of Art
and Literature returned to India in 1920;
joined the staff of the *Bombay Chronicle* as
Asst. Editor founded the All-India Trade
Union Congress in 1920 Member, Legislative
Assembly, 1921-40 Founder the *Daily and
Weekly Vardan* (Newspaper), Advertiser, Lahore
Institute International Lab. Center, Geneva,
1924, Labour Delegate, International Labour
Conference, 1924-25 Parliamentary Delegate,
Indian Delegation to Canada, 1925; Member,
Joint Commission on Labour in India, 1923-
1941, offered membership Round Table
Conference 1930 but declined, remained from
the *Lahore Assembly*, 1930 on Punjab issue,
President Sind Provincial Conference, 1929
President, North Western Railway Employees
(Registered) Union since 1929, President
All-India Telegraph Workers' Union, since
1929, President All-India Postal and R.M.S.
Association, 1930 President, All India
Postman and Medical Staff Association, 1930
elected from All India Trade Union Congress
and as Chairman of socialists helped to
found All-India Trade Union Federation
Labour Delegate, International Labour
Conference, Bureau, 1932 Publication,
'*Crucible of the history of Capital and Labour
in India*' Address Lahore (Punjab).

CHAMNEY, Lt.-Col. HENRY, C.M.O., 1900,
Principal, Police Training College, Bardah
& Bishnighat, ex Wicklow, m. 1st, 1907, Hon.
Ocella Mary Barnwell (d. 1915), sister of
18th Lord Trimleston; 2nd, 1913, Alice,
d of Col W. E. Bellingham of Castle
Bellingham, ex London Educ. Monaghan
Diocesan School, Serviced South Africa 1900,
first as Major Commanding Lumsden's Horse,
and later with South African Constabulary,
joined Indian Police, 1909; accompanied
the relief column to Manipur in 1891.
Address Police Training College, Bardah,
Rajshahi, Bengal.

CHANDA RAMINI KUMAR, M.A. (1886), B.L., M.L.A.,
Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, & Sept.
1882 m. Chandraprabha Choudhary,
Law, Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Formerly
a member of the Assam Council and Governor-
General's Council and later of the Legislative
Assembly, Bellary, Calcutta University Pub-
lications Presidential Address, 1st Surma
Valley Conference, 1908; Presidential Ad-
dress, Special Session, Bengal Provincial
Conference, 1910; Presidential Address, Al-
lahabad Postal and R.M.S. Conference, 1924.
Chairman, Reception Committee, Literary
Conference, 1914-1915 and 1918, Chair-
man, Municipality Sitchar; Chairman, Sitchar
Co-operative Town Bank, Address: Sitchar,
Assam.

CHANDAVARKAR, CHITAB NARAYAN, Vice-
chancellor of Bombay University, eldest
of the late Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar,

B.A. (Scotch), Matric. Trip. 1
1893, Nat. Sc. Trip. Pt. 3, (1911);
Trip. Pt. 1, (1912), B.A. (Scotch) at La
Lincoln's Inn, 1913, Assistant & Senior
Cotton Mill Agents, 6-26 New St.,
Mumbai, 3rd of Rao Sahib M. V. B.
of Barwar (N. Kanara), Educ. Arrian
High School and Lydinstone High
Lydinstone College, Bombay, and
College, Cambridge, Advocate, B.
High Court, 1913-20; Acting Professor
History, Lydinstone College, Lon-
don July to October 1915; joined the B.
N. M. & Co., 1920; Elected Gover-
norship Municipal Corporation, 1926,
elected 1929 and 1932; Chairman,
Committee, 1924-29; Chairman, Mac-
donald Committee, 1929-30, Major
Bombay, 1932-33. Appointed Vice-Chancellor
University of Bombay, April 1933. Address
41, Pender Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

CHANDAN SINGH, THE BOMBAY B.
1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 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Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, Ottawa, 1932. Publications. Note on the Industries of the United Provinces (1909) Address The Athenaeum, Waterloo Place, London, S W 1

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papers on Abolition of Sati, etc.; publications on Social Reform: Improving the Position and Status of Hindu Women. Address: Chhapali, Bombay.

Press 1911 price Rs. 15. Elected Chairman Co-operative Central Bank Amraoti biggest in the province, by an unprecedented majority, July 1934. Address: Amraoti, Berar.

Wilson College, Bombay, and University of Oxford. Appointed Senior Investigator, Labour Office 1924, officiated as Director, Labour Office 1925, statistician to the Royal Commission on Indian Labour 1929. Publications: "Some Village Studies", "Some Vital Problems relating to the Bombay Working Classes" written in collaboration and published in the *Indian Journal of Economics*. A Note on the Edition of which the famous Dacca Mutinies were made" (Published in the *Bombay University Journal*). Address: 14th Road, Khar, Bombay 21.

Executive Committee of the Dependent Societies' Party 1911-14. Member Local Provincial Congress Committee 1914-15. Member All India Congress Committee 1934. Address: Morni Road Amraoti (Berar).

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connection with the District Municipalities Act and Local Boards Act the Elementary Education Act and the Village Panchayat Courts Act, was a member of the Civil Justice Committee and the Malabar Tenancy Committee. President, Trichanopoly Hindu Devasthanam Committee and Chairman of the Trichanopoly Ammam Electric Corporation. Address: "Varkata Park," Reynolds Road Channarayana Trichanopoly, and Endlich, Gannoor Railway Station.

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DINSHAW SIR HORMESIER COWASJI, Kt
 17 1922 O.B.C. 1912 MAO 1912 Senior
 Partner in Cowasjee Dinshaw & Co., Mer

Editorial Board of the "U. P. Co-operative
 Journal of the Committee of Courses in
 U. P. of the Board of High Schools

DINAT

Hon

Judge

in

Pro

Judge

Sup

Pract

Chief

Jaw

Bar

1912

Add

Hill

Chief in the Indian Village, A.
 Dornakal Singarai Collieries, Decc

POW, HUGH, C.I.E. (1932); Joint Sec
 Commerce Department, Government
 1944 D 1820, in Aug. d. 14 James M

in Bharatpur. Address

the Amba Sadan, Prabhu
Saba, No. 21.

Address - I M M T. S. Dutt, 10,
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Address - Sylvan Lodge, Mysore, Madras
DHANU BAKSHI RAGHUBIR SINGH, RAO
BARABUR (1912), CIE (1923), C.S.I. Retired
President of State Council, Bharatpur. &

THE HON'BLE LIEUTENANT
MAHARAJA JAGADISH NAIK RAY BARABUR
& 1894 & by adoption to Maharaja Sir Ganga
Nath Ray Bahadur, K.C.I.E. in 1916 Educ:
Presidency College, Calcutta. President,
Dinajpur Landholders' Association; Late

Chairman, District Board and Municipality, Durgapur Member, Council of State British Indian Association Bengal, Landholders Association, Asiatic Society of Bengal, East India Association London Calcutta Literary Society North Bengal Landholders Association Indian Nationalist Parishad Board and Transport Development Association Received Victoria's Commendation in Jan 1923 Address: Bhagat Singh Bhagat Singh, 226 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, Council of State, Delhi and India.

DINAHAW, SIR NORMAN CORCORAN, Kt or 1922 (D.B. 1916, M.A. 1912), senior partner in Commerce, Dunlop & Sons, Merchants, Naval Agents, Shipping Agents and Ship Owners. Entered for Portugal and Consul for American Republics & 4 April 1917 as of late Dunlop & Sons, Ltd. in 1920 Jan. Member of Council of New Zealand Commerce Enclave there & one of Educ. Lythamstone High School and Lythamstone College, evening classes. King's College, London. Served apprenticeship with James Farley and Son & Co. London and Le-pold Dunlop & Sons. Farley, joined his father's firm 1889 acted as Treasurer of the Port of Aden since 1901, head of the Port's community of Aden since 1909, acted as a member in the Aden Port Commission, 1911 presented an address from the different communities of Aden to King George and Queen Mary on their way to India represented Aden Chamber of Commerce at the 1912 International Congress, London, 1912 Address: Steamer Point, Aden.

DIVATIA HANUMUNJI VASTHAR, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE, M.A., LL.B. Public Judge High Court of Judicature Bombay at July 1904 of Principal A. D. Divatia, Pro Vice-Chancellor, Deccan University, Educ. Inspector College, Ahmednagar Professor of Philosophy, Jawahar College, 1910-12 Practised on the Appellate Side of the High Court, 1912-1915 Professor, Government Law College, 1915-1931, Hon. Secretary, Law Council, Bombay, 1922-23 Publications: "Psychology" (in Gujarati Language) Address: 'Sanku Sanku,' Kidge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DORNAKAL, BISHOP OF, since 1912; **BY REV. VEDANAKAM SANKULAKSHAN**, 1st Indian bishop, Hon. LL.D. (Canterbury) & 17 Aug. 1913 Educ. C. M. S. High School, Mangalore, O. M. S. College, Tinnevely; Madras Christian College. One of founders of Indian Missionary Society of Tinnevely, 1903; Hon. Secretary, 1903-9; Hon. Gen. Secretary of National Missionary Society of India, 1906-9; visited Japan as Delegate of World Student Christian Federation, 1907, and its Vice-President, 1909-11, visited England as Delegate to World's Missionary Conference, 1910; Head of Dornakal Mission, 1909-12. Publications: "Holy Baptism Confirmation, First Corinthians, India and Missions The Acts of the Apostles, The Life of Christ according to St. Mark, Christ in the Indian Villages. Address: Dornakal Mission, Collieries, Deccan.

DOW, HENRY, C.I.E. (1932): Joint Secretary, Customs Department, Government of India, 1914 & 1922, M. A., and of James MacRae,

1877 Educ. Aske's Hatchers School and Univ. Coll., London. Entered I.C.S., 1909 and served as Asst. Comm. in Sind Municipal Comm., Bar Surut, 1910-18 Asst. Comm. in Sind for Civil Supplies and Recruiting 1918-20; and Deputy Controller of Princes, Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Bombay, 1921 As Secretary, Finance Department, 1921 Financial Advisor to P.W.D., 1925, since 1927 Revenue Officer to P.W.D. Dargah Scheme, Sind, Member of Sind Committee, 1932, Address: Delhi and Simla.

DI BEY, DORJI LALL, M.A. (Allahabad), Ph.D. (London), Professor of Economics, Merritt College & Sept 1937. Educ. Agri. College 1916-1921 and the London School of Economics and Political Science (1928-1930). Professor of Economics, Merritt College since 1923. Was invited by the U. P. Government in Jan 1931 to a Conference at Lucknow with Sir Arthur Salter, the economic expert of the League of Nations, to discuss the plan of an Economic organization for India. Member, Board of Economic Inquiry, U. P., of the Editorial Board of the U. P. Co-operative Journal of the Committee of Counsel in Economics of the Board of High Schools and Inter. Education, U. P., and of the Executive Committee of the Indian Economic Association. Served as a member of the U. P. Agricultural Debt Committee (1932) and submitted a note on the dangers of Land Acquisition Act. Has travelled widely in India and all countries of Europe except Russia and Spain and Portugal. A frequent writer to the press on economic and financial questions. Publications: "Indian Economics" (1927), "India, 1932 and The Indian Public Debt" with a foreword by Sir George Hunter (1930), "Some Financial and Economic Problems of India" and "R. T. G. Financial Safeguards" (1931). Address: Merritt College, Merritt.

DUDHORIA, NABA KUMAR SING, g. e. of Raj Bahadur Dudh Singh Dudhuria of Adampur), Zamindar and Banker, Member, Legislative Assembly, 6, 1904 as Minister of Education, present Jagat Bahadur of Murshidabad. Educ. privately. Member, British Indian Association, Calcutta, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Country's League, Delhi and Simla; Bengal Landholders Association, Calcutta; Bengal Flying Club, Dumdum, Calcutta Club, Calcutta, Member, Chelmsford Club, Delhi and Simla. Address: 74-1, Chitra street, Calcutta and Alimganj P.O., Murshidabad District.

DUFF, ROBERT JAMES, J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate; General Manager, New India Assurance Company, Ltd., Bombay, & 11 July 1888 M. O. O. A. Locke. Educ.: Whitgift Grammar School, North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd., London and Bombay. Address: Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Bombay.

DUGGAN, SIR JAMES EDWARD NISSEKAWANS, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.O. (Oxon), F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O., A.I.R.O., L.M.S. & S., J.P., Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge, Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmology, Grant Medical Col. & 8 April 1924, p. 100.

Central India, Rajasthan and Gwalior at Ajmer its examiner and Member on the Committee Courses in English represented Bihar State as a delegate in the All-India Educational Conference 1930, Elected President All India Arya Kumar Conference Baranilly (1931). *Publications* From Dawn to Dusk Songs from Burdas, Songs from Marathi History of Hindi Literature, Saurabh Soma ki Gari (Hindi Drama), Deej ka thani (Hindi) Simskar ke Sahityak, (Hindi) Pulva-Punj Life and speeches of Parhit J. I. Nehru (Illustrated) Readings in English A critical Guide to the study of Poetry Published a number of original papers on Philology, Literature etc. in leading English and Vernacular Journals Edited several classical Hindi books and periodicals *Udaya* and *Sampradha Patrika* Recreation—billiards, tennis and chess hobby—stamp-collecting *Address* Mitharaja College, Dhar and Villa Soma (Ajmer), Dhar (U P)

Series of English translations of Marathi poetry history and biography, 10 vols. *Address* United Theological College, 7, Sholapur Road, Poona

EASTLEY, CHARLES MORTIMER, J.P., 1 and Notary Public, 5 2 September 1896 Beryl Chester Whistler of a Solicitor of the Supreme Court Judicature England in June 1914 in the Great War from 1914 1919 as R.F.A. (T.F.) in India, as an (and Pilot in R.F.C. and in the R.A.F. against the Mohs the N.W.F. in 1916; the Marri Baluchistan in 1917; the Turks Aden in 1918, the Afghans in 191 *Address* C/o Little & Co., Solicitors & Notaries Public, Central Bank Building Bombay

FRANCE, 1927-28 Member, Bombay Co. Council. *Publications*. Co-operative Manual and Indian His Studies. *Address*: Secretariat,

RT REV ALBERT PERRE, V. Pontefice of Northern Bishop of Cyprus *Address*. Maudalay.

FARIDKOT, H. H. FARZAND-I-SAADAT NISWAN
 HAJRAT-KAISAR-I-HIND, BRAR BANS, RAJA
 HAR INDER SINGH BAHADUR OF d. 1915, s. in
 1919 rules one of the Sikh States of the
 Punjab. Address: Faridkot, Punjab.

FARRAN, ARTHUR COURTNEY, B.A. (1911),
 F R Hist Society, Principal, Karnatak
 College, Dharwar, b June 15, 1890.
 Educ Trinity Coll, Dublin. Address:
 Karnatak College, Dharwar.

F:

University Foundation Association. Sheriff
 of Bombay, 1926. Address: Pedder Road,
 Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

FARRERS, VIVIAN MACLEOD, M.A. (Cantab).
 Judicial Commissioner, died b 20 January
 1877 m. Helen Mildred, d o The Hon.

1892.

CIE.
 epital.
 41. m
 control
 school

R. M. C. Sandhurst Indian Army, 1900, 1907, Political Department Government of India, since 1907. Address: Trivandrum, Travancore S India

despatches); Mahand Expedition, 1917 (despatches and received thanks of Government), Waziristan operations, 1920 1922 (despatches and thanks of Commander in Chief) Address: Lahore, Punjab

Maharaja Scindia, 1899-1901. Address Gwalior.

C. B. (1916);
by 1879.
Educ

From and University colleges in rank Imperial Yeomanry, 1 year 160 days joined

Col. DSO (M.G.), North B ADC to the King 1920-30, G Office, 1021-25, GSO 1, 4 1925-27, CBE 4 3rd Division Address: Rawalpindi

FITZMAURICE, DAVID FITZJO ROYAL ENGINEERS (retired 11 (Hons)), Civil Master Survey India and controller of stamps 1893 to 1926 Navy 1 of Rev J and Mrs. Leake of Gwairawo 2 d Educ Bradfield College Military Academy Woolwich Cambridge University 1920-22 Royal Engineers in France Italy during Great War 1914-1918, Wounded 1915 mentioned in despatches 1918 In

City,

FC

Indian Mints Address: Canton House, Nasik Road, G 1 P. Railway

trade effluents of Manchester Pioneer of "Activated Sludge" process of sewage

1919 rules one of the Sikh States of the Punjab. Address: Faridkot, Punjab.

FARRAN, ARTHUR COURTAULT, B.A. (1911), P. R. Hist. Society, Principal, Karnatak College, Dharwar, d. June 15, 1960. Educ.: Trinity Coll., Dublin. Address: Karnatak College, Dharwar.

FAWCUS, GEORGE ERNEST, M.A. (Oxon), C.I.E. (1927), O.B.E. (1923), V. D. (1923) Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa, d. 12 March 1955 m. (1911) Mary Christian, d. of the late Walter Dawes, J.P. of Rye, Sussex Educ.: Winchester College and New College, Oxford. Joined the I.E.S. 1909, Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa, since 1917 Address: Patna, E.I.R.

Address: 6, King Edward Road, New Delhi.

Club, Calcutta.

ERRLES VIVIAN MACLEOD, M.A. (Cantab), Judicial Commissioner, died d. 20 January 1977 m. Helen Mildred, d. of The Hon.

(died), Harwar, Dharwar and Belgaum. Address: Harichl

FIELD, LIEUT. COLONEL DONALD MOYLE C.I.E. (1914), Agent to the Governor General, Madras States d. 10 November 1941, m. Muriel May, d. of the late Surgeon General G. W. R. Hay. Educ. Tonbridge School

R. M. C. Sandhurst Indian Army, 1900, 1907; Political Department Government of India, since 1907. *Address* Trivandrum, Travancore & India

FLELOSE, Lt-Col. CLEMENT, M.V.O.; Military Sec. to Maharaja of Gwalior, since 1901. b. 1853. Educ. Carmelite Monastery, Clondalkin; Carlow College. Entered Gwalior State service, 1872, Lt-Col., 1903, Assistant Inspector-Gen., Gwalior Police and General Inspecting Officer, 1893-97; A.D.C. to the Maharaja Scindia, 1899-1901. *Address* Gwalior.

FLEMING, Major General GEORGE, C.B. (despatches 5 times, Lt Lieut Col D.S.O. (M.G.) North B A.D.C. to the King 1929-30, G.O. Office 1921-25, G.S.O. I 1925-27 C.E.A. 3rd Division *Address* Itanagar

FLEMING, Major General GEORGE, C.B. (despatches 5 times, Lt Lieut Col D.S.O. (M.G.) North B A.D.C. to the King 1929-30, G.O. Office 1921-25, G.S.O. I 1925-27 C.E.A. 3rd Division *Address* Itanagar

Great War, 1915-19 Commanded 7th Battalion Gloucester Regiment, 7th Bn N Staff Regt, 9th Bn R War Reg, 1st Bn Welsh Reg Served in France, Gallipoli M.F.F. Persia and Middle East Commander in Shanghai 1931-33. Major General, 1933 Medal of African War, Q.M.S. Class, Order of 4 Stanislas 3rd Class with sword, 1914-15 & B.W.M., V.M., D.S.O. *Address* Hanstaff House, Bangalore

FLEWELL, Mr. M. A. Woolwich 1918-1920, Instructor Gen. of Military Engineering, Chatham, 1921-1922, Engineer, Calcutta 1922 and Construction Co. Ltd, 1927, Chief Engineer, (Allender & Cable and Construction Co. Ltd 1928-1929, Deputy Mint Master, Bombay and Calcutta, 1929-1931, Dy. Master Security Printing India, Nasik, 1931-33 Master Security Printing, India, and Controller of Stamps since 1933 *Publications* Papers on Hydro Electric Developments in France Work of Military Engineers in the Indian Mint *Address* Caxton House, Nasik Road, G. I. P. Railway

Philosophical Society. Has published many scientific papers and discourses. *Address:* Central Hotel, Bangalore, S India.

Charita; Chatta Narayana's Venisambara Annambhatta's Tarka Sangraha, etc. *Address:* Maharaja Building, Bombay 4.

FREKE, CECIL GEORGE,
(London) F R S

1926-1929, Finance
and from April 1932
Bombay

Malabar Hill, Bombay

Harsacharita, Dandin's Dashakumara]

those in South and East Africa sentenced to six years' simple imprisonment in March

Jivan " (Hindi and Gujarati) Address
Wardha C P

Pushpabag Baroda

12

Political and Revenue Department, 1933
Again Commissioner Northern Division
July 1933-34 Member Bombay Legis-
lative Council 1929-31 and 1933-34 Address
Secretariat Bombay

G/

GANGULI, SUPRAKASH, Artist, M R A S,
F R S A (London), Curator, Museum
and Art Gallery, Baroda 6 8th May
1886, m. Brimati Tanujabala Devi
Educ. Dacca College, Calcutta, sub-
sequently visited Europe chiefly for
the study of Fine Arts and Archaeology.
He held a temporary post in the Imperial
Archaeological Survey under late Dr. H.
B. Spooner, Dy. Director General of
Archaeology in India. Here he spent

Stock enterprises as Director, Lahore
Electric Co., Ltd., The Bharat Insur-
ance Co., Ltd., etc. President, Punjab
Club, 1932-33, Ex-President, Punjab
Hunters' Association, (1922), Member

India Office, London

GLANVILLE Sir OSCAR JAMES LARDNER, DE
(see under De Glanville)

May-Nov 1920, "Land Manager"
Consulting Surveyor to Govt. Development
Directorate, Nov 1920 to Dec 1925 *Address* :
Improvement Trust Building, Leighton
Road, Bombay

University and Lero University. Was Pro-
fessor and Barrister. *Publications* : The
Message of the Vedas and Transformation of
Sikhism. *Address* : 5, Montgomery Road,
Lahore

Brigade, 1925-26 and 8th (Mecru) Cavalry
Brigade, 1926-29, Director of Military
Operations. Army Headquarters, India.
1930-31 Major General Cavalry in India,
1931 *Address* : Army Headquarters, India,
Delhi and Simla

House, Royapettah, Madras.

LORDON LANC B A (Oxon) CIE (1911),
Member of the Executive Council of the
Governor C P & S 1st 1881 in Lillies
Lith & Plr (1912) & 1914 *Address* : Roswell
and Queens College, Oxford. Joined ICS
Address : Nagpur C P

Section *Address* : The Raj Dares, Seram-
pore, Ballygunge, Calcutta;
Kamachha, Benares, Puri

Conference 1923 *Address* : 38, Hyde
Gate, London, S W. 7.

Collr, Sholapur, 1913, Dy. Commissioner,
Upper Sind Frontier, 1920-23; Collr
Sholapur, 1924-1928, Collr, Poona, 1928-30
Private Secretary to Governor
1929-30 *Address* : Bombay and 19

and Simla,

Nagpur, C P.

Settlement Office,
1913-18, Finance
C P., 1918-1921,
1921-25, Finance
1925-27, Chief
Revenue and
Government, Jul

GRAHAM, SIR L.
KCIE (1930). I

Secretary, Legislative Department, Govern-
ment of India, 1921 Address: Delhi and
Simla.

served R.C.A., 1915-18; Principal Private
Secretary to successive Chancellors of the
Exchequer, 1921-1930; Chairman, Board of
Customs and Excise, Nov. 1930; Chairman,
Board of Inland Revenue, 1930-34, Finance
Member, Government of India, 1934
Address: Government of India, Simla and
Delhi.

societies and associations and elected as member of Legislative Assembly, 1920, and re-elected in 1923 and re-elected in 1926 unopposed Member, Finance Committee, Government of India. Hon. Magte, Lyaipur, for 9 years. Address Bhawana Bazar Lyaipur, Punjab.

GULANJILANI, BULKEHAN, SARDAR, NAWAB OF WAS First Class Sardar of the Indian and a Treaty Chief & 28 July 1888 m. sister of H H

gation to the League of Nations (1929).
Address Travancore

GULILAND, COLIN CAMERON, Secretary and Clerk of the House and Editor Western India Turf Club Ltd & 2nd December 1892 m. Margaret Patricia Guliland (nee. Dench) Educ. Oundle School joined W. H. & Co., Ltd., London 1912, Calcutta 1914 to served with Indian Cavalry 1915-1919 saw active service with 22nd Lancers, Iraq, 1916 and 1918-19 with Croft and Forbes, 1919-29 Partner, Croft and Forbes Exchange Brokers, Bombay served as member of Committee Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1929, joined W I T C as Asst. Secretary Nov 1929 Address 5, Burnell Road Poona

Address Barampur, Dist. Gonda (U.P.)

GUPTA, SATISH CHANDRA, C I E (1932) Bar at Law, Secretary Legislative Assembly Department & 16 September 1930, m.

Joined 1925 Secretary to Government of India, Home Dept. 1927-30, Home Minister, Govt of India 1930-31 Governor of U. P. Since 1931 1934 Address Governor's Camp (U. P.)

Appointed Secretary Legislative Assembly Department, 1929 Address 6, York Place, New Delhi

HABIB-UL-LAH SAHIB BHAGDER, KHAN BHAGDER SIR MUHAMMAD KT (1922), KCSI, (1927), KCI, (1924), C I E, (1926), Dewan of Travancore & Sept 22, 1909

well as to the Old Committee and to

ed to the IES in 1919
stone College, Bombay.

LIAM HENRY, M.A., J.F.
S.T., V.D., Hon. Presi-
Principal, Anglo Scott h
1913. Lt. Col. 1914
Battalion, 1931 to April 20,
by Dymoke, d. of late H
Isleby Hall, Lincolnshire
School, Worcester Coll.
Oxford, Trinity Coll., Dublin Address
Donagh School,

(Dub)

about 19

Yellow

Secord

1 May

1917

Karnatak College,
Principal, Karnatak
1930; Principal,
also since 1931
Indian Education
under Training
1, Bombay.

BARADWA, 1932,
to 3 June 1967
College and Agri-
cultural College,
Judicial Depart-

ference, also represented Government of
His Highness of Jammu and Kashmir at
the 2nd Round Table Conference. *Publica-
tions* (with H. M. Dull) Madho Rao of India,
1925, (with A. M. Panikkar) Federal India,
1930, occasional articles on social and
literary subjects in the Asiatic Review
Address Gwalior, Central India.

HALL, MAJOR RALPH ELLIS CARR, C.I.E., L.A.
Mil. Accs. Dept., Field Controller, Poona,
to 1873. Joined army, 1891; Major, 1912,
served Tirah, 1897-98, European War, 1914-17.
Address Poona.

HALLIDAY, MALCOLM GASKETT, B.A. (Oxon)

at Aimer till 1919 and was Sub-Judge and

both passed by the Legislative Assembly.
Publications: Hindu Superstition, Aimer
Historical and Descriptive; Maharaja Sangha;
Maharaja Humble, Maharaja Humble of

Santhanakhor Pathvira
of the Dewan and Com-
missioner Secretary of the
of India Address to
Assistant

Member, Stand Committee, Bombay Reorganisa-
tion Committee, 1932 Publications: Irriga-
tion in India (Oxford University Press)
Address 1, Hayes Barton, Shanklin

HARRISON ARTHUR NIVILLE JOHN, Modern
History Scholar Lincoln College, Oxford
(1909), B.A. (Oxon.) 2nd Class Finals,
1903 Chief Auditor, B. H. & C. I. Railway,
Bombay (1908-1914) in India for 10 years
(1914-1916) and in the late B.
H. & C. I. Railway (1916-1918) in India
Collegiate, Lincoln College, Oxford and Ac-
countant in B. H. & C. I. Railway, 1903-1914
Auditor, Jodhpur
Jodhpur Railway, 1914-1924 B. H. & C. I.
Railway since 1924 Acting Agent 1923
and 1924 Address to the railway B. H. &
C. I. Railway (Chief of the Railway)

HARI KISHAN KAIL RAO PANDIT MA
C. 1911 C. I. L. Rajahmundry & 1909 of Raja
Pandit Suraj Kail, C. I. L. Educ. Govt.
Coll. Lahore Asst. Commr. 1899 Jun-
Sery to Financial Commr. 1893-97 District
Judge, Lahore 1897-98 Deputy Commr.
Thanes 1898 Settlers & Revenue Commission

HARISH CHAND, MAJOR GENERAL RAO BHADUR
THAKUR, OF SATTAR C. I. L. O. B. E. Army
Minister, State Council and G. O. C., 1889
State Forces & 1882 Educ. Mayo Coll.,
Address Sattar House, Bikaner.

Committee in the Department of
Health and Lunds to the Go
India Appointed in 1912

appointed to the IES in 1912
Elphinstone College, Bombay

WILLIAM HENRY, MA, JP.
MRS T, V D, Hon Presi-
dente; Principal Anglo-Scottish
School, Lt-Col from
Bombay Battalion, 1931 & April 20,
Dorothy Dymoke, d of late R
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non High School

Karnatak College,
Mysor, Karnatak
300; Principal,
since 1910
Indian Education
Library Building
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BABADUL, 1931.
b 3 June 1867.
College and Agr
Government College,
Judicial Depart
Guardian to H H,
the Maharaja of Jhalmer in 1891; reverted
to British service in Ajmer Merwara
in 1902, was Subordinate Judge, First Class
at Almer till 1919 and was Sub-Judge and

HALL, MAJOR RALPH ELLIS CARR, CIE, I.A.
Milv Accis. Dept, Field Controller, Poona.
b 1873 Joined army, 1894; Major, 1912.
served Persia, 1907-08, European War, 1914-17.
Address Poona

HALLIDAY, MAURICE GARDNER, BA (Oxon).
C.I.I. (1910) C.S.I. (1914); J.C.S., Home
Secretary Government of India, b 28 Oct
1863 in G. C. M. Vasey. Educ: Winchester
College and New College Oxford Appointed
to I.C.S., 1907. Under Secretary, Bihar and
Orissa 1913-14. Magistrate and Collector
1915-20. Secretary Local Self Government
Dept, Bihar and Orissa 1919-24, Magistrate-
Collector, 1925-29, Commissioner, 1929-30;
then Secretary to Govt of Bihar and Orissa,
1930-32, Home Secretary, Govt of India,
1932. Address Home Department, Govern-
ment of India, New Delhi, Simla

Nationalist Party in Legislative Assembly
President over Indian National Social Party

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Executive Council Bihar and Orissa 1933
Address Secretariat, Bihar and Orissa,
 Patna

CH, 1921-26 1927-28 Member, Legislative
 Assembly 1932-1933 and 1934 *Address*
 P O Box 122, Bombay

HUFFAM, COLONEL WILLIAM TIERNS CHRIS-
 TOPHER, OBE, MC, VD, ADL,
 JP, AM Inst. Mech. Engineer, Local
 Representative, India, Sir W G Arm-
 strong, Whitworth and Co, Ltd, Manag-
 ing Director, Craven Brothers (India),
 Ltd, & 18-9 Pudding Lane with Greenwood and
 Ratley, Ltd (Leeds) with Canadian Pacific
 Railway, 1901-1906, with Babcock and
 Wilcox Ltd, Calcutta and Bombay
 1907-1911; served with 1st Bn,
 Yorkshire Regt, 1914-1916; Comd
 ditto 1916 (France); Town Major

Deer	1915	D A O M G.	NIVels	Approved
<p>Persian Manuscripts and Books in the State Library Address: The State Library, Hyderabad, Deccan</p>				
<p>an, India,</p>				
<p>shency Magistrates of Bombay on the directorate of several well known</p>				

CIVIL

Insurance Co., Ahmedabad
Puri Kollinour

Address Shahu-

A D called to the Bar from the Hon'ble
Society of Gray's Inn London in 1929
Sometime Research Scholar in Economics
at the London School of Economics LL.D.
of Kansas U.S.A. Specialised in the art of

17/AT NISHAN, KRUDA BAKHASH KHAN
TIWANA, Nawab, Malik; Dist. Judge, Dera
Ghazi Khan b. 1868 Educ.: Government
High School, Shahp.; private training

"Communism (Urdu)," etc. Address: Home
Department, Government of India, Bunka
and New Delhi.

Straits and Siam, *Address* Madras Club,
Madras.

show Society of India, 1923 and Editor, "Horse Breeding" Address: C/o Messrs Grindlay & Co Ltd, Bombay.

1. F., 1880, accompanied Afghan Boundary Commission, 1885-1886, special duty boundary settlement of Laghari Barkhan, 1897; Asst. to the Superintendent of

Bank, Ltd. Publications: Kan
the municipality as at present and its future
and Reconstruction of Civil Life Address
Donus Road, Karachi.

JAYAKSINGH, MAJOR-GENERAL RAI BAHADUR

Kashmir Rifles, Got Afghan War Medal

and Class order of British India, 1919; Military Secretary to Commanders-in-Chief, Jammu and Kashmir State Forces, and Army and Revenue Minister, Jammu and Kashmir Government and now Army and Public Works Minister. Retired from State Service, May 1932. Address - P. O. Khoro, Jammu Palampur

ANIL MOHESHWAR CHAVANAN, DR. J. P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate since 1912. b. 12 Oct 1880 in Miss Mogre. Educ. Elphinstone and Aryan Education Society's High Schools, studied in Aryan Medical School of Bombay and was a casual student of Grant Medical College Bombay. Private medical practitioner for over 30. Elected Councillor Bombay Municipal Corporation from G Ward in 1910 re-elected subsequent general elections. Chairman, Standing Committee of the Corporation 1922-23, Chairman, School Comm. 1922, Chairman, Medical Relief and Health Committee, 1929-30 (Chairman Improvements Committee, 1929-31), of Bombay, April 1931 1934. Address - Building, Opposite B. B. & C. I. R. Station, Dadar Bombay 14

JEFFERY, COLONEL WALTER HUGH, C.I.E. (1914), C.S.I. (1924), General Staff, Army Headquarters, 8 15 Dec 1928 in Cicely Charlotte Condeil Educ. at Blundells, Tiverton and Plymouth College. Address - Simla

Order of the Crown and of
Belgium; Commander, Orde
laus (Russia). Severely won

shire County Council, 1926-1932, Appoint-
ed G.O.C. in Chief Southern Command,
India, March 1932 Address: Command
House, Poona.

, b. 2-16
Pena (S)
rolled in
300, Pte
Secretary to Dadabhai Naoroji, 1900;
Member, Imperial Legis. Council, 1916
President, Muslim League (special session),
1920, Attended Round Table Conference,
1930, President, Muslim League, 1931.
Address, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

1930, 1931 and 1932, Delegate, 2
Monetary and Economic Conference,
Partner in the Firm of Messrs. C
Jenavur & Co., Ltd. succeeded his father
Baronetcy on July 26, 1934 4
Napier Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bom

House, Delhi.

Telugu Address Fort, Jessore, Viz
District

ITIKAD DAVLAT-I-INGLISHIA, KASHI-I-RAJGARH
MAHARAJA SIR RANBIR SINGH RAJENDRA
BARADUR, COLONEL, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., b.
1879. s. 1887. Address: Sangrur, Jind State,
Punjab

JOSHI, SRI MONOPANT VISHVANATH, AT.
K.C.I.E., B.A., LL.B., b. 1881. Educ.; Pre-
can Coll., Poona, and Highstone Coll.,
Bombay. Practised as Advocate in Judicial

Constituent Court in Berar from 1894-1920.
 House Member, C. P. Govt., 1920-25, President,
 All-India Liberal Federation, 1925;
 Chairman, Age of Consent Committee, 1928-29,
 Advocate Judicial Commissioner's Court,
 C. P. Address Amravati, Berar

Problems of Protection in India," "Economics
 in India," "Problems of World Economy,"
 "India's Finance since 1927," etc.
 Address : "Durgadivasa," Poona No 4

OSHI, NARAYAN MALHAR, B.A., M.L.A., J.P.
 Member of the Servants of India Soc. & June
 1879, Educ. Poona New English School and
 Deccan Coll. Taught in private schools and

Society Sahakar-til Hind Bombay 4

18, Queen's Garden Poona

December 3 1911 & Rt. Rev. Dr. A. Pare-
 parambhay Second Vicar-Apostolic, 9 Decr
 1910, Installed on 18 Decr 1919, was
 made Archbishop Metropolitan, 21st Decr
 1923 (baptism rites being Changanacherry,
 Trichur and Kottayam) Installation 18
 Nov 1924 Address Archbishop's House,
 Ernakulam Trichur State

KANGA SIR JAY-HINGJI BIRAJJI RT. (1928)
 M.A. LL.B. & 7th Feb 1875, s. of Birajji
 Bhikaji Kango, Share and Stock Broker,
 11, Elphinstone High School, Wilson
 College and Government Law School
 Bombay, Advocate of the High Court
 Bombay 1903, an Additional Judge
 Bombay High Court, 1921, Advocate
 1922-1930. Address : 120, M. A. Road,
 Bombay.

India," "Constitutional Reforms in India,"

1929 to 1932, and nominated Member since November 24, 1932. *Address.* Rajkanika, Cuttack, Orissa, and Patna and Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa.

acted Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Univ. of Bombay, for 1933-34. *Address.* Ganesh Wadi, Ferguson College, Poona.

DEBARAM NAGARAJ, Merchant, 875 *Eden* 11, Phipps Road, Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy Trust Institution of Bombay. Was of Japan and Shanghai Silk Association; was Hon. Secretary of the Committee for A Ward of

1915, 1918. Fellow of Patna University, 1917 to 1919. Title of Raja as hereditary distinction conferred in 1919. Elected Member of the Patna University Senate from

charitable institutions and has been Director of some Joint Stock Companies.

President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1932
Address: Messrs. Godhal Karanjia, Limited,
Bombay 2

KARALI, H. H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ LAL
PAL DEO BHADUR, YADUKUL CHANDRA
BHAI. b. 18 June 1896 & 21 August 1927
Address: Karali, Rajputana.

KARAL, DATATRAYA GOPAL, M. A. (Hon.
Litt.), Principal and Professor of History and
Economics, Wilson College, P. O. Box
2478, University Fraser University, Canada
since b. 24 Dec 1898 & of Narva College,
Tallinn, and Tallinn, in 1924 Summa
hon. d. of Mr. Khara, three & one d.
of the New English School and University
College, Poona (under Madras) 1921
Widdowson Scholar 1921, Professor of
History and Economics, Widdowson College,
Poona 1921-1923; Assistant Superintendent
New English School 1924-26. In Britain and

KAZI SYED, HIFAZAT ALI, B. A., LL. B.
b. 1892 Educ. Jubbulpore, Aligarh and
Allahabad. Elected President, Municipal
Committee, Khandwa, 1920. Minister
for Local Self Government, Public Works,
Public Health, etc., Central Provinces.
Address: Imphora Khandwa.

Commissioner, Meerut, and Member of the
Legislative Assembly 1921. Minister, Board
of Revenue I P, 1920-21. Governor of Assam,
1932. Recreation Golf, tennis, fishing.
Address: Government House, Shillong.

KASHMIR, MAHARAJA OF, see Jammu and
Kashmir, Maharaja of

KAY, SIR JOSEPH ANDREW, K.
C. P., Managing Director, W.
& Co. Ltd. Member, Council of
Agricultural Research b. 10th Jan
in 1874, Mildred second d. of Sir
R. A. Barnett of Bowley, Dorsetshire. Educ.
at Bolton, Lancashire. Came to India to
present firm, 1907, Managing Director
and Chairman of Board of the natural
companies under its control; Chairman,
Bombay Millowners' Association, 1921 and

Sessions Judge, Ahoi, December
Address: Cradock Town, Nagpur

KEMP, KENNETH MCINTYRE, M.
(b. 1891) (Trigonometry), Advocate,
b. 13 Dec 1891, m. Mar

Address "The Leis," Altamont Road,
Bombay

K

numerous articles to historical
d to the "Star," Allahabad
15, Stanley Road, Allahabad.

1933, Guardian to H. H. The Maharaja
Princed of Gwalior, F.R.G.S., and F.Z.S.
Address Gwalior, C. I.

h

and 1929. Was leader of opposition since
1930 till accepted office (Minister for Education)
on 12th March 1934. *Address* Civil
Lines Nagpur. *Permanent address* 45, 46
Wadey Amrohi (Bihar)

K

Address Amrohi, Bihar, C. P.

1898, KANSHI RAM, Journalist, *Proprietor* of
The Imperial Publishing Co., Lahore &
April 1895. *Editor* at 1, C. College,
Fahru, United Commercial Bank of
India, Ltd., 1902. Manager, People's
Bank, 1904. Punjab Co-operative Bank,
1905. *Started own firm* of Khosla
Bros., 1905; started Imperial Publishing

a Constitutional Reform, 1932, President,

angath Educ. Mayo College, Ameer, where
he passed the Diploma Examination Address
Kishengarh, Rajputana.

Who in Indian Legislature and
"Indian States and Princes"
Honours List Address 38 Ra
Lahore

IRWAJA NAZIMUDDIN,
M.A. (Cambridge) C.I.E.,
Education, Government of Bengal
b 19 July 1894 in Shahar Lanoa Begum
Educ. M.A.O. College Alwarh Dunstable
Grammar School, Lupton, and
Hall, Cambridge Chairman, Dacca
city, from 1922 to Member Ex-
Council Dacca University 1923 to 24
25 1, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta

Khyar Terabad Address City Palace,
Hyderabad

College Alwarh Hon. Lieut. Colonel in
the Indian Army, April 1927 Address
Kolhapur

KIKABHAI PRECHAND Sir Kt (1931),

1902 Address Pradyuman Bencalla, of 63
Apollo Street, Bombay

Kollengode, Malabar Dist

KOTAH H. H. FINE (COLONEL, MAHARAJA
MAHARAO SIR CHED SINGHJI BAHADUR,
MAHARAO OF KOTAH G.C.I.I., G.B.E., b
1873 s 1893 Address Kotah Rajputana.

KOTHAYALA PURSOTE DHANJISHAN, B.A.
I.L.B., Dewar Rajputa State b 19
1886 in Tithal d. of late Mr K. R.
of Outcasted Educ. Raj
School Liphinstone College,
Government Law College,
based on the Appellate Dis-
Court from 1912 to 1915

and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, 1923 24
Address Carmichael Road, Bombay
KISHENGARH, H. H. UMRAI RAJPUJI BULAND
MAHARAJA ADHIRAJ MAHARAJA
YAGANALAIN SINGH BAHADUR b Jan 1898
in sister of the Raja of Kantha of Malabar.

Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Rajppla, 1916; Naib Dewan, Rajppla, 1927; Dewan, Nov. 1930. *Address*: Rajppla (Dewa Kantha Agency).

Body of Cawnpore Agricultural College;
Member of the Senate of Agra University.
Address: Naim Tal, Lucknow

and Sir Ali Imam of the Constitution of Hyderabad under which the Government is at present working retired in 1921. Entered the Legislative Assembly during the elections of 1930 and took a prominent part in the support of orthodox views and resisting all anti-religious and antisocial Bills. He is now the acknowledged leader of the entire orthodox community in India. *Address*: Hyderabad House, Srirangam, Osmania Royal Avenue, Hyderabad, Deccan

Madras

USHINASWAMI DR KOTAR RAMA KRISHNAN DSC (London) AIC Lecturer in Chemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore & 14 August 1898 in Mysore Lakshminarayana Iyer Central College Bangalore and University College, London. Asst. Chemist and Chem. Lecturer Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Chemist Publications: Papers in the Journal of the Indian Institute of Science and the Journal of the Chemical Society London. Address: The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Ekta, Sri Ghatratnawali, Sri Gandhi Gita and Artothar Arti Address: Anantnagar, Dist. Gaya, Bihar and Orissa

rence, 1914, Special Magistrate First Class, from 1915-1926. President, Cantonment's Conference, 1923, at Rawalpindi. Address: Meerut.

THE HON. RAJ BAHADUR Gold Medal (1914),
ale, Millowner Land.

The Palace, Bhubaneswar

Address: 14, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay and Panchvati
Nashik City

LAKHITAN, CHIEF OF THAKOTE SAILER BAI
VIRSHAKI KARAKINGADJI & 11 Jan 1881
Succeeded father 8 Aug. 1924. Address:
Lakhtar, Kathiawar Agency Bombay

of the Co-operative Federation, Bihar and
Member of the Government
Board of Examiners for

1904, 1917-1931 Chosen by the Govt of India to copy Royal portraits in England, 1930, for the Viceroy's House, New Delhi. Dir. Director, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, 1931-32 and Associate Director in 1934. Address: School of Art, Bombay.

Quest., Dacca University Bulletin, Indian Philosophical Review; Indian Journal of Philosophy, etc. Address: Ramna, Dacca, E. Bengal.

via B. B. & C. I. Railway

Bihar and Orissa Address: Patna, L. I. Railway

LEMOND, WILLIAM Managing Governor, Imperial Bank of India & 21 July 1897 in Fitch's speech. Educ. Harris Academy, Dundee. Four years with Royal Bank of Scotland. joined bank of Bombay in December 1907. Address: 3, Theatre Road, Calcutta.

war services, 1919. See transfered dept.

LANGLEY, GEORGE HARRY, M.A., Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, since January 1, 1926, & 14 July 1931, & of Leeson and Malind; Emma Langley, in 1913, Evelyn Mary Langley, in 1913, The University, Reading, & holder in Logic and Psychology, London University, 1909, M.A. in Philosophy with special mark of distinction, University of London 1909, Indian Educational Service, 1911. Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta, 1913, Professor of Philosophy, Dacca Coll. 1913, Professor.

1921, duty with 2nd Indian Round Table Conference, London, Aug. 1931; see Consultative Committee (H. R. 7) D.D., Jan. 1932, duty with 3rd Indian Round Table Conference, London, October 1932. Comm. Lahore, Jan. 1933, Financial Com.

and from Feb 1931. *Publications*: Effects of War on Property, being studies in International Law and Policy, 1908, Industrial Punjab, 1911, The All India Alphabet, a slip towards federation, 1931, various addresses, articles, reports. *Address*: Secretariat, Lahore. *Alumni*: 1911-1931, 1931-1932, 1932-1933.

LATHE, DWAN BANADUR ANNA BANADUR, M.A. (L.B. (Hons.)) A 1878 in

L.L.B. AGRAH HARBERT, B.A., CSI (1926), C.I.E. (1915), C.B.E. (1924), Member Public Services Commission, India 6-7 Nov 1929. *Educ*: Winchester College and New College, Oxford Entered ICS 1903. Under Secretary, Government of Bengal, 1903, Under Secretary, Govt of India 1909-12, Director General of Commercial Intelligence, 1914-16. By Secretary, Commerce Department, 1915-18, Secretary Commerce Department, 1919, Chief Controller, Surplus Stores, 1921-23, Secretary, Department of Industries 1923-1925. *Address*: Delhi and Simla.

Delegation Chairman, Central Co-operative Bank, Belgaum District 1931. *Publications*: "Introduction to Janshu" (English) "Growth of British Empire in India" (Marathi), "Memoirs of Shahu Chhatrapati" "Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Chaitanya in Marathi" (1925), "Problems of Indian States" (English) 1930, "The Federal Constitution of the World" (Marathi) 1931. *Address*: Belgaum.

LEITCH, CHARLES GERRARD, C.B.E. (1919) India. *Trades Agent*, East Africa, & 31 July 1872, m. Lillian Fawcett of Alnmouth, Northumberland. *Educ*: Christ's Hospital and St John's College, Cantab. Entered ICS 1896. Served in C.P. *Address*: Mombasa.

LELOE, FRANCIS CECIL, C.B.E., V.D. (1919), Director of Western Interscholar Indian Railway Conference Association 6-14 September 1873. *Educ*: Marlborough School. *Address*: Bengal Club Calcutta.

LELY, WILLIAM HERALD, B.A. (Cantab) 1st Class (2nd Honours) Classical Tripos (1905), *Pictures*: Messrs Wallace & Gornley 6-10 July 1886, m. Doris Ruth, d. of Mr W.P. Hurrell. *Educ*: Lilles College, London, King's College, Cambridge. Joined The Boustead British Trading Corporation Ltd, Hongkong in August 1910, appointed Manager June 1920, joined Wallace & Gornley as a

6 Nov 1965. Into Secretary, Calcutta Branch, Royal Insurance Co. *Address*: 28, Dalhousie Square Calcutta.

LINDSAY, M. HARRY ALEXANDER LANSDALE,

8 Nov 1901-1931. Appointed 18 Nov 1902 June 1931. *Conserved*: 28 Oct 1931. *Address*: Bishop's House, Ajaier.

The Bath Club, 34, Dover Street W. 1, and Headquarters, Lohi Lahore.

LYLE THOMAS MCILDERNEY, B.T., A.R.C.S.
C.I.P. (1924) I.S. II Superintendent

Branch Lucknow, U.P.

and Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana
States 1911. Agent in Jaipur and the
Western States 1911-1933. Address
The Rectory, Mount Abu.

LOW, FRANCIS Editor *The Times of India*
b. 19 November 1833 in Margate, Kent.
Adams. Educ. Robert Gordon's Coll.,
Aberdeen. Joint staff *Aberdeen Free Press*
1911. Served in War with Mesopotamian
Expeditionary Force. Special Service Officer,

tion, United Provinces, 1921-22
ing Educational Commission over
Government of India, 1926. Address
Hyderabad House.

Collector and Magistrate, Jalpaiguri.

Hazara, April 1926, on special
and Political Department,
Agent Kurian, 1928, I.L.M.'s
and March 1930 K.B.L. (1931)
and

THE HON. SIR THOMAS

1st Lt. Lt. Rockington, London, K.B.L.
Sandhurst Gazette Indian Staff Corps

Kurdistan, 1919, Waziristan, 1924-5,
Despatches, C.B.L. Address Rawalpindi

Vice-Chancellor Patna University 1931-33
Publications Lancha District Gazetteer,
Jointly Settlement Report of Purnahat,
Address Patna India

COLONEL CHARRIZ, C.S.I.,
Inspector General of Civil
P. 1881, Lt. Camp-
a Sch Glasgow Univ., Ent
Insp Gen of Prisons, 1902;
Factory Labour Commission,
of U. P. Leg. Council, 1903,
and

and several other joint stock companies
Minister, Dombas Government 1921-23
de Guerre), Afghan War 1919 Army
Headquarters, India, 1924-27, G.O. &
Rawalpindi District 1927-1932 Address
Rawalpindi (Summer) Dombas (Winter)

MACNICH FISTACE ALPHEC M.A. (Contab)

(2nd Edition) Address Nanyang

GEORGE DUNHAM, THE HON. MR
B.A. (1901) M.B.L. (1911) Judge,
a High Court 6-30 April 1881, on
a member of the late Dombas
in 1881 Mrs. George Dunham Charter House
a Fellow. Dunham failed to the bar
entered in Calcutta from 1912, joined
to serve in Mesopotamia 1916-19,
at Privy Council Bar 1920
High Court Calcutta

JANAPPA ATMARAM, J
Secretary to Govern-
ment, Bombay, since

sloner (Karachi), 1920, Judge, High
1925-31. Address 17, Mathew
Bombay, 4

MADHAVLAL, SIB CHINUBHAI, BT
Ranchhodlal

BT,

Jesus Christ, translated to Marathi 1 Jan
1925 Address The Diocesan Office, Cate-
dral, P O Madras

of the Royal Society, London) Address
Lergusson College, Poona 4,

MAHDI HUSAIN, KHAN WABED-UD-DATTA,
AZOD-UL-MULK, NAWAB MUHT KHAN
BAHADUR, CLT, & 1834 Educ. India,
Arabia Travelled extensively in Arabia,
Persia, Afghanistan, Baluchistan, and
Europe; visited Mecca, Medina, Kaymak,
Address. Tirmidigar, Lucknow.

the President of that Municipality in 1931
Was again elected President of the Hubli
Municipality in 1932 and another term
Publications. Kannada translation of
Mr G I Keating's Rural Economy in
the Bombay Deccan Kannada translation of
"Britain in India, Have we Benefited?"
Address: Opposite Native General Library,
Hubli, Dist, Dharwar

MAHAJANI, GANESH SAKHARAM, M A. (Can-
tab), B A (Contab), B A (Hons) Smith's
Prizeman (1926), Principal and Professor

Member, Staff Selection Board, Madras.

1924, Member, Senate Madras University,
1926 President, Taluk Board, Kasaragod
Publication: "The Moghul Willah Art, 1324
(Madras) Address: Sea View, Kasaragod, S
1927

Address: Abhyutaya, Malabar

ous Detective in English Address: 4,
Jalligunge Calcutta

1909 Colonel Armed Forces DSO
1914 Indian Army (retired) in 1914
received Distinguished Service Medal
for his services in the Indian Army

bracket of 11 (1) Nazim F. H. Feroz
1923 & 1924 Published: Numerous
articles and short stories in various papers
and magazines and under the pseudonym M. A.
Address: Mumbai, India

Member, Legislative Assembly since 1924.
Resigned 1930 Address: Benares Hindu
University

11

and Lives of Maharaja Panjab Singh and
Sher Shah, Emperor of India also "The
Poets of India & 1870s" and "Chiefs"
Coll. Lahore, Cambridge, India Address:
Lahore

MALIK SRI CHANDRAN NAGAR M.A. (Oxon)
Minister Punjab Government & 7 May
1891 Educ. Chit. College, Lahore and
Wadhwa College Oxford 1914 at law, Inner
Temple 1914 Advocate of the Lahore
High Court and Member of the Punjab
Legislative Council from 1911 Appointed
Minister for Local Self Government January
1927 and Education Minister from October
1929 Address: Nurpur Noun, Dist. Shahpur,
Punjab

MALIK MOHAMMED UMAR HAYAT KHAN
(FIWANA) COLONEL, THE HON. NAWAB, SIR,
& C. I. C. B. L. M.V.O. Member of Council
of State 1911 & 1975 Educ. Chit.
Coll. Lahore One of largest landholders in
Punjab Attached to H. M. the Amir 1907
Deputy Herald Delhi Durbar 1911, Member
of Imperial Council, 1910 1921 Address:
Katra Shipur

MALLIK, DEVIENDRA NATH, B.A. (Calcutta),
B.Sc. (Hull) F.R.S.E. F.L.S. (Retd.)
Principal, Carmichael College, Bangalore
1904, since 1926 & Bengal
Educ. St. Xavier's Coll., Calcutta
1911 Coll., London, Peterhouse
Publications: Numerous works on
the subject Address: 1.

ASTUMAL, Datta Das, M.A., Assistant
Controller of Stationery Government of India
Offg. Deputy Controller of Stationery and
Stamps in October 1927 and 1928 Minister
Central Publication English March 1930 &
2nd Feb 1890 in Abhinav, & of late
Promatna Nath Chandra Assistant of India
put Educ. Krishnagar College, and
Krishnagar College, and Presidency College
Calcutta Intercol. General Manager
service 1911. Bengal Survey Office
as Asst. to the Officer in Charge Bengal
Survey Party 1917 Asst. Controller of
Printing, Stationery and Stamps Govt. of
India, 1924, Acted as Hon. Secretary Bengal
Junior Civil Service from 1921 to 1926
Address: 203 B, Ray Street, Ligga Road
Calcutta

MALAVIYA, PANDIT KALSHIVA KANT,
1914 of Abhyutaya Lane at Allahabad
Publications: "Sanskrit Sankat, Sanskrit
Manuscripts, Palra, Malaviya or Malharood

M

Assam

Publications Articles on economic subjects.
Address Pane Road, Lahore

series, and novels named *Abyssinian*
Hobbs, Bodhu, Chandra Chai Address,
 Mansinghji, Lahore

Road, Lahore

MANSINGHJI, see JHALA.

M

1930 *Publications* Articles in Numismatic
 Supplement of Bengal, RAS on Indian
 Numismatics and in Journal of Bombay
 BRAS on Gujrat Numismatics, articles in
 Local S.M. Government Journal on Local
 ration.

renewed steel industry, 1920-21
 local Inspector to Govt of India,
 Technical Adviser, Indian JAL
 1923-24, and 1926 Member of Iron

and Steel Institute Inst. of Metals, Faraday Society, Technical Inspection Institute Publication Papers for technical societies
Address: Bombay

College, Rangoon, and Gray's Inn, London, Assistant Registrar, Civil Court of Lower Burma at Rangoon from 1918-1920 when resigned and started practice at the Bar, Address: Dambaya, Burma

MAUNG TOK LAY, B.A. & 1884, *Lit.*, Rangoon College Member of the subordinate Civil Service, Burma, from 1908 to 1929,

Professor of Indian Economics, University of Madras, 1922-23, Member, Madras Legislative Council, 1922-23, Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1925-31, President, Tariff Board, Simla, 1931. Publications: Village Government in British India, Agricultural Co-operation in India, Taxes and Liquor Control, Address: Tariff Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

MAUNG SIN SAO, K.C.I.E., K.S.W., SAHWA OF YAWNAHWE, Member of Federal Council of Shan Chiefs Address: Yawna, hwe, Shan States, Burma

MAXWELL, REGINALD MAITLAND, C.S.I. (1935) M.A. (Oxon) C.I.L. (1929), I.C.S. Secretary to Government of Bombay, Home Dept. & 24 Aug 1882 in Mary Lyle, d. of the late Henry Nelson D.D. Educ.

Mirshed, 1890 Asst Agent Govt Genl Khurasan and Seistan, 1894, British Vice Consul, Khurasan and Seistan 1896-98, on Special Political duty in Kham, Seistan and Baluchistan, 1898, on special duty in Intelligence Branch, Quarter Master General's Dept, Simla, for reviving Gazetteer of Persia, 1898-1899, Asst Dist Supdt of Police in charge Nubha District, Baluchistan, 1900 Extra Asst

in Bombay 1921 Secretary to Government of Bombay Home Department, 1931 Address: Secretariat Bombay

W

Frontier Field Force, 1919 Secretary, Indo-Afghan Peace Conference, Rawalpindi 1919 Home Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1919-22 Member, Jammu and Kashmir State Council, 1922-23 Chief Minister Bahawalpur State, 1925-28 Address: Woodlands Simla D. Ram. Manager, Kashmir, Islamabad, Jallapur Dist

MAUNG KUN, B.A. B.A. Bar at Law and Member, Burma Legislative Council & 27 August 1891, in Ma Aye Educ Government High School, Rangoon, Burma, The Rangoon

Delhi

MAUNG MOU DATT BUNNETT M.A., B.Sc., O.B.I. (1914) C.I.L. (1933), Director General, Commercial Intelligence and Statistics & 10 March 1881 in Cambridge, U.K. Young Educ Oregon University Indian Educational Service (1911) Director of Industries Bengal 1910 Director-General Com Int. Economy and Statistics, 1926 Simla and Delhi

MERRIBAN, NORMAN HAY AND Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society Assistant Commissioner

1,407 Members, and published 49 books
numbers and published 49 books on

1931 Address Mount Vilas, Bangra
Hill, Dindra

MEHTA, KHAN BABADUR SIR BEZONJI DADA-
BHOY, KT Address: Nargpur.

M

" TUD HOY SIR HORMERJI MANEKJI
KT (1933), Governor, Reserve Bank, 61
April 1871 to Gulbati, d of late Mr H H
Viceroy Line at Bombay started in
as assistant in Bombay Mint in 1888

General Insurance Co, Ltd in 1919, later
joined Poona Electric Supply Co, Ltd, in
1916 Narsari L I. Co, Ltd in 1922 and
Nashik Electric Supply Co, Ltd, in

of Lahir and Orissa Separation Com-
mittee on Reserve Bank and Imperial Bank
1911, Bangalore Geneva Conference 1913
and 1914 Address: "Duff Veds," 111/2
Road Bombay

MEHTA, JAMNADAS M, MA, IL D, B.A.,
President of

42, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay

Serving Brother's Lodge at the hands of
His Majesty during the Centenary celebra-
tions of St John Ambulance Association, 1911
Associate Officer of the Ven Order of St
John 1924 Retired Judiciary Commissioner,

Executive Committee, 1921-23, President, 1924-25,
Provincial Congress Committee, 1925-26,
President, Poona District Congress Com-
mittee, 1921-1922 and Member, All India
Congress Committee, 1921-1931 Member
of the Working Committee of the Indian
National Congress, 1921-1931

to Ltd Address: 111/2
Bombay.

Served in 1919, was Private Secretary to successive British Ministers in P. U. 1919-27; Secretary to Governor-General 1927-31, appointed Private Secy to the Viceroy, April 1931. Address: Chap, India.

Lucknow. Publications: Asst. Editor of O. P. Law Journal, Lucknow, from 1916.

MILLER, Sir Dawson, Kt., K. C. of Patna High Court, since 1916. Blue Durham Sch. and Oxoni Div. Inner Temple, 18 High Court Patna.

Letters to Indian Schoolboys; on School Management. Part (Stories retold series). Address: College, Rajkot.

MILLER, Sir Leslie, Kt. (1910) Chief Judge, Mysore 6. 24 June 1862, m. St. George's H. L. Educ. Charterhouse, College, Dublin. Entered I. C. 4, of the Madras High Court, 1906. Glen Moragh, Pykara, District M.

Indian Round Table Conference 1932 and the Joint Select Committee, 1933. Address: Carlton House, Bangalore.

India. Publications: Asst. Secretary to C. P. Legislative Council 1919. Officiated as Additional Judicial Commissioner, June 1929. Joint Secretary and Draftsman Government of India Legislative Department, April 1927. Off. Secretary, Legislative Dept., Govt. of India. Address: Delhi and Simla.

Court of Oath. Member of the Lucknow University Court, Chairman In-trib. Board,

Advocate, Mill Hill 1922, Member of the

Bury Bank! Don't let your share other charitable contributions the following are the first — Rs. 1,25,000 to the Prince of Wales Memorial Locknow Rs. 50,000 to Sir Gangaiah Pathri Technological Institute, Lucknow and Rs. 40,000 to the Lucknow University 19 The Prince of the R & I Co., Lucknow contributed Rs. 10,000 to Lady Harding Hall Welfare Fund and Rs. 7,000 to Aligarh University for Girls' Scholarship. Vice President of the British Indian Association and Member of the Union Secretariat Committee of the East and Executive Council at the Lucknow University Honorary Magistrate and Revenue Minister, Allahabad J. N. Das Esq. The Bury Bank 7 Main Road Patna, Lucknow

MOHAMMAD YAHIA, MACUL, SR., is
born 6 27 Aug 1929 in Wadhwa
District, Tehsil Dabhoi, Taluka
(d in 1917) Educ M A O College, Aligarh,
1st in official (Haraman, Municipal Board
Muzaffar, District Vice-Chairman, District
Board, District M A O College, Member
Council of Muslim University, Aligarh. Elected
over All India Muslim League Section 1947,
Member, 1st of Current Committee 1948
Member Local Assembly, Deputy President,
Lebanese Association, President, Legislative
Assembly 1950, Hon Secretary, All-India
Muslim League Member, Indian Provincial
Committee 1947 Address: Wadhwa Muslim
pur, Muzaffar.

MOHAMMID ZAFULLA KHAN (S)
under Paltukh Khia Chaudhary (Mubarak)

JOHN AMENDY & CO. 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916

[illegible]

Assembly, 1920, Member of the Legislative Assembly, 1920-1933. Nominated a member of Leg Assembly to represent N. Y. in 1931. Elected Chairman, Municipal Board, June 1929 Elected, Member, Leg Assembly from Agri Division 1930. Address, Janant, Al-Ban, Meccut

MEMORIAL THIS DAY, MAY EIGHTEEN
Merchant Lane, in Mysore, a member
of the representative assembly, Mysore, for
over 20 years, served as member of Mysore
Legislative Council for over 10 years, as
Hon. President, Bangalore City Municipal
Council for nearly 4 years, has been General
Secretary, Central Mahatma Janashiksha
for 27 years, Perished while working for
Youth League Malaya, 1924; buried Pre-
sident, Mysore City Municipal Council.
1912 Address: Vidyan Hall Road, Bangalore
City.

[illegible]

WIKERSEL, BEN NARAYAN, Inspector of
Uttarpur, 6 April 1939 Member, Bengal
Agriculture Council, since 1918, m. 1919 one
Bive Uttarpur School, Presidency College
Calcutta, Chairman of the Uttarpur Mid-
die since 1937, Chairman of the Board of
Hun Wanchester, 1889, Managing Committee
of the British Indian Association, 1929, a
Member of the Asiatic Society, a Vice Member
of the Indian Ambulance Association, Member
of the Provincial Advisory Committee for
Indian Students, 1918, a Member of the Na-
tional Liberal League, and the President of
Hindu Humanitarian Association, elected to
Executive Committee of All-India Ind-
ian Association, 1919 Address: (Hun-
pur near Calcutta).

[illegible]

at Sherborne, Rugby, and Oxford; has
times been Member of Longs Leg Council
Address The Palace, Murshidabad.

31

Bahadur, 1917. Nawab 1921
1931 Publication. Award Hand of
-a war publication. Address.

1917-20, Deputy Chief of General Staff,
India, 1929-31, Secretary, Military Depart-
ment, India Office, 1931-32. Address
Lingstaff House, Peshawar, N.W.F.P.

MURTRIE, DAVID JAMES, OBE, ISO
Dy. Dir.-Gen., Post Offices, 1916-1921 (re-
tired); d. 18 Dec 1904, Edue. Duxton Prot.
Coll., Madras, Lat. Govt. Service in
Office, 1884, Pres. Postmaster, Bomb.
1913-18, Address, "Looland," 8 Cann
ham Road, Bangalore.

Address Mysore.

YADHA, Gurcharan Singh, ex Maharaja of
1864 W.H. 1866 14 March 1883 & 1911.

M.A.B.L.
1917, d.
1920
Professor,
1885-1890,
1890-1892,
1892-1910
Prof. and
in "Bick
r, Dacca

1932. Recently interested in Rural Devel-
ment. Publications: Currency System
India in Marathi. Address: Shantwar P.
Satara City.

into other European languages; now

{ Bombay.

Staff, England, 1910-14; France, Salonika, Russia since 1914 (Left Honour) St. Vladimir, U S Disting Service Medal, C M G, D S O, comm 4th Worcestershire, 1922-23, Colonel, Military Attache, Brussels, Berne, Bern, 1922, Military Attache, Paris, 1923, Officer Commanding, Bombay D 1931 Address: Assaye Building, (Cinn House Colony), Bombay

of the Revenue Board Address
Tukoganj, Indore, Central India

Leg Assembly since 1921 Address 48,
Tombes Circular Road, Warli, Dacca, and
P 393, Russa Road, Tollygunge D O
Calcutta

NEHRU, PARTAB SURT SURESHWAR D Sc
M A, Ph D LL D L I D, 1896-17
November 1888 in Raj Dabari Kshatriya
of the Agr College (Allahabad University)
Magdalen College, Cambridge University,
Hillsdale University, London University,
Middle International and Sorbonne, Paris
Service in the ICS Professor of Physics
and Director of the Physics Laboratory M C
College Allahabad In War time Research
into aeroplane problems and visit to France
and England in War time Agricultural
Industries and Education Secretary C P P

Gurkha Rifles (1910), La Grand Master of
the Most Influential Order of the Star of
Nepal Has been from time to time in
charge of various civil and military portfolios
which he conducted very ably, and was the

NEHAU, BEATIE ATINER CRANTON
Secretary and Treasurer Imperial Bank of
India Calcutta 6 7 October 1881 in
1881 Miss Jean Seales Esq. Comd
School Kinsdown, Ireland and Hon.
College of Surgeons, Dublin. Married
with Frank of Ireland joined bank
joined in 1900 Address: 4, Boudhala
Road Alipore, Calcutta.

HON SIR BARRINGTON BENNETT
Palace India, B L A Comm
1910, 6 7 March 1867 June
Pembroke Coll, Cambridge
1882, Address: Longi Unit
Calcutta.

WOR GENERAL HENRY WILLIAM
C M G (1919), D S O, (1914)
Army Headquarters 6 July
1884, eldest daughter of 20
1880, (and 1920) The
College and B M A, Woodstock
my Headquarters, India.

WOR GENERAL CHILLES RICHARD
D S O, G O C, Malacca 18-1882
1875, in Dorothy Sarah Coll
College 1884 Commenced in
1884, June 15, 1892 Address
1884, Pingliore.

der 1st Class 1st Class 1st Class
 1881 to 1884, 1884, practised
 Bar, 1884 1884, served in army
 India, Dec 1884 Sept 1888,
 High Court Lahore, 1888 1888,
 for then and Official Trustee
 1888 1888 Govt Advocate, Punjab,
 Advocate Original Side, High
 Courts 1888 Address Royal
 Club Lahore

H. CASTLE, J.P., M Inst T
 Chief Accounts Officer, G. I. P.
 Bombay b 18 Oct 1883 in
 Wood Edge at Leeds Great
 Railway (England) Great Indian
 Railway and Indian Railway
 services Address Victoria Terrace,

CHESON Major General WILLIAM
 R. DAVENPORT (1881) J.B. (1881)
 N. (1881) A.H.S. (1881) Director of
 Local Services b 27 March 1875 at
 Marine Area School of W. Walker
 and Park Street, Edge Victoria
 County of Manchester, M.B. (1881)
 61, D.P.H. (1881) Indian Army
 1, S. African War 1881-1882 Despatches
 noted Captain served in Egypt, W.
 1881, India Great War 1881 1881, A.D.
 of David and D.D. N. of an army
 1881 D.D. N.
 Black Sea 1881
 G. I. P. of C
 pt, 1881 1881 Ma
 1881 1881 1881
 1881 1881 1881
 1881 1881 1881

Address

Articles in Chemical and Meteorological
 Journals Address Meteorological Office,

(London),
 1881, Tea
 24 October
 School and
 Research
 1881, Research

Scholar 1881 Institute of Preventive
 Medicine, 1881 1881 Best Memorial Fellow,
 1881 1881 Physiological Chemist, Imperial

and Social subjects; Harrow School
and football eleven and five player.
High Court, Rangoon.

Lombay

Acted on High Court, 1924, 1925
1931, and appointed Judge High
Court 1932 Address 82, Mount Road

IAM WALESH, BY RAY HENRY,
Dublin, Principal, Bishop's College Cal-
cutta, 22 March 1871, 3rd son of

deputy Magistrate 1924, Judge, High Court,
1925 Publications Editor of series of
Science Primers in Malayalam author of
Primer on Chemistry, author of 'Succession
and Partition in Malabar Law' Address
14 Mark Hall, Rundilla Road, Vepery,
Madras

PARANJPE, GORAT RAMCHANDRA, M Sc,
A B Sc 11 S, JP Professor of Physics,
Royal Institute of Science Bombay 6 30
January 1931 m Mrs Mahal Paranjpe
110 Poon, Heidelberg and Berlin,
Bombay University Research Scholar at

1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100

DIKAR, SATYASHRUTA GORAL, M A
1918, 1919, 1920 (Lond) 1921,
(Lond), 1922, 1923 Professor of
Economic and Political Economy Lichen-
ton, Bombay Secretary, Board of Edu-
cation, Bombay 6 15 July 1934 m, to Indira,

PARANJPE, RAGHUNATH PRESHNATH
M A (Cantab), B Sc (Bombay
(Calcutta) 6 Mord), 16 Feb. 1937
Maratha H. S., Bombay, 1er

reference to occurrences of Petroleum; and several shorter papers in the *Lancet*, *Geological Survey of India* and elsewhere.
Address: Geological Survey of India, 27, Choulinghee, Calcutta.

PANJAB BAHADUR SING, RAJA, TALUQDAR
 of Kila PARTABGARH, CIE, Hon. Magistrate; Hon. Mem of U P Leg Council
 & 1860. *Address:* Kila Partabgarh, Oudh

PATRO, HAO RAHADAR ANNAPUR SIR PARASURAM
 BAHADUR, B.A. 1824; K.C.L. 1825
 High Court Yaddi, Mysore. Ambassador
 Member of the Madras Legislative Council.

Santa Cruz in 1897. A Trustee of the
Ginn Trust Fund for Technical Education
and of the Navasari High School. A Trustee
of the Petit Gymnasium. Life Member
of Mazdayasni Mandal Dabara class, Y.M.
P.A., and Khorshed Mandal. Chairman of
Paras Scout Federation and Paras Purity
League and Zoroastrian Band Executive
Committee. President of the "Zoroastrian
Orchestra", Joint Hon. Secy., "Parli-

(Cambridge, 1920); and many
Iranian subjects in popular and
journals. Address: Bomania House,
11, Bombay.

MOST REV. FERDINAND, S.J., Catho-
lic Bishop of Calcutta, since 1924. b.
22 Sept. 1875. Joined society
1897, nominated Superior of Jesus
College, 1917. Consecrated Co-
adjutor, Dec. 1921. Grand Cross,
the Crown; Knight Commander,
Legation. Address: 32, Park Street,

KHAY BARADUR KAVASH JAV-
E, b. 24 Nov. 1877. m. Anandabai
Jhangurshaw Ardeshir Tale-

NESTORIAN *Lidar* Surat and Bombay.
Started career as Sub-Inspector of
Police in Bombay City, C.I.D. and gradually
rose to the rank of C.I.D.

Inspector, 1911. (CIVIL SERVICE)

India Rajastha Conference 1915, President,
 Behar Young Men's Institute, Patna 1914
 1914, Patna Bahadur, 1915 Ag. Chief Justice
 in 1922, 1924 and 1926 Ag. Chief Justice
 1931 Address Patna

PRASAD HANUMANT RAJENDRA SAR JUDICIAL
 AG. (1915), C.S. J. C. I. L. O. H. L. M. A. (Duan)
 1911 (1919), C. I. L. (1923), C. S. J. (1924)
 Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council
 6 Jan 17 1930 Editor, *Al-Bihar* at Lucknow,
 Lucknow, 1930, Oxford, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933,
 Joint Magistrate, Magistrate and Collector
 1933-1934 Provincial Returns Officer 1935,
 Secretary to Government C. P., 1922 1927,
 Chief Secretary to Government C. P.
 1927-1931 Resident, Lucknow C. I. L. Squire
 April 1933 Home Member to C. P.
 Government 1931, Member, Viceroy's
 Executive Council, 1935, Address - Patna
 and Simla.

PRASAD, RAJENDRA M. A., M. L., L. S. J. C.
 1934 *Esq.*, Presidency College, Calcutta
 Vakil, High Court, till 1929, President,
 Indu Law College, Calcutta 1931 16 November,
 Senate of Patna University since its founda-
 tion, resigned in pursuance of non-co-operation
 resolution, Secretary, Bihar Provincial Com-
 munity Committee, President, Bihar Provincial
 Congress Committee, 1929, President, Bihar
 Congress, 1929, President, Bihar Congress,
 1931, President, Bihar Congress, 1931,
 Bihar Reception Committee, Gaya Congress,
 1922, President, 48th Session Indian Na-
 tional Congress, held in Bombay, October,
 1931 Address, Patna.

Indian Budgets, Military Expenditure in
 India. Address 3, Anantosh Bih. Lane
 Calcutta.

Pincho Esq., two sons. *Educ.* Trinity Coll.,
Glasgow and and L.M.C. Syndhurst 2nd
Lieut. Indian S.C., 1815, 2nd Lieut. Indian

of Ethics, Hibbert Journal, etc. *Address.*
University, Wallair.

3 in 1932. *Address.* Poona

the Ordnance in India 1934. *Address.*
Army Headquarters, India, New Delhi and
batalia

for centuries salute 11 guns. *Address.*
New Palace, Pudukkottai.

PUDUMJEE, Nowsore, 1st Class Sardar of
Deccan, Bombay, C.I.B. 6 1st, *Educ.*
Poona Coll. under Sir Lewis Arnold, war
mem. of Bombay L.C. Council, Promoter
and Chairman of several industrial and
Banking Companies. *Address.* Padumjee
House, Poona

PURNHOFFANDAS THAKURDAS SHI, Kt.
(1823), C.I.B. (1901), M.H.L. Cotton Merchants,
6 30th May 1879. *Educ.* Elph Coll.
Bombay Member Indian Reimbursement
Committee, Governor, Imperial Bank
India, Member, Royal Commission
Indian Currency and Finance (1912)
Debate to Round Table Conference (1930)
33) President Ind. Industrial Association
Address. Simla 115, Road, Malat,
1111

THE HON. SIR ARTHUR, M.A. (1910)
K.C.S.I. (1921) President Legislative
Assembly 6 September 1867 in Nair
Fatima Begum, *Educ.* Government High
School, Mysore, Presidency College, Calcutta
called to the Bar (Middle Temple),
1890, practised as Advocate, Calcutta,
Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1900-01,
Fellow, Madras University since 1903
Member of the R. Commission on Public
Services, 1913-15, officiated as Chief Justice,
Madras, July-October 1910 and July to
October 1910. *Publication.* 'Principles
of Mohammedan Jurisprudence' Member,
Executive Council, Government of Bengal,
1924-25, Member, Bengal Legislative Council,
1925-29, Leader of the Bengal Muslim
Party, Minister on two occasions for short
periods, Member Legn. Assembly 1931,
Leader of the Independent Party in the
Assembly from 1931, now leader of the
Opposition in the Assembly. Member
of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on
Indian Affairs. *Address.* 217, Lower Circular
Road Calcutta

British and American journals, President
Indian Academy of Sciences 1934 *Address*
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

Mortgage Bank, 1930 *Publications* Develop-
ment of Indian Policy *Address* Editor
Madras Presidency, and, 40, Edward Elgar
Road, Mysapore, Madras

and, 1914 *Publications* Various
and articles on financial and
topics *Address* The Grove
Madras and De Lila, Ootaca-

SIR FREDERICK M. JUSTICE VERA,
Judge High Court, Madras, b
Sir M. Lakshminarasamma, Educ,
1, Vizagapatnam Presidency Coll,
and Law Coll, Madras Practised
Court Vakil at Vizagapatnam from
1909 at Madras 1900-1920, Govt
Pleader 1916-20 appointed Judge, 1920.

Address Gopal Vilas, Mysapora, Madras

RAMASWAMI AIYAR *SIR* COMPTON P.
KCIE (1925) BA LL CIF
CILLD., Member of the Legislative
Committee and Editor of the
in Madras from 1911 to 1920

and population 461,919 Permanent
15 Guns. *Address* Madapur State,

College Madras, Christ's College (Scholar),
 Edinburgh. Entered the Madras Law
 Department 1898. Prof. of Zoology 1910,
 retired 1927. Connected with the Madras
 University since 1912, Vice-Chancellor,
 1928-34, Life Member of the Senate, nomi-
 nated to the Madras Legislative Council
 on two occasions, represented the
 Madras University at the Congress of the
 Universities of the Empire at Edinburgh,
 1931, Chairman, Inter-University Board
 1932-34. Vice-Chancellor, Madras University,
 since 1938. Address: Vepery, Madras.

RANCHHODLAL SING CHITREKAR MADHWA-
 LAI, Second Director, cr 1913 & 18
 April 1906 & of 1st Baronet and
 Sirlochani, d of Chundil Kharshadai &
 father, 1916 m 7th November 1924
 with Languutti, d of Javital Balakdram
 Mistry of Ahmedabad. Father was first
 member of Hindu community to receive a
 Baronetcy. Their son Udayan b 27 July
 1929. Address: 'Shrutikunj', Shalabag,
 Ahmedabad.

A book on Village Panchayats. Address
 Ritherdon House, Vepery, Madras.

ber of the National Convention Deputy in
 1924. Minister for Development, Madras,
 December 1916 to March 1918. Hon Sec-
 retary, Young Men's Indian Association,

175, S, Hojett, S India.

RANGNIAH SAKA SHANKAR, B.A., LL.B.,
 Barrister at Law, Purnea Judge, Bombay
 High Court b 20th December 1878, 1st of
 Presidency Magistrate, 1921, Acting Judge
 High Court Bombay, 1929-1927 and again
 in 1928, confirmed April 1929. Address
 High Court, Bombay.

**RANGDOV BISHNOOP, (See Tubbs, the Rt
 Hon Sir Norman Henry)**

347, Kalladai Road, Lolubag (2)

RAU, RAGHAVENDRA, MA (Madras Univ)?

tion. After serving in various accounts
 offices, entered the Government of India
 Secretariat Finance Department in 1921.
 After 5 years during which he was their
 Secretary, he became Secretary in that

Address: Railway Board, Government of India, Delhi and Simla.

Treaty with the Yom in February 1931
Address: The Legation, Aden

ral Works, Ltd Address: College of Science
Calcutta.

BEADY MONEY, SIR JENANGIE COWASJI
JENANGIE, see JENANGIE

BIDDI, SIR VENKATA KRISHNA (see under
VENKATA KRISHNA BIDDI)

BILLY, HENRY DAVID CORNEIUS,
Chief Justice of the High Court of
Madras 1931 to 19th January 1936
as to Madras Florence Wilkinson
(1931) Educ Merchant Taylors' School
and Corpus Christi College Oxford Indian
Civil Service (Madras), from 1 November
1931. Registrar of the High Court,
of Judgments at Madras 1910-1913, District
and Sessions Judge 1914 to 1920, High
Court of Madras Madras 1921-1925,
and 1926 to 1931 Judge, 1927, for
month July 1928 Address: Holland,
Police Road Benares

REMLDIS, MONSIGNOR JAMES DOX, B.A.,
J.P. (Oct 1918) Dean Vicariate of Bombay,
1918 to 1921 St Theresa's Chapel and
Principal St Theresa's High School, since
1921 to 29th August 1925 Educ at St
as and at the Papal Seminary,
as Address: St Theresa's Chapel,
Bombay

Secretary, C.P. Government 1928; Councils
1933, On Secretary 1935, Temporary
Member of Council, Revenue and Finance,
1934. Address, Nizpur, Central Province.

OW, DWAN BANADER HACHUATHA ROW
NACHACHARA, C.S.J. & 27 September
1971. Ldne : Trivandrum and Presidency
College, Madras. Statutory Civil Service,
1960-62, transferred to Provincial
Service, Collector, Kollatur. Co op Credit
Societies ; Secretary to Govt of Madras
Collector of Madras Address Madras

the Legislative Assembly, served as member, Advisory Board of L. I. Railway, Calcutta. Donated Rs 5000 to Indian National Congress and Rs 5000 to the Patna University. *Address:* Bombay, Bhagalpur (Bihar) and (Gwalior).

RS

1

Nashikar, Commentaries" on Newman's
"Idea of a University" and Walker's
"Selected Short Stories" Address: Robinson
College, Jubbalpur.

HOWLANDSON LEMOND JAMES, CIE
(1932), Commissioner of Police, Madras
6 27 Oct 1932 as to Kate Wilkinton later
Crickenden of 41 1st Col (Cockington) N A
Edue Kings School, Trivandrum Somerset
Asst Supt of Police, Coimbatore and Campden
Districts, Dist Superintendent, Madras,
Principal, Police Training School, Vellore
Dist Supt, Channarayana Asst Inspector-
General, Madras, Offg Dy Inspector General,
Coimbatore and Off. Dy Inspector General,
Waltair, Commissioner of Police, Madras
1933 Address Madras

ROY, Rt. Rev. AUGUSTIN, Bishop of Coimbatore 1904-1911 & France, 1863 Address Catholic Cathedral, Coimbatore

24

Parliament, Volumes I & 3, *see* address the
Police, January, 1911

Perry Cross Road, Bandra, Bombay

Della and Smith

Mills 111. 1964. Kolhar, Shindur.

S W HSE. FERDINAND ALEXANDER, D A (Capt)
C S I (1945) C I Y. (1947). Member, Board of

For Publications, "Myresingh & Co"
Gazetteer Address, C/o Grindlay & Co
Calcutta.

President Punjab and N.W.F. Province
 10/11/1924

of the Institution of Engineers (India)
1913 34 Address Government of India,
Simla and Delhi

Annals

SAGRADA, Rt. REV. EMMAUEL: Vicar Apostolic of Eastern Burma and Tibet in India since 1902. b. Lodi, 1860. Address: Suva, Burma.

MEHRA, D Sc, FRS, F A C S, F
P : Head of Physics Dept, Alabaha
6-1933 at Southeast in Davis Ill.
Duke and Presidency College, Columbia
univ in Physics and Applied Mathematics,
Ith. Univ. 1916, Princeton University
1916; worked at the Imperial Coll.

Parliament, Volumes 1, 2, 3, *see Address The*
India, Jamnagar, Kathiawar

ROSSILL, Lt Col. ALEXANDER JAMES
 HUTCHISON, C.L.L. M.A., M.D., Ch.B., SA
 D.P.M. D.T.M. Public Health Commis-

Della and Simla

Mulla and Address Kathiwar, Saurashtra

Director, Land Records, and *see*
Publications "Mymensingh Dis-
 trict" Address, C/o Gindley & Co
 tta

MASAN, Dr. R.A. Bar at Law
 Legal Assembly 1923
 14 President of Muzra A

ent, Punjab and N.W.F. Province
 Association, 1924

of the Institution of Engineers
 1913-34 Address Government of
 Simla and Della

toth of Eastern Burma and
 ins since 1902 & Lodi, 1860 Address
 1,000, Burma.

MEGHAD, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.A.S.B., F.
 F. of Physics 1914, Allahabad

mittees during the war; Secy., Prov. Khilafat Committee, C.P., 1920-24; Secy., Anjuman High School, Nagpur (1923), and 1931-32 and its General Secretary since 1932. Also.

Member of the Reforms Enquiry Committee, 1924. Publications: has contributed frequently to the press on political, social and legal topics; *Abul Law Journal*, 1904-1917. 10, Albert Road, Allahabad.

DAKSH KHAN RAHANI,
Premier Chief of Sarvaans.

President, Nagpur Municipal Committee, since 1932. Address: Salar Bazar, Nagpur, C.P.

SAMTHAN, H. H. MAHARAJA SIR PIR SINGH DEO, MAHARAJA OF K.C.I.E. L. 8 Nov. 1865. S. 1890. Address: Samthan, Bundelkhand.

REV 1916-18. Indian Educational Series

ghal India: Anecdotes of Aurangzeb; also His Life and Teachings; Legends of British India; India Through the Fall of the Moghal Empire; L. 2 Vols and continued W. Irvine. Later 2 Vols. Address: Auckland Road, Hong

the legislature. Address: Zamindar of Sinkaranagar, Vannarpet, Tinnevely.

Address: Tipyakulam, 10

several years. Member of Mem. Corps of Calcutta, Member of Imp. Lib. Vice-President, Calcutta Rotary Club, W.M. Lodge Anchor, and Hope Trustee, Imp. Museum, Pres. various literary, social and philanthropic

Army Headquarters, India 1921-24 Metropolitan Chaplain, Calcutta, 1924-1928, Fellow of Lucknow 1928. Address: Baboos 1012, Allahabad

'Three Months in Europe,' Prabhu
Travels in South Africa Summary
Travels in Greece Summary
and Prabhu Prabhu in Pahl
Address: Prasadpur, 20 Sari Lane, ...

(In Hindi, Simla)

ASTRI, THE RT HON V S SINGH
P.C. 1921 C.M. (1930) 6 Sept 22 1901
Educ. at Kumbhakuram Started life as a
school master, joined the Servants of India
Society in 1907 succeeded the late Mr G. K.
Gokhale in his trust trusteeship in 1915 Member
Madras Legislative Council 1915-16 elected
from Madras District to the ...

SAWANTWADI Major His Highness RAJA

oper. Was made a Khan Sahib
by the Emperor in 1931. *Address*.
Fardes, Barh, District Patna
-82

ALEXANDER BLAKE, C.I.E.,
Sutherland & Co., Calcutta
Address. - Bankham road. Was
India Chamber of Commerce,
from Calcutta.

SINGH, SIR SARDAR, SARDAR
C.I.E., C.I.D., Ch. Min., Ind
1860. *Educ*. Jullundur and
I. S. and Govt Coll., Lahore.

12 Afghan War, 1879-80, with
march from Kabul to Kandahar. Ch. Jud. of
State High Court, 1899-1903. *Address*.
Bangor, Ind State

SHANKAR RAU BHATTANAGAR, B.A., C.I.E.,
1931. Off. Controller of the Currency
in 24 September 1887 m. *Address*. Dal

Address. London

SHAH MUHAMMAD SHAFI, T.A.
Hon. Sec. to the Govt. of India
LL.D. (Diploma in Law) Barrister at Law
in 2 Feb 1887 m. *Address*. 21 Strand, London
Educ. Min. Central Coll., Aligarh
Clare Coll. & Cambridge, Trinity Coll. &
Bulfinch. Travels with the 1st m.
H. L. Kingston Road Aligarh

U P

M I N

Conference at Lahore, Home Special Magistrate. Gave evidence before the Indian Law Commission Committee in 1925. *Editor of a District Satepur, Oudh*

ing, Hornby Road, Bombay.

11 ER, M. A., b. 2nd January 1900. National High School and College, Trichinopoly. Was President of the Tamil District Board, Kuttalal, elected President of the Trichinopoly Dist. Board, elected President of the Trichinopoly District Educational Council. Assistant Secretary of the Trichinopoly National College and Hon. Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Trichinopoly Dist., elected member of the Madras Legislative Council from 1921, Minister for Development, Madras Government.

Address Boa Dal, Lilliams Road, Tezpur, Madras.

SEWELL ROBERT DUFFY SMYTH
F.R.S. (1901) Indian Medical Service
M.A. & D. (Oxford), F.R.S. (1922)
F.R.S. (1931), holder of the John Murray Oxonographic Laid out in

Publications Elementary Wave Theory of Light and other small books. *Address* City College 107/1, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

1111, Bombay

SETALVAD, RAO BAHADUR CHUNILAL HARI
LAL, C.I.E., Bar-at-Law, formerly Chief
Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. *Address*
Bombay.

Survey of India 1920 D. Surveyor
Naturalist 1921-27, Director, Zool. and

Various papers on Geology. *Address* 18, Laidlaw

M.A. (Punjab), 1895, B.A.
d) 1898, B.C.L. Hon. (Oxford)
Sanskrit Scholar (Oxford)
Law Scholar (Gray's Inn)

Jalpur, Dist.

Dangal

SHAW FREDERIC JOHN FRESHWATER, D.Sc.
(Land), V.B.C. & F.L.S., Director Imperial
Institute of Agricultural Research & 16

1932 Address Room

1928-34, Director, Imperial Institute of
Agricultural Research, 1974 Publications
Numerous papers on plant pathology and
plant genetics Address India

Address Agartal, via Keshol, Junagadh
State

SI

of India, Salisbury Square, 164 Street,
London, E.C. 4,

Continued on next page

etc Address Gujarat College, Ahmedabad

SHUJAUDDIN, DR KHAIIFA MA (Punjab),
B.A., LL.B. (Cambridge) LL.D. (Dublin).
Barrister at Law (Lincoln's Inn) & 27 Sept
1937. Educ. Central Model School Lahore
Islamic and Government Colleges Lahore
Jamia College and Fitzwilliam Hall Cam-
bridge, Trinity College Dublin Hon Prof
of English Literature Islamic Coll, Lahore,
1908-1908 Lecturer University Law Coll,
Lahore, 1917-1919, Member, Punjab Text
Book Committee, 1919-1925, Fellow Punjab
Univ since 1917 Member of the Syndicate
of the Univ since 1921, Member Academic
Council, since 1923, Hon Secretary, Islamic
College, Lahore since 1924 Hon Secy
Punjab Muslim Educational Conference,
Lahore, since 1922 Hon Secretary
Punjab Muslim League since 1919
Member of Council All India Muslim
League, Member, Executive Council
All India Muslim Conference, Municipal

5, Temple Road Lahore

Governor's List Feb to 31st June 1934 M.B.L.,
1920 K.B.E. 1933 Address 51, Lower
Mill Lahore, Waz (Dist. Campbellpore)

see, Gangtok,

amindar and
College, Jub-
pass, sitting
of the C.P.
bars for two
per, Legat

Zam

SHITON, SIR JAMES DAVID K.C.S.I. (1932),
K.C.I.L. (1931), C.S.I. (1929), C.I.L. (1921).

Title Bhojar recognized by Govern-
hereditary distinction Khos
baric H.E. the Governor, C. I.

First Leg Assembly Publication "A Tale
of the Old School" by "Hehodoros"
"Arbitration" Address; Kamapur P.
Sitapur Dist. (U P.).

81

the pres. of the Secretariat, Lucknow

SINGH, GATA PRAS
Pleader, Muzaffar
and Calcutta Wa

secretary of the All India Council of

pur (Bihar)

SINHA, ANUGRAH NARAYAN, M.A., B.L.
M.L.A., Zemindar, July 3, 1889. Educ.
Patna and Calcutta. Joined the Ills

Committee of the All India Teachers

Conference held at Patna in 1936. *Publications* - Translated History of Ancient Magadha from Bengali into Hindi. *Address* - Vilia Polawan, P. O. Aurangabad, Dist Gaya (Bihar and Orissa)

Oriental Conference, Madras 1924) joint or of the typical selections from all proposed to be published by the said University, an Editor of the "Bihar Inscriptions" published by the said University in 1928. *Address* - Wazir Barbar, P. O. Binnagar, Dist. Patna (Bihar)

tion of Bihar" *Address* - Patna, Bihar.

Government of India. *Address* - Patna and Bihar

1. H. H. MAHARAJADHIRAJ, MAHARAJA OF BIKANER, BIKANER, RAJASTHAN.

1. 6 Sept. 27, 1883. *Address* - Bikaner.

April 23, 1920. *Address* - Bikaner.

gala Bikaner" and "Discovery of Bikaner".

In default of direct issue, 1900. Address:
Rameswari Palace, Sitamau, C. I.

SIVAGNANAM PILLAI, DEWAN BHADUR
SIR TINNIVELLY NELLANPA, BA & 1st
April 1861. Educ. Madras Christian
College. Service under Government. Retired
as Dy. Collector; President, Dist. Board,
Tinnevely, 1920-1923 Minister of Develop-
ment Madras, 1923-26. Address: 77, North
Car Street, Tinnevely.

SIVASWAMI AYYAR, Sir P. S., K.C.S.I.,
1915, C.S.I. (1912); O.L.S. (1909).
Retd. Member, Executive Council, Madras
& 7 Feb. 1864, Educ. S. P. G. College,
Tanjore, Government College, Kumbha-
kamsam; Presidency College, Madras,
High Court Vakil, 1885, Asstt. Professor
Law College Madras 1899-00.

of Tanjore and Trichinopoly 1879 President

Magistrate and Collector, Tanjore, 1879

1905-1932, Address: Delhi and
Sindh

and King's Bench 6 Pall Mall London

Address: Westfield, Cawnpore, and Middle-
wood, Virginia Water, Surrey.

Race Course Road, Lahore.

1933 Address: Head Police Office, Bombay.

Barcelona, North of Spain Ordained at St

to 1903 A Delegate to the World's Fair

Author of "A Service of the Philippine Islands" "A Study of Seismic Waves" Contributor to the monthly review "Razon y Fe" edited at Madrid Author of "A Compendium of the Science of Logic" Address St Xavier's College, Cruckshank Road, Fort, Bombay

to Govt. Public Works Department 1928. 3rd Member, Board of Revenue, 1930, 1st Member, 1931 Address Taylor's Gardens, Adyar, Madras

SRINIVASA IYENGAR b 11 Sept 1874
 m a daughter of late Sur V Bhashyam
 Iyengar Educ Madras and Presidency Col-
 lege, Madras Vakil (1898) Advocate and
 Member, Madras Bar Council Member of
 Madras Senate 1912-16, President, Vakil
 Association of Madras, President,
 Madras Social Reform Association, 1916-20
 Fellow of the Madras University, Member,
 All-India Congress Committee, Member,
 Indian Legislative Assembly, Advocate-
 General Madras, 1916-20, President, Indian
 National Congress, 1926-27 Publications
 "Law and Law Reform" (1909), "A
 Constitution for India, 1917, A"
 Mysapore, Madras

SOUTHER, CHARLES ALEXANDER (SI 1073).
 FCS Member Board of Revenue Madras
 b 12th June 1847 m Charlotte Dorothy
 Jones Educ Caius College Cambridge

SRINIVASA RAO, Rai Bahadur
 KATA, B.A., B.L., High Court Val
 and Member, Legis. Assembly.
 m to d. of Rao Bahadur Baru
 Pantulu Garu. Educ: Town High
 Noble College, Masulipatam, and Ch
 and Law Coll, Madras. Joined Gov.
 1903, and Guntur Bar in 1906. Vice
 Guntur Dist. Board, for 8 years; was
 Councillor for some years; was
 Kistna Flood Committee; Secret
 First Dt. Congress Committee.
 Guntur.

8)

SRIVASTAVA, RAM CHANDRA, B.Sc. Sugar
 Technologist to the Imperial Council of
 Agricultural Research, India. b. 10th Sept
 1891 m to the late Radha Pyari Srivastava
 and again to Nawal Kishori Srivastava.
 Educ: Muir Central College, Allahabad.
 Municipal School of Technology, Manches-
 ter; Royal Technical College, Glasgow and
 University College, London; Manager, Cawn-
 pore Sugar Works Distillery; Manager, Behar
 Sugar Works, Pachrukhi, and Deputy
 Director of Industries, U.P. Address: CHB
 Lines, Cawnpore.

Beluchistan, Kharan and Kalat, 1900-01
 retired 1929 Explored in Persia
 Beluchistan = Lower Persian Gulf to

ology and Geography. Address: Shimla,
 Kashmir, E. I. United Service Club, London

PHENS, IAN MELVILLE, Director of Information, Government of India February 1903. Unmarried *Educ* Manchester (1916-21) and King's Cambridge (1921-26) Took 1st Class in the Natural Sciences Tripos, 1921 and in the History Tripos, 1922 Exhibitioner, King's College, Cambridge J Smith Research Student, 1922-23 Supervisor in History, King's College, 1923-26 Held certain private secrets 1926-28 Appointed Deputy Director of Public Information with the Government of India in March 1930 On Special duty to the Indian Franchise Committee, 1932 Appointed Director of Public Information in August 1932 *Address* Home Department Government of India

Chief Minister, Government of Madras, 1926-30 President Madras Olympic Association, Indian Cricket Federation, Madras, and Madras Hockey Federation *Address* "Tiruchendur", Salem, District "Fairlawson", Egmore, Madras

ST

EDWARD MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD EDWARDS C D O B E Director of Supplies and Transport Indian Army 6 5 Feb 1901, in F M S. *Educ* Haverbury College served in South African War 1901-1902 in the Great War France and Mesopotamia, Afghanistan 1919 *Address* Army Headquarters Delhi

WILL, CHARLES, C I E, Indigo Planter 6 1849. *Educ* , privately *Address* Sathi Factory, Chumparum

the Municipal Corporation (1930). Wrote separate Minority Report on the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee, Vice-President, Indian Merchants' C 1932 *Address* Kodak House, Road, Fort, Bombay

Board of Directors. Indian Commercial Bank,
Limited. *Address:* Mayavaram,
S. India.

Thakur of
(1860),
(1864),
(1872) &
Paramnath
Settlement
ry, Marwar
7, Senar
1878;
3, Revenue
1919-21;

officiated as Vice-President, 1920. Political
Judicial and Finance Member, 1922. A
Mushab Ala, Udaipur, from 1900. A Sardar of
first rank with judicial powers in Marwar.
Holds three villages in Jaisir of an annual
rental of Rs 25,000. *Publications:* *Yamuna*
Report, 1899-1900; *Origin of the Rathors*;
Agricultural Industries. *Address:*
Sukh Ashram, Jodhpur, (Rajputana)

(called to the Bar at the Inner
Temple, April 1894; B.A., LL.B.,
1894) was

of Medicine several pamphlets on Public
Health and Social Hygiene propaganda.
Address: 2, Belvedere Park, Alipore,
Calcutta, India

SUBRAWARDY, Sri ZAHADAK RAHIM
/AHM, M.A., B.L., LL.B., Barr-at-Law, Presi-
dent, Railway Rates Advisory Committee,
Government of India. Late Judge, Calcutta
High Court. b 1870. *Address:* 2, Wellesley 1st Lane,
Calcutta.

Bombay, 1919-20. A delegate to the Round-
Table Conference specially to represent
Gwalior State, 1920-31. *Address:* Gwalior,
India

SUNDARA RAJ, Dr. B. M.A. (Madras)
Ph.D. (Liverpool). Director of Fisheries,
Madras. b 1884. *Education:* Madras and
Liverpool. Assistant to the 15th Natural
History 1915. Asst. Director of Fisheries,
(Island) 1920. *Publications:* The

Calcutta, Churn

legation and third
as a delegate
Lapur

in Allahabad Farmer November 1933
Address "Nowroj Gardens," Chetput,
Madras

SUNDARAM CHETTI KRISHNANI CHETTI M
DIWAN HAKIMR BA B1 Police Judge
High Court Madras b 18 Nov 1875 joined
the service as cffz district munsiff 1902
sub judge 1910 sessions judge 1914 district
and sessions judge 1924 cffz judge high
court Madras 1925 1929 and again in 1930
continued July 1930 Address High Court
Madras

WILLIAM SINCLAIR
M.A., B.Sc. (Glasgow University), Kaiser-
i Hind Gold Medal (1930), Missionary Sup-
erintendent, Lady Wollington Leper Settle-
ment Characterist S India b 15 July 1877 in

and P.W.D., 1920-30 Member in charge of
of Finance and Law and Order from Nov. 1930
1930 to April 1934, Address 216, Lower
Circular Road, Calcutta.

dominated non-official member
Hospital, Patna, 1923 Address
Lane, Bankipur, Patna

8

"Miratul Berar" and "Nigbadushi"
etc Address Akola

8

and also from the British Government
Address: Surat, and Saif Mahal, Malabar
Hill, Bombay.

1929 *The Religion of Man* (Unwin) 1931
antiniketan Bengal

LAKHIMIDAS ROWJEE (See
s)

PHILIP CROFT M.A. (Oxon),
1929 C.S.I. (1934) Joint Secretary,
Government of India Finance Depart-
ment 13 April 1946 *Julia* Harrow and
College Oxford Appointed to
1949 Address New Delhi

J.M.S. of PUNCH Address Rangoon

C.I.E.
1871.
home

Casket presented to King by Corp. of Calcutta
1911; principal work consists in reviving
School of Indian Art Address: 5 Dwar-
kadeh Tagore's Lane, Calcutta

from Tagore, 1918. *The Parrot's Training*,
1918. *The Home and the World*, 1918,

"Banking Needs of India," 1911
and the War, Regulation of 1

etc. Address : Commerce Department,
Government of India, Simla and New
Delhi.

Canals, District Engineer, Muzaffargh
Superintending Engineer, Public Health
Bihar and Orissa, Chief Town Engineer and
Administrator, Jainsbedpur. Publication

Agent Akalkot, 1912 Collector 1932 appoin-
ted Commissioner Bombay Municipality
1934 Address Municipal Offices, Bombay

Line, Surat.

THAKUR, BAO BHABHAR KASHINATH KENNAT,
I.S.O., Sen Div. and Sess. Judge, Nagpur
since 1911; & 15 Feb. 1863. Educ. : Bangor
and Jabulpore H. S.; Mahr. Central Coll.
Allahabad. Address : Nagpur.

TJ

Address : Thulral, Khajurghon

Engineer, Birmingham Welsh Waterworks
Military Works Services, India; Panjab

Excise matters in Assam, 1906, 1906,
States Sec., Indian Excise Committee, 1906,
I.G. of Excise and Salt to the Govt. of India,
1909-1910. President, Life Saving Appliances
Committee, 1913. Secretary to Govt. of
Madras, 1915. Member of Board of Revenue

1918. Member of Executive Council, 1919-21. President Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee, 1924-25. Member Council of State, 1926. Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. Address: Vasantha Mahal, Mysore.

TONE, H. H. SAID CH-DAULA, WAZIR-UL-MULK, Nawab Haidar Ali Mohammed Ali Khan Bahadur Sahib Jani, C.I.E. & C.S. 1879 & 1900. State has area of 1,434,061 acres and population of 317,560. Address: Tonk Rajputana.

TOTTENHAM, GEORGE RICHARD FREDERICK, C.I.E. (1930), Secretary, Army Department, Government of India. b. Nov. 18, 1890, m. Hazel Joyce 2nd d. of the late Major Gwynne, Lt. W. F. & Educ. Harrow and New College, Oxford. Joined I.C.S. in 1914. Served in Malaya Presidency as Asst. Col. and Sub-Comd. and as and De. Secretary to Govt. till 1924, with Army Department of India as officer on special duty, D. Secretary and Secretary since 1929 for one year with Govt. of Madras. Retrenchment Secretary, 1931-32. Ad. Co. Messrs. Gifford & Co. Ltd., 51, 1. ment street, London, S. W. 1.

Inspector of Forests, United Provinces, 1920. Chief Inspector of Forests, Punjab, 1931. Inspecting General of Forests, 1933. Address: Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

Consecrated Bishop on 2 Feb 1925. Address: Bishop's House, Kottajam.

Officer, Dharmar Dlt., 1909-10; Under-Secretary, Revenue and Finance Departments, Bombay, 1912-15; Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmednagar, 1917-1919; Collector, Ahmednagar, 1919-21; Personal Asst. to Lord Lee, Chairman, Public Services Commission, 1923-24; Asst. Secretary, Political Department, 1924; Secretary, General Department, 1924-1929; and Secretary, Political Department and Reforms Officer in addition, 1930. Ch. Secretary, Political and Reforms Department, 1933. Address: Secretariat, Bombay.

etc. twice received mention by Commander-in-Chief "Recreation" shooting. Address: Baradhi, Jaipur.

TRENCH, WILLIAM LAUCHLIN CROSBIE, B. (India), M. Inst. C.E., L.S.E., Chief Engr. & M. E. b. 22 July 1881, m. Mac, & phone. He has been Educ. at school and Dublin University, Indian Sec. of Engineers. Address: Chit. Engineer, 2nd, Karachi (Sind).

TREVOR, CHARLES GERALD C.I.E. (1911) Inspector General of Forests. b. 28. 1882. m. Edith Carroll. B. A. Hon. Esq. Wellington College, N. E. C., Comptroller Asst. Conservator of Forests Punjab, 1903.

India, 1923-24. Director of M. & O. Operations, Army Headquarters. 924-7. Commander, Jullundur. 19.

Bombay, St Xavier's School and College; Downing College, Cambridge. Practised in the Bombay High Court. Address: Marzbanabad, Andheri.

Conference Presided over Punjab & Political Conference 1932; was appointed Member, Consultative Committee, 19 Presided over Sikh Youths Conference, 19 Address: Mianchannu, Punjab.

Agent. Address "Glenogle", Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TYNMS, FREDERICK, MC (1916); Ordre de la Couronne (1917), Croix de Guerre (1917), Associate of the Royal Aeronautical Society.

in Bomaliland; joined Tibet & on, was attached to the late Amir of Afghanistan, attended King George's Durbar at Delhi, saw action in the world war in France at Somme & Mont Star 1914, Member of the Recruiting Board; represented Delhi War Conference in 1916 to the 3rd Kabul War (mentioned in the press), made Colonel; Member, Esplanade, 1920; has been President of the India Horse Breeding and Show Society of India Address: Katra, Dist Shahpura Punjab.

Scientific papers on Air Navigation; Air Routes for Royal Aeronautical Society. Address: Simla and Delhi.

before the joint Parliamentary Committee; has been member of Shri Ram Gurdwara Committee since 1921, member of

Thought, (1922); Vedanta and Thought, (1928). Contributor to Theosophy of Religion and Ethics Address: Principal's House, Scottish Church College, Calcutta.

in 1923, Second Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College in April 1923; First Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Medicine, G. S. College in 1925, and Superintendent, J. J. Hospital in 1928. Address 3, Rocky Hill Flats, Land's End Road, Malabar Hill Bombay

Class, 1923. Knighted, 1924. B. C. I. L. (1933).
 Officiating Governor of Madras May August
 1934. Address Tejnampet Gardens
 Tejnampet, Madras

Ratan House, 12, Lannington Road (South),
 Bombay

Hill, Bombay

VAIL CHARLES EDWARD B A M D F A C S.

1934. Address Secretariat, Madras

Acute Intestinal Obstruction, Cataract
 Extraction Address Mission Hospital,
 Miraj, S M C

Consul at Kermanshah and Shyraz; Resident in Kashmir, Political Officer of Sikkim, Tibet and Bhutan, and Resident at Baroda
Address The Residency, Baroda.

W

WESTCOTT, Rt. Rev F., *see* Calcutta, Bishop of.

books, "Systematic Organic Chemistry"
 "Physico Chemical Methods" Also trans-
 lations into English of some German
 books *Address* Royal Institute of Science,
 Mayo Road, Bombay

WHITE, MAJOR FREDERICK NORMAN, C1
 M.D.; Asst. Dir.-Gen., I.M.S. (Saults
 1914; Sanitary Commr. Govt. of Ind.
 Simla. *Address* c/o Grindley &
 Bombay.

W

Address The Residency, Lahore, Punjab

2. 20.7
 3. 10.10
 4. 10.10
 5. 10.10
 6. 10.10

10.10.10

State Secretary to H E the Governor of Bengal, 1922-27. Address: United Service Club, Calcutta.

1930: Hon. Magte Ajmer Merwara, Dist.

Ajmer.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE BRANBY, M. Inst. C. E. & I. Mech. E., F.R. Soc. I., F.R.G.S., Member of Council, Institution of Engineers (India), late Chief Engineer, Public Health Department, Bengal, Consulting Engineer, Member of firm of Williams and

Calcutta

ROGER BOULTON, H. M. Trade Agent at Calcutta & 10 Oct. 1892 embarked in business in London. Joined Royal Naval Volunteer in 1916 transferred to Army with commission in R. G. A. (S. R.) in July 1917. Government service in London. Address: Bengal Club, Calcutta.

into Baluchistan, 1927. Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta, 1928. Political Agent, Sibi, 1931.

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, 1932; Officiating Secretary, October 1932. Address: Government of India, Delhi and Simla.

WILLIAMS, CAPT. HERBERT ARMSTRONG, D.M.O., I.M.S.; Resident Medical Officer, Ranigum General Hospital, since 1907. & 11 Feb. 1875. Address: General Hospital, Ranigum.

WILLIAMSON, SIR HORACE, Kt. (1934), C.I.E. (1925); M.B. (1919), Director, Intelligence Bureau, Government of India & July 16, 1940. in Joan Emma Moran Holra, Educ. Cheltenham Coll., & Joined

WINTERBOTHAM, GEOFFREY LEONARD B.A. (Cantab) Merchant, Partner Messrs Wallace & Co. & 7 Oct. 1889. m. Hilda, youngest d. of D. Norton, C.S.I. Educ. Malvern Coll. and Magdalene Coll., Cambridge Busi-

1931: Offg Commander, Lahore District,
1931: Military Secretary, Army Headqu-
arters, India, 1932. Promoted Major General,
April 1929. Fellow of Royal Geographical
Society, Founder Member, Royal Institute of
International Affairs (Chatham House),
Founder Member of Himalayan Club, Bronze
Medal of Royal Humane Society (1903).
Officer of Norwegian Military Order of St
Olaf (1909), Member of American Military
Order of the Dragon (1901). *Address:*
Army Headquarters, Simla or Delhi.

Bombay: St. Xavier's School and College.
Downing College, Cambridge. Practised in
the Bombay High Court. *Address:* Marhaba-
bad, Andheri.

Address: Mianchann, Panjab.

Member, Railway Board, b 15 Nov. 1888
in Dorothy Margaret Melver *Educ:* "Gres-
hams, Holt, Norfolk. Had three years'
training, Great Northern Railway, England.
Joined as probationer in Traffic Dept of
G. I. P. Railway in 1908, was in charge of
Gwahar Light Railway and subsequently
worked as District Traffic Superintendent,
G. I. P. Was Claims Superintendent from
1922 to 1924, officiated as Deputy Traffic
Manager and from 1925 to 1927 was Officiating
Chief Traffic Manager, in 1928 was selected
by Railway Board to organise the new depart-
ment of State Railways Publicity and was
Chief Publicity Officer, in 1929 he went on
deputation to Europe and America to super-
vise the inauguration of extensive publicity
schemes on behalf of Indian Railways; in
March 1930 was appointed Chief Transporta-
tion Superintendent and in 1931 was made
Agent. *Address:* "Glenogle", Mount
Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TYNNE, FREDERICK, M.C. (1916),
Ordre de la Couronne (1917),
Croix de Guerre (1917), Associate
of the Royal Aeronautical Society.

Scientific papers on Air Navigation
Air Routes for Royal Aeronautical
Address: Simla and Delhi.

before the joint Parliamentary Committee;
has been member of Shri Ram Gurdwara
Committee since 1921; member of

Thought, (1922). Vedanta and
Thought, (1928); Contributor to
Index of Religion and Ethics. *Address:*
Principal's House, Scottish Church College,
Calcutta.

In 1923, Second Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College in April 1923, First Physician J. J. Hospital and Professor of Medicine, G. M. College in 1925, and Superintendent, J. J. Hospital in 1926. Address, 3, Rocky Hill Flats, Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

Class, 1923. Knighted, 1928. K. C. I. E. (1933).
 Officiating Governor of Madras May-August
 1934. Address: Teynampet Gardens
 Teynampet, Madras.

Manual Address: Banoo Man-ton, Chumballa
 Hill, Bombay.

VAILE CHARLES EDWARD, B.A. M.D., F.A.C.S.
 K. I. H. (Silver), 1930, K. I. H. (Gold), 1932.
 Medical Missionary, b. July 11, 1880
 m. Elizabeth Crane Educ. Blair Hall
 Academy, Ithaca, N. Y. U.S.A.
 Princeton University, Princeton, N. Y.
 Columbia Univ., School of Tropical Medicine
 London, American Presbyterian Mission
 Hospital, Miraj, S.M.C. since 1910. Publications: Arthroplasty of the Elbow joint.
 Gastro-enterostomy under local anaesthesia.
 Acute Intestinal Obstruction. Cataract
 Extraction. Address: Mission Hospital
 Miraj, S.M.C.

VAZIFDAR, SONNAR SHAPOOR, M.R.C.P.
 (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), First Colonel
 I.M.S., J.P., Professor of Medicine, Grant
 Medical College. Senior Physician and
 Superintendent, J. J. Hospital. Superinten-
 dent, B. J. Hospital for Children. Bombay
 b. 1 August 1883 m. to Mary Hormusji Wadia.
 Educ. Grant Medical College, Bombay.
 St. Bartholomew's Hospital London. Entered

to India

1934. Address: Secretariat, Madras.

VENKATASUBBA RAO, THE HON. MR.
 JUSTICE V. B. A. B. L., Judge, High Court,

Indies since 1929 & Oporto, 1859 Educ.:
Gregorian Uni, Rome Address: Nova
Goa.

Address Simla

1927; Muzur Personal Assistant to His
Highness the Thakore Sahib of Rajkot
up to October 1931 Address: Bagasa,
Kathlanwar

Jiji House, Mavelin Street, Fort, Bombay
WADIA, ARDISHIR RUTTOJI, B.A. (Pom
and Cantab), Bar-at-Law, Professor of
Philosophy, University of Mysore and Sec-
retary

(1934) Bangalore Press, Bangalore Address:
Uplands, High Ground, Bangalore.

W &

Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bengal, 1922-27. Address United Service Club, Calcutta

(1930). Hon. Magte, Ajmer-Merwara, past Vice-Chairman, Ajmer Municipality, and President, Rajputana Branch of the European Association. Publications "A Malaria Survey of Ajmer City 1930". Address Ajmer.

Lodge, Simla

WILLMOT, ROGER BOULTON H. M. Trade Commissioner at Calcutta & 16 Oct 1892. Educ. Berkhamsted. In business in London 1911-1915. Joined Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in 1915 transferred to Army with a commission in R. G. A. (S.R.) in July 1916, in Government service in London, 1920-1924. Address Bengal Club Calcutta

WILLIAMS, CAPT. HERBERT ARMSTRONG, D.S.O., I.M.S.; Resident Medical Officer, Rangoon General Hospital, since 1907, & 21 Feb. 1875. Address: General Hospital, Rangoon.

WILLIAMSON, SIR HORACE, Kt (1934), C.I.L. (1922); M.B.E. (1919). Director, Intelligence Bureau, Government of India & July 16, 1880 in Joan Emma Doran Holtz. Educ. Cheltenham College. Joined

1924, ditto Baluchistan, 1927, Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Quetta-Peshawar, 1928, Political Agent and, 1931, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, 1932. Officiating Secretary, October 1932. Address Government of India, Delhi Simla

WINTERBOTHAM, GEOFFREY J. L. (Cantab). Merchant, Partner & Co. & 7 Oct. 1839 in Mid of D. Norton, C.S.I. Educ. and Magdalene Coll.

Bombay 6

Leas Gardens, Adyar, Madras

YAIN, THE HON. SIR LEE AN KIH, Esq.
Law, M. L.C., Ex-President, Rangoon Corporation,
Fellow of Rangoon University, Minister
of Forests & April 1874, Educ. Rangoon
College and Cambridge. Address. Rangoon
Secretariat, Rangoon.

11 August 1882, in Mariner's J. of the Late
Mintley, D. I. O., Madras Police J. for

WHO'S WHO

AMONG

INDIAN
PRINCES
CHIEFS

AND

NOBLES



1935-36



SHRIMANT VIJAYSINHRAO
FATTESINHRAO RAJE
BHOSLE, RAJESAHAB OF
AKALKOT.

Born 13th December 1915

Is a minor, 19 years old

Passed the Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, attended for some time the Deccan College, Poona, and is at present receiving general and administrative education at Bangalore under the guardianship of Colonel E. V. Sarson, D.S.O. Shrimant Rajesahab married on 23rd February 1934 Princess Kamla Raje (Shanta Devi) of Gwalior. But unfortunately Shrimant Soubhagyavati Shanta Devi

Rajesahab expired on 19th March 1934 at Akalkot.

Area of State 498 Square miles.

Population 92,603.

Capital Town—Akalkot (Sholapur District).

The State for the purpose of administration is divided into a Taluka—Akalkot—and two Pethas—Pihv and Kurla. Owing to minority the State is at present administered by the Dowager Rani Sahab Shrimant Tarabai as Regent with the help of a Government Adviser and exercises wide powers as Regent

Local Self Government Municipality at Akalkot and Taluka District Local Board.

General: A new Water Works scheme costing Rs. 8 lakhs has been in progress. More than Rs. 2½ lakhs are spent on this work. A new Girls' School at a cost of Rs. 40,000 was completed. Town planning and removal of congestion in Akalkot town is in progress.

State's Reserve Balance Rs. 14,91,829 earmarked for programmes of Public works and needs of the Rajesahab's family.

Government Adviser: RAO BAHADUR A. N. PRADHAN, B.A. He is also on the High Court Bench.

Dewan MR. V. B. PARULEKAR, B.A. He is also the District Magistrate and District and Sessions Judge.

Chief Police Officer: RAO BAHADUR S. R. JAGDALE.

State Engineer in charge Akalkot Water Works. MR. B. M. BACHAL, L.C.E.

THAKORE SHREE KESHI-SINHJI the present Thakore Saheb of Ambalwara is aged about 48 years and completed the Silver Jubilee of his reign in the month of May 1933. The rulers of Ambalwara State are Chowhan Rajputs, tracing their direct descent from Rajputs of Sambhar or Ajmer



The State was acquired by the valour of the ancestors of the present Chief, during the reign of Aurangzeb (1658 to 1707) and they were famous for the heroic resistance they made more than once to the Gajwar's troops. The State is entitled to receive tributes in the nature of Ghasdara and Giras Haks from various States as also from the British Treasury.

The State comprises of 36 villages covering an approximate area of 67 square miles *Population* nearly 11,000 *Revenue* of Rs 90,000

The State possesses Civil Powers to decide suits upto Rs 10,000, and Criminal Powers of giving imprisonment upto 2 years and fine upto Rs. 5,000

Owing to recent changes, the State has been brought under the direct control of the Government of India along with the other Nahikantha States

At present the Thakore Saheb has three sons, the eldest of whom Yuvaraj Shree Sardarsinhji, is getting his educational training at the Talukdari Girassa College, Wadhwan Camp

Primary education is imparted free throughout the State and Medical Relief is also given free to the State people.

Chief Officers of the State :—

- (1) Mr. TRYANBAKLAL H SANGHVI, Chief Karbhari and Revenue Officer.
- (2) Mr. BHOLASHANKER N GOR, B A, LL B. Nyayadhisht.
- (3) Mr. LAXMANSINH D. CHOWHAN, Chief Medical Officer.



SHRIMANT BHAVANRAO SHRINIWASRAO *alias* BALASAHEB PANT PRATINIDHI, the Ruler of Aundh, is a graduate of the Bombay University and a treaty Chief. His age is 66 and is married to Shrimati Saubhagyawati Ramabai Saheb *alias* Maisaheb from the Rode family of Poona.

Heir-Apparent: SHRIMANT BHAGWANTRAO *alias* BAPUSAHEB is 15 years of age.

Shrimant Pansaheb is alive to the rapid progress going on in the civilized world. A Legislative Assembly was established in the St. 39 members with a notable feature of the members. The Assembly is competent to discuss any subject and pass resolutions without restrictions, while the Annual Budget is passed item by item.

By the Aundh State Act passed in 1931 a Darbar has been formed to run on the administration. It is a miniature executive council and consists of the Dewan of Aundh and the High Court Judge. An elected representative of the people is to be a member of the Darbar from 1935. He takes considerable interest in Rural Uplift and has been making vigorous efforts in that direction.

Shrimant Pansaheb is a keen student of drawing and painting and has edited *Picture Verul*, *Pictorial Ajanta*, *Pictorial Ramayana* and *Life of Shivaji* in three picture volumes. He also takes great interest in physical exercise and has written in English a book on the subject called "*The Surya Namaskars*."

The State possesses an independent High Court. Most of the villages have got Village Panchayats.

MAJOR DR HIS HIGHNESS
RUKN-UD-DAULA NUS-
RAT-I-JANG SAIF UD
DAULA, HAFIZUL-MULK MUHLIS-
UD-DAULA WA MUIN UD-DAULA
NAWAB SIR SADIQ MOHAMED
KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR ABRASI
V. LL.D., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
K.C.V.O., Nawab Ruler of
Bahawalpur

Born in 1904 Succeeded in
1907 Educated in Aitchison
Chiefs' College, Lahore Married
in 1921 Invested with full Rul-
ing powers in 1924 A member
of the Standing Committee of
Indian Princes Chamber A.D.C.
to Prince of Wales during his
Indian tour, 1921. Hon'y Major
in the 21st K.G.O., Central
India Horse Visited Europe and
England, 1913-14, 1924, 1931
1932 and 1933 Received by King Emperor on each occasion



Largest Mohammedan State in the Punjab Direct descendant of
Abbaside Kaliphs of Baghdad and Cairo Heir SAHIBZADA MOHAM-
MED ABBAS KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR

Area . 32,000 square miles

Population 1,000,000

Revenue : Rs 85 lakhs

Salute : 17 guns

CABINET

Prime Minister

IZZAT NISHAN IMADUL-MULK, RAISUL-WUZRA KHAN BAHADUR
MR NABI BAKSHI MOHAMMED HUSAIN, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., B.O.-CS

P.W. & Revenue Minister

MR C. A. H. TOWNSEND, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Minister for Law & Justice

RAFIUSHAN IFUKHARUL MULK, LIEUT.-COLONEL MAQBUL HASSAN
KUREISHY, M.A., LL.B.

Home Minister

UMDAT-UL-UMARA AMINE-UL-MULK SARDAR HAJI MOHAMMED
AMIR KHAN

Army Minister

RAFIUSHAN-SHIJAJULMULK, LIEUT.-GENERAL SAHIBZADA HAJI
MOHAMMED DILAWAR KHAN ABBASI, M.B.E., R.I.H.

Minister for Commerce

DIWAN SUMHA NAND, R.I.H.



HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SAHEB BAHADUR BABI SHRI JAMIATAHANJI, the present ruler of Balasinor State, in the Gujarat Agency.

Born 10th November 1894.

Educated : At the Raj Kumar College, Rajkot. After finishing the full course at this College he joined the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun. He is a ruler of literary taste and can compose poetry in Urdu and Gujarati.

Ascended the Gadi on 31st December 1915

Married First with the daughter of Babi Shri Sherr-Jummakhanji Saheb, the heir-

apparent of Junagadh State, but she died. At present the Nawab Saheb has three Begum Sahebas (1) Sardar-Begum Saheba, (2) Khurshed-Begum Saheba, (3) Zohra-Begum Saheba. The senior Begum Saheba, Sardar-Begum Saheba, the daughter of the Thakor Saheb of Kervada, gave birth to a son in 1920, who unfortunately died in infancy. The third Zohra-Begum Saheba has given birth to a daughter.

The Nawab Saheb comes of a dynasty the members of which, at the time of the Mughal Emperors,

the same magnificent position has been fully maintained and the British Government has endeavoured to protect the noble clan have endeavoured, but for of munificence

Permanent Salute : 9 guns. The ruler has been granted a sanad of adoption. He is also a member of the Chamber of Princes.

Balasinor State is a second class State in the Bombay Presidency with highest Civil and Criminal powers.

Area of the State 189 square miles.

Population 52,535.

NAWAB MIR FAZLE ALI KHAN BAHADUR, the present Ruler of Banganapalle, the only Muslim State in South India

Born 1901

Installed on the Masnad of his ancestors on the 6th July 1922

Educated. At St George Grammar School, Hyderabad, Deccan. The Newington Institution, Madras, and the Mayo College, Ajmer. Passed the Diploma Examination in 1920

Married. The only daughter of his paternal uncle, Nawab Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur in 1924



After the death of his first Begam Sahiba in the year 1928, the Nawab Sahib Bahadur re-married in the year 1930, a lady from the family of Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur

Recreation. Polo, Tennis and Cricket

The Ruler exercises full control over the administration of the State. During the short period of his rule, the present Nawab Sahib Bahadur has given practical proof of his keen interest in every branch of the administration and is striving hard to do everything that can be done for the welfare of his loving subjects. The Nawab Sahib Bahadur is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

Heir-Apparent. NAWAB MIR GHULAM ALI KHAN BAHADUR, born 12th October 1925

Salute: 9 guns *Area of the State* 275 square miles

Population: 40,000 *Annual Revenue* Rs 4 lakhs

There are diamond deposits in the State, also copper and coal mines. "Labour is cheap, water supply plentiful and a high level of working ideal" is the view expressed by Geologists about the State and mines. The chief food grain is cholum.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS,

Dewan

MIR IQBAL HUSSAIN SAHIB BAHADUR, B.E., B.L.

Munsiff: KHAZI GHULAM MAHAJAN SAHIB

Tahsildar: SYED IMAM SAHIB, B.A.

Magistrate. SYED ALI NAQUI SAHIB



HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAWALJI SHREE
INDRASINHIJI PRATAP-
SINHIJI, Ruler of the Banada
 State in Gujarat, belongs to
 the Solanki clan of Rajputs
 and traces his descent from
 Siddhraj Jaysinh, the famous
 and illustrious Emperor of
 Gujarat in the twelfth century.

Born 16th February 1888.

Educated : at the Rajkumar
 College, Rajkot

Accession to Gadi : 11th
 November 1911.

Married A. S. Shreemati
 Anandkunverba Sahiba,
 daughter of Raoji Shree of
 Vansa

Clubs Willingdon Club,

Bombay. Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay. Shree Digvir Club, Banada.

Heir YUVRAJ SHREE DIGVIRENDRASINHIJI SAHIB, born on the
 1st October 1927.

Area of State 215 Square Miles

Population : 48,807.

Revenue Rs 7,58,538.

Salute : 9 Guns.

His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own
 right

RELATIVES.

Brother : RAJKUMAR SHREE PRAVINSINHIJI

Nephews : K S NARENDRASINHIJI, K S. GHANSHYAMSINHIJI,
 K. S. VIKRAMSINHIJI, K S BHUPENDRASINHIJI, K S. PRADUMASINHIJI,
 K S NRUPENDRASINHIJI

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan : H. P. BUCH, B.A., LL.B.

Chief Medical Officer : V. B. MOHILE, L.M. & S.

Private Secretary : MR. G. I. PURDHIE

Revenue Officer : MR. V. K. MOHILE

Treasury Officer : MR. T. B. UPADHYAY

Nyayadhish : A. N. VANSIA, B.A., LL.B.

Forest Officer : B. H. UPADHYAY, D.D.R.

Police Superintendent : MR. H. B. DURANI.

Palace Physician : DR. B. L. TRIVEDI, M.B.B.S., D.T.M.

State Engineer : M. M. PARNAR, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. (London)

Inspector of Schools : MR. R. ADHIVARI

Head Master : T. P. BUCH, B.A.

Riyasat Officer : MR. P. K. JADEJA.

Auditor : R. M. GANDHI, F.C.S. (London).

Abkari Supervisor : MR. G. K. DESAI.

Garden Superintendent : A. S. MAHFUZE, F.R.H.S. (London).

Mechanical Engineer : MR. DHANJI MAVJI.

MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAO SHREE SIR
RANJITSINHJI,

KCSI, Ruler of Baria

Born 10th July 1886

Educated. At Rajkumar College, Rajkot, Imperial Cadet Corps College, Dchra Dun, and in England

Married In 1905 to Shrimant Taktakunverba Sahab, daughter of His late, Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla

In 1918 to Shrimant Dilhar-kunverba Sahab, a niece of His late Highness the Maharaja Sahab of Rajpipla

Succeeded to the Gadi 20th February 1908 Assumed full Ruling Powers May 1908

Served in France and Flanders during the Great European War (1914-18) and also during the Third Afghan War (1919).



Second Son RAJ KUMAR SHREE HEERASINHJI

Grandson, eldest son of Heir-Apparent RAJ KUMAR SHREE
JABBARSINHJI

Family Chohan Rajputs lineal descendants of the renowned Pava paties, Rulers of Gujrat with their capital at Champaner

The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or any other State, and receives Chouth of Dohad, Kalol and Halol Talukas of the Panch Mahals from the British Government

Area of State 813 square miles *Population* 159,429

Gross Average Revenue Twelve lacs

Salute Permanent 9, Personal 11.

Recreation Pig-sticking, Polo, Tiger hunting, etc

ADMINISTRATION.

Deean RAO BAHADUR MOTILAL L PAREKH, M A, LL B

Officer Commanding State Forces LT-COL MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI

Rajkharch Officer SARDAR Z. N GOHEL

Personal Staff Officer Captain KALLIANSINH

Sar Nyayadhiksha and First Class Magistrate U J SHAH, Esq.,
 BA, LL B

Nyayadhiksha and First Class Magistrate M V SHETH, Esq

Medical Department Dr. J H KUMBHANI, MBBS., D T.M.,
 F C P S

Electrical Department M L PATEL, Esq. D F H. (London).

P W D Department: C S. MALKAN, Esq. B E. (Civil), A M I E.

Education Department. G L. PANDYA, Esq. M A, B T.

Banking Department. CHANDULAL N SHAH, Esq.



HIS HIGHNESS FARVARDI-KHAS-I-DOWLAT-I-ENGLISHIA MAHARAJA SIR SAYAJI RAO GAEKWAR SENAKHAS KHEL SAMSHER BAHADUR, GCSI, GCIE, LL.D., Maharaja of Baroda

Born: 1863. Ascended the gadi 1875. Invested with full powers in 1881.

Educated: Privately.

Married: In 1880 Shri Chinnabai Saheb, a princess belonging to the House of Tanjore, who died in 1885.

Married: Second time in 1885, Shri Chinnabai Saheb of the Ghatge family of the Dewas State.

Attended the Round Table Conference, 1930, 1931. The Minister was deputed to the third session of the Round Table Conference by His Highness, 1932

Publications

- (1) From Caesar to Sultan; (2) Famine notes, (3) Speeches, (4) Selected letters

Recreation: Billiards, tennis, shooting, tiger-hunting, etc.

Address: Baroda, Gujarat, Western India.

Heir: SHRIMANT YUVARAJ PRATAPSINH GAEKWAR.

Area of the State 8,164 square miles

Population 2,443,007 (1931)

Revenue Rs 270 10 lakhs.

Salute: 21 guns.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President.

SIR V. T. KRISHNAMA CHARI, Kt. C.I.E., Dewan.

COUNCILLORS.

SHRIMANT YUVARAJ PRATAPSINH GAEKWAR (*Karma Sachin*).

RAO BAHADUR RAMLAL HIRALAL DESAI, B.A. LL.B. (*Mantra Sachin*).

MANILAL BALABHAI NANAVATI, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (PENV) (*Mantra Sachin*).

GOPAL KRISHNA DANDKAR, B.A., LL.B., *Legal Remembrancer*.

BHADRASINH ANANDRAO GAEKWAD, B.A., LL.B. (CAMP), *Bar-at-law*.

**HIS HIGHNESS DEVI-
SINGHJI, RANA
SAHEB of Barwani (Minor),
Central India**

Born On 19th July
1922.

Ascended the gadi on
21st April 1930

Sisodia Rajput and a
descendant of the Udaipur
Ruling House None of
the rulers of Barwani was
ever a tributary of any of the Malwa Chiefs.

Being educated at Daly College, Indore.

Area of State 1,178 square miles.

Population : 141,110.

Revenue. About Rs. 12 lacs.

Salute : 11 guns.

State Council appointed by Government to carry
on Minority Administration.

Dewan and President.

DIWAN BAHADUR H. N. GOSALIA, M.A., LL.B.

Revenue Member.

KHAN BAHADUR MEHERJIBHOY HORMUSJI.

Judicial Member.

RAI SAHEB M. S. DUTT CHOWDHARY, B.A., LL B





CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SIR ADITYA NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR, KCSI, the present Ruler of Benares

Born On 17th November, 1874

Received liberal education in Sanskrit, Persian and English and is a great reader of books

In his fondness for Shikar specially big game His Highness takes closely to his father the late Maharaja Sir Prabhu Narain Singh Bahadur. He is also a good rider and used to play polo in his earlier days

His Highness possesses a thorough insight into the details of administration relating to all the important Departments and always devotes a considerable portion of his time to State work. He is readily accessible to all his subjects high or low and likes to hear all that they have to say

The Kingdom of Benares under its Hindu Rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in the Hindu

and Buddhist literature In the 12th century it was conquered by Sahab-ud-din Ghori and formed a separate province of the Mohammedan Empire In the 18th century when the power of Moghal Emperors declined after the death of Aurangzeb, Raja Mansa Ram an enterprising Zamindar of Gangapur (Benares District) obtained a Sanad from the Emperor Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738 and founded the Benares State, which comprised the four Sarkars of Benares, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Chunar Raja Mansa Ram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler During the next 30 years attempts were made by Saladar Jung and after him by Shuja ud-daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja but the latter withstood them successfully, strengthened his position and built the Fort of Ramnagar on the bank of the Ganges opposite the Benares City Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh He was expelled by Warren Hastings Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Narain Singh was then placed on the Gadda The latter proved an imbecile and there was maladministration which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands held by the Raja in his own right, recognised by the British Government, were separated from the rest of the province The direct control of the latter province was assumed by the British Government under an arrangement by which the surplus revenue of the province which was worked out at the time to be one lac rupees was granted to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains Within the Domains the Raja had revenue

and Ramnagar

The British system of administration in the U.P. is closely followed The Diwan or Chief Minister is designated the Chief Secretary.

His apparent MAHARAJ KUMAR BISHNUTI NARAIN SINGH, born on 5th November, 1927.
Adopted by His Highness the Maharaja as his son and successor on 24th June, 1934.

SHRIMANT RAGHUNATHRAO SHANKARRAO *alias* BARASAHEB PANDIT PANT SACHIV, MADAR-UL-MAHAM (most faithful) Ruler of Bhor

Founder of Dynasty — Shankaraji, member of Cabinet (ministry) of Eight, Chhatrapati Rajaram's time 1698

Present Ruler Born, 1878 Education, Collegiate. Ascended Gadi, 1922 Representative member of 'Princes' Chamber (7 years) Trip to England and Continent of Europe, 1930 Audience with King-Emperor



Heir SHRIMANT SADASHIVRAO *alias* BHAUSAHEB, B A

State Matters Area 910 sq. miles. Population 141,546

Revenue: Rs 6,92,916. 9 guns Dynastic Salute bestowed for excellent administration and loyal and whole-hearted co-operation with British Government, 1927. Ruler enjoys full Internal Powers Reforms and improvements —

Administrative: Executive Council system started, 1925. Legislative Council established, 1928 and non-official majority and non-official Vice-President granted, 1933. Privy purse moderately fixed.

Judicial: An Independent High Court's Scheme inaugurated, 1928.

Educational: Primary Education made free, 1922. Scholarships and Freeships for higher-education founded. Library built at Bhor, 1928. Shrimant Babasaheb is President of Poona Boy Scouts' Association.

Local Self-Government Institutions: Bhor Municipality reconstituted and election-right granted, 1929. Taluka Local Boards established, 1932.

General: A big bridge over Nira built, 1932. The State rendered varied and valuable help to Government in the construction of Lloyd Dam at Bhatghar.



HIS HIGHNESS BHARAT
DHARAM-INDU
MAHARAJA SAWAI SIR SAWANT
SINGH BAHADUR, K C I.E., of
Bijawar.

Born: 25th November
1877. ascended the Gadi
in June 1900, was married
first into the Bundelkhandi
Ponwar family of Sonrai in
Jhansi district and secondly
in 1913 into that of Diwan
Gajraj Singh, a jagirdar of
Datia State who belongs to
Karahiya family.

Son. MAHARAJ KUMAR AMAN SINGHJI

Area of the State: 973 square miles

Population: 115,852. *Gross revenue* 3½ lakhs

Salute: 11 guns

Railway Station: Harpalpur, G I P Railway, 57 miles lorry
service.

ADMINISTRATION.

Diwan:

SARDAR BASHESHAH SARUP.

Chief Secretary:

PANDIT MAHADEO RAO.

Private Secretary:

AITMAD-UD-DAWLAH
M. RAFAT ALI QURRESHI.

Revenue Officer:

L. RAGHUBIR CHAND.

Nazim:

MR. LAXMI NARAYAN,
B.A., LL.B.

Superintendent of Police:

M. GULAB KHAN.

Bundi One of the most picturesque towns in Rajputana

Ruler HIS HIGHNESS
Hadendra Shiromani Deo Sar
Buland Rai Maharao Raja
Ishwari Singh Bahadur

Born 8th March 1893.
succeeded to the Gaddi on
8th August 1927

Educated Privately

Heir-apparent Maharaj
Kumar Bahadur Singh

His Highness is the head
of the Hada clan of Chauhan
Rajputs and stands fourth in
order of precedence amongst
the Princes of Rajputana.



Area of State 2,220 square miles. **Population** in 1931,
2,16,722

Revenue Rs. 12,98,000 **Hali** and Rs. 3,51,000 **Kaldar**
(British Coin)

Salute : 17 guns **Annual tribute to Government** Rs. 1,20,000

COUNCIL.

Deuan and Finance Member : MAJOR W. F. WEBB, I A.

Judicial Member . PANDIT DEOKI NANDAN CHATURVEDI,
B A, LL B.

Revenue Member . THAKUR MAHENDRA SINGH RANAWAT.

Home Member : KANWAR SHEQNATH SINGH

Member without Portfolio : MUNSHI KHADIM HUSSAIN.

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE.

Private Secretary : MR SOHAN LAL R JHAMARIA

Inspector General of Police : PANDIT WASHESHA NATH DATTA.

Chief Medical Officer . DR. D. N. AHLUWALIA, M B.

Accountant General : PANDIT MUKET BEHARI LAL BHARGAVE.

Superintendent of Customs and Forests THAKUR MAHIPAL
SINGH.

Sessions Judge : PANDIT JAGMOHAN NATH TIKRU, B A, L



HIS HIGHNESS NAZAMUD-DAULAH MUNTAZ-UL-MULK MOMIN-KHAN BAHADUR DILAVERJUNG NAWAB MIRZA HUSAIN YAVAR KHAN BAHADUR, Nawab of Cambay (A First Class State with powers to try capital offences) is a Mogul of Shiah Faith, of the Nazam-i-Sani Family of Persia.

Born: 16th May 1911.

Succeeded to the Gadi on 21st January 1915. *Ascended* 13-12-30 (With full powers).

Educated: At Rajkumar College, Rajkot, till April 1928; spent a year in Europe

accompanied by his tutor and companion.

Area of State: 392 sq miles.

Population: 87,761 (Census 1931).

Revenue: Rs. 13 lakhs (on the average of the last 5 years)

Salute: 11 guns.

Political Relations.—With the Government of India, through Agent to the Governor-General, Gujarat States, Baroda.

first step towards reform.

Devan.

KHAN BAHADUR FRAMROZ SORABJI MASTER, B.A.

Private Secretary.

LT.-COLONEL H. S. STRONG, C.I.E.

Chief Revenue Officer.

RAO SAHEB PURSHOTTAM JOGIBHAI BHATT, B.A., LL.B.

Sar Nyayadhikar

MAGANLAL GHELABHAI MEHTA, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA RAM SINGH, the present Ruler of Chamba State, is a Rajput of the Surajbansi Race and the progenitors of the dynasty have ruled in Chamba for fourteen hundred years

Born 17th October 1890, ascended the Gadi in September 1919, installed in May 1920

Educated In Chamba and in the Aitchison College, Lahore.

Married : The daughter of Raja Raghunath Singh of Jaswan in 1912.

Recreation : Shooting, Tennis, Cricket, Hockey and Football

Heir-Apparent : Shri Tikka Lakshman Singh, born December 1924.

Salute : 11 guns.

Address : Chamba, Punjab, India

Chief Secretary . DIWAN BAHADUR LALA MADHO RAM.

Area of the State : 3,216 square miles.

Population : 146,870.

Revenue : Rs. 9,00,000.

Chamba is one of the oldest principalities in India and has been ruled by the same dynasty since its foundation in A D. 550.





HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJ SHRI NATWARSINHJI FATEHSINHJI, Ruler of Chhota Udepur State in Gujarat, is a Chohan Rajput and traces his descent from the renowned Pattai Rawal of Pawagadh.

Born 16th November 1906.

Succeeded to the Gadi. On 29th August 1923. Was invested with full powers on 20th June 1928.

Educated. At the Rajkumar College Rajkot

Married In 1927, Shri Padmakunver Basaheb, the daughter of His Late Highness The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla, and after her demise on 10th April 1928, married second time on the 3th December 1928, Shri Kusumkunver Basaheb,

daughter of H. H. The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla

H. H. is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right Visited Europe in 1926

Near Relatives BROTHER, LT MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI

Area of the State 890 34 square miles

Population 1,44,640

Gross Average Revenue 13,10 259.

Salute 9 Guns

Clubs Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay, W. I. Turf Club, Bombay, British Union Club, London, S. F. Gymkhana, Chhota Udepur

Recreation Shooting, Cricket, Riding, etc

Tribute The State pays Rs 7,805 to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda and it receives Tanka or tribute from the Estates of Chorangla, Gad, Bhaka, Khareda and Choramal

There are manganese mines in the State The State owns Railway in its limits There are telephone connections in the Town and Taluka Head Quarters. In the capital there are electric and Water Works. There is also a Dak Bungalow.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan RAO SAHEB JANNADAS D. MENTA, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Officer MR. NATWARLAL D. PARIKH, M.A., LL.B., B.Com., F.R.E.S.

First Class Magistrate and Nyayadhiksha: MR. CHANDRASHANKER I. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B.

Superintendent of Police: K. S. RAISINGHJI C. CHOWAN.

Chief Medical Officer and Jail Superintendent, DR. R. M. DAVE, M.B.B.S.

State Engineer, MR. MORARJI C. RUPERA, L.C.E.

Forest Officer. MR. N. D. AIYENGAR.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR SRI RAMA VARMA, G.C I.E., Maharaja of Cochin.

Born. 30th December 1861.

Ascended the Musnad. 25th March 1932.

Educated. Privately.

Hair. His Highness Kerala Varma, Elaya Raja

Cochin is a maritime Indian State lying in the south-west corner of India. It has an area of 1,480.28 sq. miles and a population of 1,205,016. It is bound-

ed on the north by British Malabar, on the east by Malabar, Coimbatore and Travancore, on the south by Travancore and on the west by Malabar and the Arabian Sea

In point of Education the State takes the 2nd place among the Indian States and Provinces. It owns 3 Colleges, 46 High Schools, 103 Lower Secondary Schools and 886 Primary Schools.

The State maintains 53 Hospitals and Dispensaries. Local administration is carried on by four Municipalities in the four important towns and 86 Panchayats in the Villages.

The Government of the State is carried in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja who is the fountain head of all authority in the State. The Chief Minister and Executive Officer of the State is the Diwan. To help the Government a Legislative Council with a predominant non-official majority has been constituted.

His Highness enjoys a salute of 17 guns.

The present Diwan of the State is Sir R. K. Shanmugham Chetty, K.C.I.E.





HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA SHRI
BHAWANI SINGHI
SAHEB BAHADUR, Danta
 State, Rajputana.

Born : 13th September
 1899 A.D. The Ruling family
 of Danta belongs to the
 celebrated clan of Parmar
 Rajputs. The founder of the
 State, His Highness Mahara-
 naji Shri Jasrajji came from
 Sind and established the State
 by way of conquest in 1068
 A.D.

Educated : At the Mayo
 College, Ajmer.

Ascended the Gadi : 10th
 March 1926.

Area of the State : 347 sq. miles. *Population :* 26,172.

Revenue : Rs 1,77,075 *Salute .* 9 guns hereditary.

The State enjoys full plenary powers, and the Ruler is a
 Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. Succes-
 sion to Gadi is governed by primogeniture

Heir-Apparent : Maharajakumar Shri Prithuraj Singhji
 Sahab Bahadur, born 22nd July 1928.

Maharaj Kumar Shri Madhusudan Singhji, born 31st May
 1933.

Maharaj Kumar Shri Raghuvir Singhji, born on 4th
 December 1934

Places of interest : Shri Ambaji, Shri Koteswaraji and Shri
 Kumbhariaji are the places of interest and holy pilgrimage.

STATE OFFICERS.

Dewan : MR. RAMPRASAD BAPALAL DIVANJI, B.A. (Retired
 Senior Superintendent and Acting Assistant Secretary to the
 Government of Bombay, Revenue Department).

Naib-Dewan : MAHARAJ SHRI PRITHI SINGHI SAHEB.

Revenue Commissioner : MAHARAJ SHRI NARAYAN SINGHI
 SAHEB.

Private Secretary : BABU BISHRAM SINGHI.

First Class Magistrate : MR. P. P. DESAI, B.A., LL.B

Assistant Revenue Commissioner : MR. R. P. KANHERE, B.A.

Medical Officer : DR. S. M. Rao, M.B.B.S.

MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA LOKENDRA SIR GOVINDSINH JU DEO BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Ruler of Datia.

Born: 1886 *Ascended the Gadi on* 5th August 1907.

His Highness is a Patron of St. John Ambulance Association, Vice-Patron of National Horse Breeding and Show Society, Vice-President of Red Cross Society and All-India Baby Week Society, Vice-Patron of Girl Guide Association, Indian Empire, Member of Cricket Club, India, besides being a member of several Societies, Associations and Clubs.



He contributed about 7 lakhs during the War, has presented Lord Reading's statue to the Imperial Capital, Delhi, and has built several beautiful buildings of public utility in his own capital including Lord Hardinge Hospital and Lady Willingdon Girls' School.

Besides shooting several big game in South-East Africa in 1912-13 he has shot 154 tigers in India.

His Highness celebrated his Silver Jubilee in 1933.

Constitution: The administration is carried on through the Chief Minister, who is the central administrative authority. The Chief Minister is assisted by the Heads of departments and advised by the Legislative Council which was constituted in 1924.

Chief Minister: SIR AZIZUDDIN AHMED, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.O., K.B.

Area of the State: 912 square miles.

Population: 158,834.

Revenue: About Rs. 18 lakhs.

Address: Datia, Central India.



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA ANAND RAO PUAR SAHAB BAHADUR (MINOR), Ruler of Dhar State, C.I.

Born: 24th November, 1920

Adopted by Her late Highness the Dowager Maharani Saheba, D.B.E., on 1st August, 1926

Succeeded to Gadi: On the 1st of August, 1926.

Education: His Highness is receiving education at the Daly College, Indore, under the guidance of an European Guardian and Tutor, Captain M. S. Harvey Jones.

Salute: 15 guns

Area of the State: 1,800.24 square miles.

Average Revenue of the State: Rs 30,00,000 including revenue of the Khasgi, Thakurates, Bhumats and Jagirs, etc. *Population:* 243,521.

Railway Station: Mhow—33 miles. Rutlam—60 miles on B. B. & C. I. Lines.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Dewan and President, Council of Administration of the State and Khasgi Karbhari:

Dewan Bahadur K. NADKAR.

Member (without Portfolio) of the Executive Council:

Rao Bahadur Shrimant Maharaj Setu RAMJI SAHAB PUAR.

Home and Revenue Member:

MR RAGHUNATH SAHAI.

Military Member:

MR RAGHUNATH SAHAI (Acting).

Judicial Member:

MR. M. N. KHORY, B.A., LL.B.

Consultative Member and Assistant to the Dewan in the Finance Branch:

RAJ SEVA SAKTA MR VENKAT RAO C. PALKAR

Consultative Members:

PANDIT PURNASHANKAR RAJ JOTISHI.

THAKUR JASWANT SINGHI OF BIDWAL

Durbar and Council Secretary:

MR. B. S. BAFAT, M.A., LL.B.

HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARANA SHRI
VIJAYADEVJI MOHANDEVJI
RANA, Raja Saheb of
Dharampur



Born. 1885

Ascended the Gadi 1921

Educated at the Raj-
 kumar College, Rajkot

Married in 1905 A. S.
 Rasikkunverba, daughter
 of His Highness Maharana
 Shri Gambbirsinhji, Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla, and after
 her demise in 1907 A. S. Manharkunverba, daughter of
 Kumar Shri Samantsinhji of Palitana

Heir: MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI NARHARDEVJI.

Area of the State: About 800 square miles.

Population: About 115,000

Revenue: Rs. 12½ lakhs.

Salute: 11 guns personal

SECRETARIAT SYSTEM.

Political Secretary

MR. DULLABHDAS VITHALDAS SARAIYA, B A, LL B.

Huzur Personal Assistant:

MR. BHOGILAL JAGJIVAN MODY.

Revenue Secretary

MR. SHANTISHANKER JESHANKER DESAI, B A.

General Secretary:

MR. PRANLAL DULLABHJI KANDAR, B A., LL.B.



LT.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS
RAJS-UD-DAULA SIPAH-
DAR-UL-MULK SARMA
RAJ HAI HIND MAHA-
RAJADHIRAJA SRI SAWAI
MAHARAJ RANA SIR UDAI
BHAN SINGH LOKINDAR
BAHADUR, DILER JANG JAI
DEO, G. C. I. E., K. C. S. I.,
K. C. V. O., Maharaj Rana of
Dholpur.

Born: On 12th February
1893.

Succeeded: To the Gadi
in March 1911 and assumed
full ruling powers in 1913

His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer,
where he passed the Diploma examination and won several
prizes.

Married: To the daughter of the Sardar of Badrukha
in Jind State. *Area of State:* 1,221 square miles.

Population: 2,54,986. *Revenue:* Rs. 16,78,000.

Salute: Permanent 15 guns and personal 17 guns.

STATE COUNCIL.

President: H. H. THE MAHARAJ RANA BAHADUR
NAWAB RUSTAM ALI KHAN.

Political Secretary: A. N. THORPE, ESQ.

Revenue Secretary: R. S. R. B. MUNSHI KUNJ BEHARI LAL.

Financial Secretary: PANDIT KALADHAR TEWARI.

Personal Secretary: RAI SAHIB MUNSHI DIN DAYAL, B.A.

Military Secretary: LT.-COL. SARDAR RAGHUBIR SINGH.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MAHARANA SHRI SIR GHANSHYAM SINGHJI, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja Raj Sahab of Dhrangadhra in Kathiawar

Born: In 1889, and succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1911.

Educated Rajkumar College, Rajkot and later in England with private tutors under guardianship of Sir Charles Ollivant

Married: Five times



(2) Maharaj Kumar
Shri Dharmendrasinhji,

Area of the State: 1,167 square miles exclusive of the State's portion of the Lesser Rann of Cutch *Population:* 88,961. *Annual Revenue:* Rs. 25,00,000 *Dynastic Salute:* 13 Guns

STATE COUNCIL (Members).

Revenue Member: RANA SHRI SABALSINHJI S. JHALA.

Finance Member: RAO SAHEB CHINANLAL A. MEHTA, B.A., ST.C

Military Member: RANA SHRI JASWANTSINHJI D. JHALA.

Political Member: ANANTRAI N. MANKER, M.A.

Huzur Secretary: RAJ RANA SHRI NARSISINHJI, P. JHALA.

Secretary to the Council: BALASHANKER M. BHATT, High Court Pleader

Chief Agricultural Products: Cotton, Jowar, Bajri and Wheat

Principal Industries:

Salt and Manufacture of Soda Alkalies at Shri Shakti Alkali Works, Dhrangadhra, which is the first and only work of the kind in India.



L T.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS
RAIS-UD-DAULA SIPAH-
DAR-UL-MULK SARMA
RAJ HAI HIND MAHA-
RAJADHIRAJA SRI SAWAI
MAHARAJ RANA SIR UDAI
BHAN SINGH LOKINDAR
BAHADUR, DILER JANG JAI
DEO, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.,
K.C.V.O., Maharaj Rana of
Dholpur

Born: On 12th February
1893.

Succeeded: To the Gadi
in March 1911 and assumed
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His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer,
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prizes.

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in Jind State. *Area of State:* 1,221 square miles.

Population: 2,54,986. *Revenue:* Rs. 16,78,000.

Salute: Permanent 15 guns and personal 17 guns.

STATE COUNCIL.

President: H. H. THE MAHARAJ RANA BAHADUR
NAWAB RUSTAM ALI KHAN.

Political Secretary: A. N. THORPE, ESQ.

Revenue Secretary: R. S. R. B. MUNSHI KUNJ BEHARI LAL.

Financial Secretary: PANDIT KALADHAR TEWARI.

Personal Secretary: RAI SAHIB MUNSHI DIN DAYAL, B.A.

Military Secretary: LT.-COL. SARDAR RAGHUBIR SINGH.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MAHARANA SHRI SIR GHANSHYAM SINGHJI, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja Raj Sahib of Dhrangadhra in Kathiawar

Born: In 1889, and succeeded to the *Gadi* in 1911.

Educated: Rajkumar College, Rajkot and later in England with private tutors under guardianship of Sir Charles Ollivant.

Married: Five times. Has three sons (1) Maharaj Yuvraj Kumar Shri Mayurdhwajsinhji, (2) Maharaj Kumar Shri Virendrasinhji, (3) Maharaj Kumar Shri Dharmendrasinhji.

Area of the State: 1,167 square miles exclusive of the State's portion of the Lesser Runn of Cutch. *Population:* 88,961. *Annual Revenue:* Rs. 25,00,000. *Dynastic Salute:* 13 Guns.

STATE COUNCIL (Members).

Revenue Member: RANA SHRI SABALSINHJI S. JHALA.

Finance Member: RAO SAHEB CHIMANLAL A. MEHTA, B.A., S.T.C.

Military Member: RANA SHRI JASWANTSINHJI D. JHALA.

Political Member: ANANTRAI N. MANKER, M.A.

Huzur Secretary: RAJ RANA SHRI NARSISINHJI, P. JHALA.

Secretary to the Council: BALASHANKER M. BHATT, High Court Pleader.

Chief Agricultural Products: Cotton, Jowar, Bajri and Wheat.

Principal Industries:

Salt and Manufacture of Soda Alkalies at Shri Shakti Alkali Works, Dhrangadhra, which is the first and only work of the kind in India.



LIEUTENANT HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND I SAADAT
NISHAN HAZRAT I KAISAR I-HIND RAJA HARINDAR
SINGH BRAR BANS BHARADUR
Ruler of Faridkot State

Born On 29th January
1915

Succeeded to the Gads Dec
1918 His Highness assumed
full ruling Powers on 17th
October 1934

Educated At the Aitchison
Chiefs' College Lahore where
he had a brilliant academic
career Passed the Diploma
Test with distinction in the year
1932, standing 1st in his college in English and winning the Godley
Medal, and the Watson Gold Medal for Histories and Geography
His Highness received practical Administrative and Judicial training
in his State



In December 1933 His Highness successfully completed a course of
Military training at Poona with the Royal Decan Horse His Highness
is a keen sportsman and fond of all manly games especially of Polo.

Married. The daughter of Sardar Bihadur Sardar Bhagwant
Singh Sahib of Bhareli, Ambala District in February 1933

Salute 11 guns

Area of State 643 square miles

Population 1,64,346

Gross Income 18 Lakhs

Kanwar Manjit Indar Singh Sahib Bahadur —

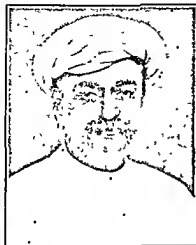
The younger brother of His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur
born on 22nd February 1916, educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore,
is Military Secretary to His Highness the Raja Sahib Bahadur since
1934

Chief Secretary Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, B.A.

Home Secretary Sardar Bahadur Sardar Fateh Singh

Judicial and Revenue Secretary Lala Hargobind, P.C.S. (Retired)

Under Secretary: S. Nazar Singh, B.A., LL.B.



HIS HIGHNESS SHREE
BHAGVAT SINGHJEE,
G.C.I.E., M.D.,
F.R.C.P.E., MBCM,
M.R.C.P., D.C.L., LL.D.
FRSE, MRAS, M.R.I.
(GB), F.C.P. & S.B.,
H.P.A.C., Fell. Bom
University, Maharaja Thakore
Saheb of Gondal

Born: 1865.

Assumed Full Powers, 1884.

*Educated at the Rajkumar
College, Rajkot, and at the
University of Edinburgh.*

*His Highness was married to
Nandkunverba, the daughter*

of H H. Maharana Shri Naran Devji of Dharampur.

*Author of: "A History of Aryan Medical Science," A Journal
of a visit to England*

Heir: YUVARAJ SHRI BHUJRAJJI

Area of State: 1,024 square miles. *Population:* 2,05,846.

Revenue. Rs. 30,00,000 *Salute:* 11 guns.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Khangs Karbhari: P. P. BUCH.

Secretary: Miss J. D. RATHOD, B.A.

Huzur Secretary: P. B. JOSHI, B.A.

Nyaya Mantri: T. P. SAMPAT, B.A., LL.B.

Sar Nyayadhish: K. J. SANGHANI, B.A., LL.B.

Vasulati Adhikari: P. W. MEHTA, B.A.

Manager and Engineer-in-Chief: J. M. PANDYA, B.Sc. (Edin).
A.M.I.E.

Police Superintendent: H. S. SANGHANI.

Bandhkam Adhikari: J. P. PARIKH, B.E., Ph.D.

Khajanchi: D. K. VYAS.

Chief Medical Officer: M. K. S. BHUPATISINGHI, L.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S., D.T.M., M.B., B.Ch.

Vidya Adhikari: C. B. PATEL, B.A.

Darbari Vakil: L. K. SHUKLA, B.A., LL.B.

RAJA BAHADUR NABA KISHORE
CHANDRA SINGH MARDHARJ
JAGADYB M.R.S. F.R.S.A.

(London), Ruler of Hindol in the Eastern States Agency in direct political relation with the Government of India.

Origin. The Ruler of the State belongs to the Ganga Dynasty tracing his descent from Kapilendra Deb, a famous sovereign of the Orissa kingdom in the 15th century.

Born. On the 14th June 1891.

Succeeded to the Musnad. On the 10th February 1906 and invested with ruling powers on the 10th October 1913.

Educated. At Ravenshaw Collegiate School, Cuttack, and finally passed the Diploma Examination from the Rayakumar College, Raipur (C.P.).

Married. In 1912 the eldest daughter of the Raja Sahab of Khariar in C.P., a descendant of the Choudhan origin. On the 15th of 1913 the first time he married the only daughter of the Raja Sahab of Thumal, Rampur of the well known Nag family.

Julies. Shrinman Pratap Chandra Singh Deo the Her Apparent, born on the 12th October 1917.

Area. 312 square miles. **Population.** 48,500.

PERSONAL STAFF

PRIVATE SECRETARY
PALACE DEPARTMENT

ATO H.R. & A.H.
FAMILY PHYSICIAN

MANTRI MANDAL

PRADHAN SACHIV

NAAYA SACHIV,
ARTHA SACHIV.

RASERA SACHIV
DHARMA SACHIV

VICAR PARISAD.

Chief Court
Munsiff's Court

Judge Court
Revenue Court

Magistrate's Court
Dharmadhyaksh Court

DEPARTMENTAL HEADS.

Superintendent of Education
Superintendent of State Jail
Office Superintendent,
Chief Medical Officer.

Chief Police Officer
Forest Officer
Officer in Charge of P.W.D.
Auditor in Chief

General. Vernacular education is imparted free in the State. Scholarships for higher education have been founded. The State Hospital gives every sort of medical help free to all irrespective of caste and creed.

Importation of liquor is prohibited. Village Panchayats have been introduced almost in every important village.

All public buildings have been electrified and street lighting of the town is conducted by electricity as well. State Telephone Service links Institutions, Officers' Quarters, Police Stations in the interior and the nearest Railway Station.

Address: P.O. Hindol (Orissa). Railway Station. Hindol Road (B.N. Railway).





HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS, RUSTOM-I-DOWRAN, ARASTU-I-ZAMAN, LT. GENERAL, MUZAFFAR-UL-MULK, WALI MAMALIK, NAWAB SIR MIR OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR, FATEH JUNG SIFAR SALAR, Faithful Ally of the British Government, NIZAMUD DOULA, NIZAM-UL-MULK ASAF JAH, GCSI, GBE, NIZAM of Hyderabad.

Born: 1886.

Ascended the throne 1911.

Educated: Privately.

Married: In 1906 Dulhan Pasha, daughter of Nawab Jehangir Jung, a nobleman, representing a collateral branch of the Nizam's family.

Heir: NAWAB MIR HIMAYAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR, AZAM JAH.

Area of the State: 82,698 square miles.

Population: 14,512,161.

Revenue: 854.79 lakhs.

Salute: 21 guns.

Ellora and Ajanta.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President.

RAJA RAJAYAN RAJAH SIR KISHEN PERSHAD MAHARAJA BAHADUR, YAMINUS SALTANATH, G.C.I.E.

Finance and Railway Member.
NAWAB SIR ABBAS HYDARI

Judicial and Army Member.
NAWAB LUTF-UD-DOWLAH BAHADUR.

Public Works and Medical Member.
NAWAB AQEEL JUNG BAHADUR

Political and Education Member.
NAWAB MAHDI YAF JUNG BAHADUR

Revenue and Police Member.
T. J. TASKER, I.C.S.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SHREE HIMMAT SINGHJI OF IDAR.—The Idar House was founded 200 years ago by two brothers of the Maharaja of Jodhpur. His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji is the 10th of this illustrious line and the grandson of the well known soldier and statesman His Highness Maharaja Major General Sir Pratap Singhji Sahib of Jodhpur fame. Maharaja Himmat Singhji succeeded to the throne on the sudden death of His Highness Maharaja Sir Dowlat Singh on the 14th April 1931.

Born. On 2nd September 1899.

Married. In the year 1903 to Shree Jawahar Kunwar Sahiba, the eldest daughter of Raja of Bhandela in the Jalpur State.

His Highness received his education at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he remained for 5½ years, leaving it after a brilliant career in 1916. He attained his diploma standing first in the list of candidates to all the Chief Colleges in India and was awarded His Excellency the Viceroy's gold medal. He won every class prize from the fifth to the diploma, five prizes for English and 1500 others for various subjects. He won prizes in each division in succession for riding and represented the College against the Auchison College for 3 years at tent pegging and also at tennis. For several years he was captain of one or other of the junior football or cricket eleven and he was one of the best and keenest polo players in the college.

As will be seen, he upheld his family tradition as a sportsman. From boyhood he was keen on hunting and pigsticking and before he had joined the College at the age of 16, he had accounted for many panther and bear to his own rifle. His Highness now keeps a racing stable and has had many successes. These active sports are not his only recreation for he has a good ear for music and is interested in painting and photography.

to carry through successfully

His Highness has got two sons, Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji and Amar Singhji, the eldest Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji, the heir apparent, was born in 1917.

Salute: 15 Guns, **Area:** 1,669 sq miles, **Revenue:** Rs 21 Lakhs
Dewan: RAJ BHABHUR RAJ RATTAN JAGANNATH BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B.





HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SAWAI SHREE YESHWANT RAO HOLKAR BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., Maharaja of Indore.

Born: 6th September 1908.

Accession: 26th February 1926

Investiture: 9th May 1930

Educated: In England 1920-23 and again at Christ Church, Oxford, 1926-29.

Married: In 1924 a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur).

Daughter: Princess Ushadevi, born 20th October 1933

Invited delegate to the R.T.C. in 1931.

Area of State: 9,902 square miles *Population:* 1,325,000.

Revenue: Rs 1,35,00,000.

Salute: 19 guns (21 guns within State).

Address: Indore, Central India.

Recreation: Tennis, Cricket and Shikar

STATE CABINET.

President.

WAZIR-UD-DOWLAH RAJ BAHADUR S. M. BAPNA,
C.I.E., B.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Prime Minister.

MEMBERS.

Home Minister:

SARDAR R. K. ZANANE, B.A.

Revenue Minister:

DEWAN-I-KHAS BAHADUR RAO SAHEB K. B. TILLOO.

Finance Minister:

MUSAHIB-I-KHAS BAHADUR S. V. KANUNGO, M.A.

Member for Medical, Jails and Health & Sanitation Departments:

LT.-COL. J. R. J. TYRRELL, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Retired).

Member for Army:

MAJOR GENERAL T. M. CARPENDALE



HIS HIGHNESS SIDI
MUHAMMAD KHAN
NAWAB SAHEB OF
JANJIRA

Born : March 7th, 1914.

Succeeded : To the Gadi on
2nd May 1922. Was invested
with full Ruling powers on
9th November 1933.

Educated : At the Rajku-
mar College, Rajkot, where
he took the Diploma with
distinction in 1930. Received
instruction in administration,
politics and agriculture in
the Deccan College, Poona,
and administrative training
in the Mysore State.

Married : On the 14th November 1933 to the Shahajadi
Saheba of the Jaora State in Central India

Area : 379 square miles

Population : 1,10,388

Revenue : Rs 8,85,000.

Salute : 11 guns permanent, 13 guns local.

Principal sources of State income are Agriculture, Forest,
Abkari and Customs

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS.

Deuan : RAO BAHADUR H. B. KOTAK, B.A., LL.B., J.P.
Sar Nyayadhish : MR. RAMKRISHNA BABAJI DALVI.

Sadar Tahasildar : MR. SIDI JAFAR SIDI MAHMUD SHI-
KHANI, B.A., LL.B.

Chief Medical Officer : DR. A. F. DASILVA GOMES, L.R.C.P.,
L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.F.P.S. (Gls.), L.M. (Dublin).

Chief Forest Officer : MR. L. P. MASCARENHAS.

Excise Inspector : MR. D. V. DESAI.

Chief Engineer : MR. V. V. DEODHAR, B.E.

Customs Inspector : SIDI IBRAHIM SIDI ABDUL RAHMAN
KHANJADE.

Mamlatdar, Jafarabad : MR. G. A. DIGHE.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS FAKHRUD DAULAH NAWAB SIR MOHAMMAD IFTIKHAR ALI KHAN BAHADUR, SAULET-E-JANG, K.C.I.E., Nawab of Jaora.

Born 1883

Ascended the Gads in 1895

Educated at the Daly College, Indore Served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for fifteen months till 1902, and is Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army.

Married: His Highness' first marriage was celebrated in 1903, 2nd marriage in 1905 and the 3rd in the year 1921.

Heir-Apparent: NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD USMAN ALI KHAN SAHIB

Area of State: 601 square miles.

Population: 100,204 Revenue: 12,00,000.

STATE COUNCIL.

President: HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR.

Vice-President & Chief Secretary:

KHAN BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MOHAMMAD SERFRAZ ALI KHAN.

Secretary:

MR NASRAT MOHAMMAD KHAN, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.)

Member.

NAWABZADA MOHAMMED NASIR ALI KHAN SAHIB.

Military Secretary: NAWABZADA MOHAMMED MUMTAZ ALI KHAN SAHIB.

Secretary, Public Health Department:

SAHIBZADA MIR NASIRUDDIN AHMED SAHIB.

Private Secretary: MAJOR P. F. NORBURY, D.S.O., I.A.

Judicial Secretary and Judge, Chief Court:

MR. SERAJUR REHMAN KHAN, Bar-at-Law.

Revenue Secretary: MIRZA MOHAMMAD ASLAM BEG.

Finance Member: SETH GOVINDRAMJI.





JASDAN is the premier Kathi State and the Rulers are Saketiya Suryavanshi Khshtriyas, being descendants of Katha, the younger son of the Suryavanshi Maharaja, Karan Shruta, of Ayodhya.

The Kathis have, since their advent to this Province, effected a change in the name of the Province from Saurashtra to Kathiawad, and they are one of the most important and influential tribes on the westernmost coast of India.

Darbar Shree Ala Khachar is the present Ruler of Jasdhan. He was born on 4th November

1905. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and has passed the Diploma examination.

He succeeded to the *Gadi* in June, 1919, and assumed the reins of State administration on 1st December, 1924.

Heir : YUVRAJ SHREE SHIVRAJ, born 9th October, 1930

Area of the State : 296 square miles including about 13 square miles of non-jurisdictional territory.

Population : 36,632 including non-jurisdictional territory.

Revenue : (gross) Rs. six lacs nearly.

All education is free throughout the State.

Medical relief at the Hospital, etc., is also supplied free.

Importation of liquor is prohibited.

Cultivators are granted permanent heritable tenure with rights of full ownership over their holdings and are protected against usury by special rules for settlement of money-lenders' claims.

Village Panchayats introduced in twenty villages with a non-official president.

Subordinate land-holders have recently been granted the unusual privilege of exemption from resorting to the Civil Court for adjudication of their *inter se* disputes. These are now settled through the Arbitration Court presided over by the Nyayadhish.

LT-COL HIS HIGHNESS
RAJ RAJESHWAR
SARAMAD RAJAHAI
HINDUSTHAN MAHARAJA
DHIRAJ SIR UMAID
SINGHI SAHIB BAHADUR,
G. C. I E., K C S. I.,
K.C.V.O., ruler of the
Jodhpur State

Born. 1903 *Ascended*
the gadi 1918.

Educated : At the Mayo
College, Ajmer

Married : Daughter of
Rao Bahadur Thakur Jey
Singh Bhati of Umednagar
in 1921. Has four sons and one daughter.

Heir-Apparent : MAHARAJ KUMAR SRI HANWANT
SINGHI SAHIB, born in 1923

Area of the State : 36,021 square miles.

Population : 2,125,982.

Revenue : Rs. 1,47,00,000.

Permanent Salute : 17, local 19 guns.

STATE COUNCIL.

President :

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAHIB BAHADUR.

Judicial Minister :

RAO BAHADUR THAKUR CHAIN SINGHI, M A., LL.B
OF POHARAN.

Home Minister :

THAKUR MADHO SINGHI OF SANKHWAS

Revenue Minister :

MR. J. B. IRWIN, D.S.O., M.C., I.C.S.

P. W. Minister :

MR. S. G. EDGAR, I. S. E.





HIS HIGHNESS SIR MAHABATKHANJI RASULKHANJI III, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Nawab Sahib of Junagadh

Family: Babi (Yusufzai Pathan)

Born: 2nd August 1900.

Educated: Preparatory school in England and at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Heir-Apparent: NAWABZADA DILAWAR KHANJI, born 23rd June 1922.

Area of the State: 3,337 sq. miles. *Population:* 545,152.

Principal Port: Veraval. *Revenue:* Rs. 87,00,000.

Salute: 15 guns personal and local.

*Indian States Forces—*Junagadh State Lancers, Mahabatkhanji Infantry.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Dewan, Junagadh State and President of the Council:

J. MONTEATH, Esq., I.C.S.

Naib Dewan and Member of Council:

MR. ABDUL KADIR MUHAMMAD HUSAIN, J.P.

Revenue Member:

MR. S. T. MANKAD, B.A., LL.B.

**COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS
FARZAND-I-DILBAND
RASILKHUL ITIKAD**

**DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA RAJA-I-
RAJAGAM MAHARAJA JAGAT-
JIT SINGH BAHADUR**, Maha-
raja of Kapurthala, GCSI
(1911), GCIE (1918). Creat-
ed GBE (1927) on the
occasion of his Golden Jubilee
Honorary Colonel of 3-11th
Sikhs (45th Rattrays Sikhs)
One of the principal Sikh
Ruling Princes in India In
recognition of the prominent
assistance rendered by the
State during the Great War
His Highness' salute was
raised to 15 guns and the
annual tribute of £9,000 a



year was remitted in perpetuity by the British Government, received the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, possesses also Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba; thrice represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926 and 1927, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in 1927 Received Grand Cross of the Order of St Maurice and Lazarre from the Italian Government

Born 24th November 1872; son of His Highness the late Raja-i-Rajgan Kharok Singh of Kapurthala

Hew-Apparent. SIRI TIKKA RA A PARAMJIT SINGH

Chief Minister: LT-COLONEL G. T. FISHER.

Area of State: 652 Square Miles.

Population. 316,757.

His Highness owns landed property in the United Provinces of an approximate area of 700 sq. miles with a population of over 450,000.

Revenue. Rs. 36,00,000.

Address: Kapurthala State, Punjab, India.



RAJA SHRI BALABHADRA
NARAYAN BHUNJ DEO,
Ruling Chief of the
Keonjhar State, Eastern
States Agency.

Born: On the 26th December 1905.

Ascended the Gaddi, on the
12th August 1926.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Raipur, C. P.

Married. In June 1929,
Rani Saheba Srimati Manoja
Manjari Devi, daughter of the
Raja & Ruling Chief of the
Kharsawan State, Eastern
States Agency.

Heir: TIKAYAT SHRI
NRUSINGHA NARAYAN BHUNJ

DEO

Uncle ROUTARAI BASUDLU BHUNJ DEO.

Brother. CHOTARAI LALKSHMI NARAYAN BHUNJ DEO

Area of the State: 3,217 square miles *Population:* 460,647.

Gross Revenue. Rs. 15,05,415.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

Diwan: RAI BAHADUR JUGAL KISHORE TRIPATHI, M.A.

OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Forest Officer: MR. E. S. HIGHER.

State Judge: RAI SAHEB SASHIBHUSAN SARKAR.

State Engineer: RAI SAHEB JADAB CHANDRA TALPATRA.

Chief Medical Officer and Jail Superintendent:

DR. D. C. SEALY.

Sadar Sub-Division: BABU KRISHNA CHARAN MAHANTY,
B.A., B.L., S.D.O.

Champua Sub-Division: BABU RAGHUNANDAN TRIVEDI,
B.A., B.L., S.D.O.

Anandpur Sub-Division: BABU KANHAICHARAN DAS, S.D.O.

Superintendent of Police: BABU PRADYUMNA KUMAR BANERJEE.

**HIS HIGHNESS MIR
ALI NAWAZ
KHAN, Ruler of Khair-
pur State.**

Born 9th August
1884.

Ascended the Gaddi
25th June 1921

*Educated at the Aitchi-
son College, Lahore, and
later privately in England*



He comes of the Baloch family called Talpur.

Heir-Apparent: Mir Faiz Mahomed Khan

Khairpur is a first class State. It is the only State in Sind. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State

Area: 6,050 square miles, a large portion of which is desert.

Population: 227,168.

Current annual income: Rs. 15 Lakhs.

Minister: J. M. SLADEN, ESQ., I.C.S.



HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA DHIRAJ
MIRZA MAHARAO
SHRI KHENGARJI SAVAI
BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., Maharao of
Kutch.

Born in 1866. Succeeded to the Gadi in 1876 and was invested with full powers in 1885.

Attended the Imperial Conference, London, and the League of Nations, Geneva, in 1921. Attended the Round Table Conference, 1931.

Education Privately educated

Heir-Apparent MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI VIJAYARAJJI.

Area. 8,249.5 square miles, excluding the Runn which is about 9,000 square miles.

Revenue. About Rs. 32,00,000

Population: 514,307

Salute: Permanent 17 guns, Local 19 guns.

Dewan: SURYASHANKAR D. MEHTA, B.A., Bar.-at-Law.

OFFICERS.

Naib Dewan: JADURAM P. BHATT, B.A., LL.B.

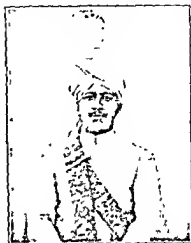
Revenue Commissioner: H. H. DIVAN, B.A.

Police Commissioner: KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL RASHID KHAN.

Chief Judge, Varishta Court: PARVATISHANKAR M. BHATT.

RANA KRISHEN CHAND
BAHADUR, Ruler of
Kuthar State, (Simla
Hills).

Born. In 1905, the only son of the late Rana Jagjit Chand Bahadur. After being educated at the Aitchison Chief's College at Lahore, he was put under training, and after its completion was given charge of certain departments of the State. His father struck by the ability of his son, appointed him in 1927 as Administrator of the State,



with the approval and sanction of the Government. In 1930, Rana Jagjit Chand decided to hand over the entire administration to him, and magnanimously abdicated the Gaddi in his favour.

Rana Krishen Chand, when only 22, carried into practical shape the scheme conceived by his father of founding a new town in his State, called after him Jagjitnagar, and which though barely five years old is making fast progress. The views from Jagjitnagar, of plains and the snow-covered ranges of the higher Himalayas, are believed to be one of the best in India.

The area of the Kuthar State is 26 square miles, with a population of 6,000, and an annual revenue of Rs 55,000. The Rana Sahib is at the head of each department of the administration, and is assisted by a staff of judicial and executive officers.

He married in 1926 the daughter of the Rana Sahib of Dudhrej, Kathiawar. His favourite sports are tennis, cricket and shooting.

Address: The Palace, Krishengarh, and Kuthar House, Simla.



THE Rulers of Lathi State, which is situated in Kathiawar, are Gohel Rajputs and descendants of Sarangji, one of the sons of the famous Sejakji, the common ancestor of Bhavnagar, Palitana and Lathi Houses. The present Thakoresaheb Shree Prahladsinhji is about the 26th in descent from Sarangji, who was famous for his glorious and chivalric deeds in Kathiawar. He is the grandson of the Thakoresaheb Sursinhji, best known as "Kalapi" whose poetic genius has shed a lustre over the literary life of modern Gujarat.

Born : 31st March 1912
Succeeded to the Gads on the
 14th October 1918, on which

date his father, Thakoresaheb Shree Pratapsinhji, died.

Educated : at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and before formal installation on the 9th February 1931, received practical administrative training in various Departments of Wankaner State under the able supervision of His Highness the Maharana Raj Saheb.

Married : Suryakunverba, daughter of the late Thakoresaheb of Kotda-Sangani situated in Kathiawar.

The Thakoresaheb made primary education free at the time of his formal installation and organized a Praja Pratidin Sabha to learn public opinion on matters of public interest.

Area : 41.8 square miles

Population : 9,407.

Revenue : Rs 1,67,970

Rule of Primogeniture governs succession.

FAMILY MEMBERS.

K S. MANGALSINHJI.

K S HARISCHANDRASINHJI.

Both are younger brothers of the Thakoresaheb.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Karbhari : KESHAVALAL K. OZA, ESQUIRE, B A, LL.B.

Private Secretary : K. S. GAMBHIRSINHJI VIJAYSINHJI OF LATUJ.

Medical Officer : MR. PRANJIVAN KANJI DAVE.

Revenue Officer : MR. GOKALDAS DEVCHAND PATEL.

Nyayadhish and First Class Magistrate :

MR. HARKART B SHUKLA, B A, LL.B.

Treasury Officer : MR. SHIVSINHJI R. JHALA.

Superintendent of Police : MR. GULMAHOMED H. SINDHI.

Superintendent of P.W.D. : MR. JETHALAL, R.

MAHARANA SHRI SIR DAU-
LATSINHJI, KCSI,
KCIE., THAKORE
SAHEB of LIMBDI, is a direct
descendant of Maharana Khetaji
of Limbdi, A.D. 1486 (1542)
and belongs to the Jhala Clan
of Rajputs founded by Harpal
Dev and the Goddess Shakti.
He was adopted by the late
Thakore Saheb Sir Jaswant
sinhji and rules over one of the
Western Indian States enjoying
full powers of internal autonomy.

Born 11th July 1868

Accession to Gadi 14th
April 1908

Educated Privately

Clubs A Fellow of the Royal
Geographical Society—Royal
Empire Society—Roshanara, Delhi—Rajputana Club Mount Abu—
Willingdon Club, Bombay

A member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right

Salute. 9 guns

Heir YUVARAJ SHRI DIGVIJAYSINHJI who is married to Raj
Kumari Shri Nandkunvarba, daughter of the late H.H. Maharaja
Kesharsinhji of Idar

The State is bounded on the North by the Lakhtar State and
the British Taluka of Viramgam, on the East by the British Taluka
of Dholka and on the West by the Wadhwan and Chuda States

Area of the State: 343.96 sq. miles, besides 207 miles of Bar-
walla territory.

Population. 40,088

Revenue Rs. 9,00,000

STATE OFFICERS.

Diwan.

RAJ KUMAR SHRI FATEHSINHJI, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), BAR-AT-LAW,
FRGS.

Personal Secretary and Head of Female Education
MISS (DR) ELIZABETH SHARPE, K.H.M., FRGS., etc.

Chief Medical Officer.

DR. KESHAVAL T. DAVE, L.M. & S., etc

Finance Secretary

MR. TULSHIDAS J. LAVINGIA, B.A.

Political Secretary.

MR. DOLARRAI M. BUCH, B.A., LL.B.

Revenue Secretary: RANA SHRI JIWANSINHJI, M.G.B.V.C.

Educational Inspector: MR. A. D. PANDYA, B.A.





KHAN SAHEB GHULAM MOINUDDIN KHAN, Chief of Manavadar and Bantva, is a descendant of the illustrious Babi (Usman Zai Pathan) family who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Guzerat

Born On 22nd November 1911. Invested with full powers on 22nd November 1931

Educated At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married. In October 1933 Nawab Begum Qudsia Jehan Begum, daughter of the Her Apparent to the Sheikh Sahab of Mongrol.

The Khan Sahab is an all round sportsman, distinguishes himself specially in the Hockey and Cricket Fields. is the first Indian Prince to take to Hockey seriously and represent his country in the Western

Prince Abdul Hamid Khan Younger and only brother to Khan Sahab is a young man of charming habits.

The State imparts free education to boys and girls and every village is provided with a school where free primary education is given. An up-to-date Hospital looks to the wants of the poor classes.

Area of the State. 107 square miles

Population. 32,000.

Revenue: 7.50 Lakhs average

STATE OFFICERS.

IAHWAD BADRUDDIN, B.A.
ILUDDIN GHANSI, M.A., LL.B.

M. & S.
MEHTA, L.C. P. & S.
L.B.

A. W. ASIM, M.A., M.O.L.

Huzur Office Superintendent: U.S. KHAN, B.A., LL.B.

Police Superintendent: KHAN BAHADUR N. BARI

SHAIKH SAHEB MOHAMAD
JEHANGEERMAN, SHAIKH
SAHIB of Mangrol

Born 20th October 1860

Accession 20th June 1908

Educated Privately and at
the Rajkumar College, Rajkot

Heir-Apparent SHAHEZADA
SHAIKH MOHAMED ABDUL
KHALIQ SAHIB, has four other
sons and five daughters

Area 144 square miles in-
cluding about 67 square miles
non-jurisdictional territory

Revenue Rs 6½ Lacs

Mangrol Chiefship is an Administration having plenary jurisdictional powers analogous to that of second class States as known in Kathiawar. Its relations with Junagadh of Political Subordination are mediatized by the British Government. This question is still under consideration by Government for final elucidation. It is styled as a "Mediatized Taluka under Junagadh."



PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Karbhari S ALTAH HUSAIN

Political Officer and Sir Nyayadhikari, KANTILAL M. VASAVADA,
B.A., LL.B.

Huzur Assistant: SHAIKH MD. HUSAIN.

Revenue Commissioner: MADHAVLAL S. MEHTA, B.A.

Chief Medical Officer: DR G. G. GATRA, L.M. & S.

Private Secretary: K. S. GULAM ALLI.

Customs Officer: FASHIULHAQ Z. ABBASEY.

Educational Inspector: MD. MURTAZAKHAN, B.A.

Engineer: A. K. PATEL, B.E.

Head Master: HIDAYATULLA KHAN,

Electrical Engineer: M. S. SAYED, M.E.

MAHARAJA SIR PRATAP
CHANDRA BHANJ DEO,
K. C. I. E., Maharaja of
Mayurbhanj

Born: February 1901.

Succeeded to the Gadi on the
23rd April 1928 on the demise
of his elder brother Lieutenant
Maharaja Purna Chandra Bhanj
Deo.

The Maharaja was admitted
into the Chamber of Princes
by his own right in March 1931
by the Government of India

Educated At the Mayo
College, Ajmer, and Muir
Central College, Allahabad

Married: On the 25th
November 1925, the daughter
of Maharaj Sirdar Singhji and
grand-daughter of the late
Rajadhiraj Sir Nahar Singhji,
K.C.I.E., of Shahpura in Rajputana

Heir-Apparent: TIRAIT PRADEEP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO

Area of State: 4,243 square miles

Population: 889,603

Revenue: Rs. 26,60,384.

Salute: Permanent salute of 9 guns.



PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan & Chief Judge of the High Court

DR. P. K. SEN, M.A. (Cal.), M.A., LL.D. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law.,

Other Judges of the High Court:

MR. S. N. MUKHERJI, B.L.

MR. A. K. CHATTERJI, B.L.

Chief Revenue Officer (Excise, Income Tax and Zamindari).

MR. P. M. MUKHERJI, B.A.

Land Revenue Officer:

MR. H. R. MAHANTY, B.L.

Chief Engineer (P.W.D.): MR. F. D. WELLWOOD, M.I., Mun. & C.YE.

Forest Officer: MR. F. B. GAGLIARDI, M.R.A.C., M.E.F.A.

Director of Primary Education and Cottage Industries:

RAI SAHEB B. C. PATNAIK.

Examiner of Accounts: MR. J. G. MUKHERJI, B.A.

Superintendent of Police: MR. R. C. DASH.

Chief Medical Officer and Superintendent of Central Jail:

DR. C. M. SINHA, M.B.

Director of Industrial and Economic Survey:

MR. R. G. DAS, M.A., B.L.

State Archaeologist: MR. P. ACHARYA, B.Sc., M.R.A.S.



MEHERBAN MADHAVRAO HARIHARRAO *alias* BABASAHEB PATWARDHAN, the present ruler of Miraj Junior State, is the 2nd son of late Shrimant Balasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad Senior. He was selected by the Bombay Government for the chiefship of the Miraj Junior State, and was adopted in December 1899, by Lady Parwatibaisaheb, the mother of the late Chief Laxmanrao Annasaheb, who died prematurely on the 7th of February 1899.
Born. In 1889.

Educated. At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Assumption of Powers: Was invested with full powers on the 17th of March 1909.

Caste: Is a Chitpawan Brahman.

Marriage: Married to Shrimati Thakutaisaheb, daughter of the late Meherban Krishnarao Madhavrao Peshwe of Bareilly. Has three sons and three daughters.

Heir-Apparent. Eldest son Kumar Shrimant Chintamanrao *alias* Balasaheb, born in 1909 on the 3rd of December. Married.

Other sons: 2nd son Kumar Hariharrao *alias* Dadasaheb, born in 1911, on 23rd May.

3rd son Kumar Krishnarao *alias* Appasaheb, born in 1916, on 9th May.

Recreation. Daily Muscular Exercise, Tennis and Shikar.

Area: 196½ square miles.

Population: 40,686

Revenue: Rs. 3,68,515.

Tribute: The State pays an Annual Tribute of Rs. 7,388-12 6 to the British Government.

Capital Town: Budhgaon (5 miles from Sangli).

Official: Rao Bahadur V. V. Yargop, B.A., LL.B., Diwan of the State, is the Ruler's sole Minister.

Other particulars: The Ruler received the Silver Coronation Delhi Darbar Medal in 1911.

He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The Miraj Junior State has been placed in direct political relations with the Government of India, with effect from the 1st of April 1933. The Resident at Kolhapur acts as Agent to the Governor-General of India, for this State.

This State is a full-powered State. It can try its own subjects as well as the subjects of other States for capital offences and can make its own legislature.

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
SHREE LUKHDHIRJI
BAHADUR, KCSI,
Maharaja of Morvi

Born 1876

Ascended the Gadi 1922

Educated Privately in
India and England

Heir YUVARAJ SHREE
MAHENDRASINHJI Age 17

Second Son MAHARAJ
KUMARSHREE KALIKAKUMAR
Age 16

Area of State 822 square
miles Morvi State has a
district in Cutch also

Population 113,024 in
1931 (Increase during
1921-1931, 17 per cent)

Average Revenue Rs 40,00,000 Salute 11 guns

Chief Port in the State Navlakhi Regular periodical
service of ocean-going steamers from Europe, Japan, Java as
well as Indian Ports

Morvi Railway, solely the property of the State, 133 miles

Morvi Tramway, 63 miles

State Postal Service, post offices in over 50 per cent of
the State villages; letter-boxes in a further 20 per cent of them

State Telephone, over 40 per cent of the villages directly
connected with the capital city.

Industries in the State: Cotton Pressing and Ginning
Factories, Parshuram Pottery Works, Ltd., Morvi Salt Works,
Railway Workshop and Electric Power House. The Morvi
Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mill started its work regularly from
13th July 1934. Shree Mahendrasinhji Glass Works are being
erected and are expected to begin work shortly.

Free primary and secondary education.

STATE COUNCIL.

Senior Member and Acting President: M P. BAXI, B A., LL B.

Junior Member: P. P. JADEJA.





COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS
 MAHARAJA SIR SRI
 KRISHNARAJA WADIYAR
 BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.,
 Maharaja of Mysore.

Born: 4th June 1884.

Succeeded: 1st February
 1895

Educated: Privately.

Invested with full ruling
 powers. 1902. Celebrated
 Silver Jubilee of his reign:
 8th August 1927.

Area of the State: 29,474.82 square miles.

Population: 6,557,302.

Address: The Palace, Mysore, Bangalore; and Fern
 Hill (Nilgiris).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Dewan of Mysore:

AMIN-UL-MULK SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL, KT., C.I.E., O.B.E.

Members.

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA DIWAN BAHADUR K. MATTHAN, B.A.

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI, B.A., B.L.

Private Secretary to His Highness:

SIR CHARLES TODHUNTER, K.C.S.I., J.P.

Huzur Secretary to His Highness:

RAJASABHABHUSILANA T. THUMBOO CHETTY, B.A.

CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA SHRI
DIGVIJAYSINHJI
RANJITSINHJI JADEJA
 Maharaja Jam Sahab of
 Nawanagar.

Born 1895 *The*
 adopted son of His late
 Highness Maharaja Shri
 Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji Jadeja

Ascended the Gadi on
 2nd April 1933

Educated : Raj Kumar
 College, Rajkot, Malvern
 College and University
 College, London



Commissioned in 1919, Regiment 5th/6th Rajputana
 Rifles Napier; rose to the rank of Captain

Specialised courses : Small Arms Course, Lewis Gun
 Course; Tactics, Machine Gun Course and the Searchlight
 Course.

Recreation : Racquets, Cricket, Squash, Tennis, Shooting.

Address : Jamnagar, Nawanagar, Kathiawar

Area of State 3,791 sq. miles

Population . 409,192.

Revenue : Rs. 90 lakhs yearly

Salute : 15 guns.

Chief Port : Bedi Bunder.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Deputy : KHAN BAHADUR MERWANJI PESTONJI.

Military Secretary and Home Member : LT.-COL. R. K.
 HIMATSINHJI.

Revenue Secretary : GOKALBHAI B. DESAI, ESQ.

Manager, J. D. Railway : RAI SAHEB GIRDHARLAL
 D. MEHTA.

Port Commissioner : LT.-COMMANDER W. G. A. BOURN
 R.N.



HIS HIGHNESS
SARAMAD-I-RAJAHAI,
BUNDELKHAND SHRI
SAWAI MAHENDRA MAHA-
RAJA SHRI VIR SINGH DEV
BAHADUR of Orchha.

Born : 14th April 1899.

Ascended the Gadi : On
the 4th March 1930.

Educated : In the Daly
College, Indore ; Rajkumar
College, Rajkot ; and Mayo
College, Ajmer ; also receiv-
ed administrative training
in the Saugor District in
the Central Provinces.

Married. A sister of His Highness the Maharana
of Wadhwan (Kathiawar) on the 4th March 1919, who
is dead ; subsequently married a grand-daughter of His
Highness the Maharaja of Gondal.

Heir-Apparent : RAJA BAHADUR SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH
JU DEV.

Area of State : 2,680 square miles *Population* : 314,661.

Revenue : About Rs. 17 lakhs. *Salute* : 15 guns.

STATE CABINET.

President :

HIS HIGHNESS.

Members :

SAWAI RAO RAJA GENERAL KARAN SINGH JU DEV,
(*Army Minister*).

RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR PT. SHYAM BEHARI MISRA,
M.A., (*Chief Adviser*).

MAJOR B. P. PANDE, B.A., LL.B., F.R.E.S., (*Chief
Minister*).

MR. A. K. PANDE, B.A., (*Home Minister*).

MAJOR SAJJAN SINGH, (*Revenue Minister*)

MR. M. N. ZUTSHI, B.A., (*Private Secretary*).

CAPT. CHANDRA SEN, (*Huzur Secretary*)

HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MAHENDRA SIR YADVENDRA SINGH BAHADUR, KCSI KCIE, of Panna, C.I., belongs to the eldest direct line of descendants of the famous hero Maharaja Chhatrasal

Born January 31st, 1893

Succeeded to the Gadi On 20th June, 1902

Was invested with full Ruling powers on 4th February 1915

Education At the Mayo College at Ajmer, where he took the Diploma—Joined the Imperial Cadet Corps in 1913. Attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in December, 1911

Married On the 2nd December, 1912, the daughter

of His late Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, and has two sons. Her Highness the late Maharani received the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal of the 1st class on the 3rd June, 1916. She died in 1927. In 1928 His Highness married the sister of the present Maharaja of Jaipur

His Highness was created a KCIE on the 2nd January, 1922, and the Insignia of KCSI was conferred on him on 1st January, 1932.

The Supremacy of Panna State among all the sanad States of Bundelkhand was recognised and full Sovereign hereditary Powers conceded to the Ruler in 1933

Heir-Apparent : RAJA BAHADUR NARENDRA SINGH JU DEO.

Younger Maharaj Kumar : M. K. Pushpendra Singh Ju Deo

Area of State : 2,596 square miles *Population* : 2,12,130

Revenue : Rs 11,00,000. *Salute* . 11 guns

The administration of the State is carried on with the help of a Council consisting of three Ministers. His Highness himself is the President of the Council.

Revenue Minister : RAJA SHRI RAGHAVENDRA SINGH JU DEO
(Younger brother of His Highness).

Home Minister : RAJA SHRI BHARATENDRA SINGH JU DEO
(Youngest brother of His Highness)

Political Minister : PANDIT CHUNNI LAL SHARMA, M.A., I.C.S.





CAPTAIN MEHERBAN MALOJIRAO MUDHOJI-RAO NAIK NIMBALKAR
Maratha (Kshatriya), Ruler of Phaltan.

Born: 11th Sept. 1896.

Educated at: Kolhapur and Rajkot, obtained Diploma of the Rajkumar College

Married: In 1913 S Laxmidevi, daughter of Shrimant Raje Shambhusingrao Jadhavrao, First Class Sardar of Malegaon B K. in the Poona District.

Heir: SHRIMANT PRATAPSIKH alias BAPUSAHEB.

Date of Succession: 15th November 1917. Phaltan State dates its origin as far back as the middle of 13th century. The State has full control over its administration, having the right to inflict capital punishment and to enact its own laws.

Area of State: 397 square miles.

Population: 58,761.

Revenue: Rs. 4,44,215 based on the average of the past five years.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President:

RAO SAHEB K. V. GODBOLE, B.A., LL.B., *Deuan.*

Vice-President.

S. H. KHIER, Esq., B.A., LL.B., *Revenue Member.*

Member:

B. L. LIRHITE, Esq., M.A., LL.B., *Finance Member.*

**HIS HIGHNESS MAHA-
RAJA SHRI SIR
NATWARSINGHIJI BA-
HADUR, K C S J., Maharaja
Rana Saheb of Porbandar**

Born. 1901

Succeeded to the Gadi
1908.

Educated At the Raj-
kumar College, Rajkot

Married In 1920
Kunvari Shri Rupaliba,
M B E, daughter of His
Highness Thakore Saheb
Shri Sir Daulatsinhji Baha-
dur, K C S I Thakore
Saheb of Limbdi



His Highness ranks fourth among the Ruling Princes
of Kathiawar enjoying plenary powers

Club The Maconochie Club, Porbandar

Area of State 642.25 square miles *Population* 115,741

Revenue Rs 20,00,000 *Salute* 13 guns

Wazir

JADEJA SHRI PRATAPSIHJI RAMSIHJI

High Officials of the State :

Dewan MR TRIBHOVANDAS J RAJA, M A, LL B

Hazur Secretary MR B P PATTANI, B A (Cantab)

Private Secretary COL JADEJA SHRI PRATAPSIHJI

Judicial Secretary MR BHUPATRAI M BUCH, B A, LL B

Ag Railway Manager HIRACHAND P DAMANI

Chief Medical Officer DR D N KALYANWALA, M R
C S (Eng), F R S M, L M & S (Bom), Etc

State Engineer & Ag Engineer in-Chief: (P S RAILWAY)

MR MANILAL R JIVRA JANI, B E, A M I E.

Ports Commissioner CAPT R S RAJA IYER, B Com.

Revenue Commissioner. MR GOPALDAS V. MEHTA

Officer Commanding the State Forces: MAJOR UDEY-
SIHJI N GOHIL



HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB SAHEB SIR JALALUDIN-KHAN BABI BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., the present Ruler of Radhanpur State, is a descendant of the illustrious Babi family who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Guzerat.

Born 1889. Invested with full powers on 27th November, 1910

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and secured the Final Diploma in the year 1909 His Highness was the first Chief in the Bombay

Presidency to win the Guzerat Cup at the Pig-Sticking Meet at Bhandu, in the year 1911

The Nawab Sahab is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right from the beginning.

Hereditary and permanent salute: 11 guns

The State of Radhanpur is situated in the North of Guzerat and has 172 villages. It is a first class State in the States of Western India with full Plenary, Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction.

The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other Indian State, but on the contrary receives an annual Jama (tribute) amounting in all to Rs. 1,712 from some of the surrounding villages.

Area of the State: 1,150 square miles.

Population: 70,530 according to census of 1931.

Average Gross Revenue: Rs. 7,50,000 to 8,00,000.

Cotton, wheat, rapeseed, castorseed and different kinds of grain are the principal agricultural products.

HIS HIGHNESS RAJA RAWAT
SIR BIR INDRA SINGHJI
SAHIB BAHADUR, K C I E
the present Ruler of Rajgarh

Born January 1892

Educated at the Daly College
Indore.

Ascended the gadi in 1916

His Highness is a member of the
Chamber of Princes in his own
rights

Rajgarh is one of the ancient
Rajput States in Central India.
The principal town and capital of
the State is Rajgarh. Area of the
State 962 sq miles Population
1,34,891 Annual gross revenue
Rs 12 lakhs



Liberal remissions in land revenue are being given almost every

who are given free diet, clothes, bedding and other requirements. The
other public activities such as Boy Scout movement, Co-operative
Credit Societies and village Panchayats are also flourishing well in the
State. The State has constructed a number of new roads in the rural

ing and developing the sources of irrigation. There is a State Bank
also which provides cheap credit to the cultivators and traders.

8-13-5

2,400

ceives

17-3-9

Heir: MAHARAJ KUMAR BRIJ RAJ SINGHJI, born December 1932

Hereditary and Dynastic Salute 11 guns



HIS HIGHNESS THAKORE
SAHEB SHRI DHARMEN-
DRASINGHI, Thakore
Sahib of Rajkot, Kathiawar

Born: On 4th March 1910,
succeeded to the Gadi on 21st
April 1931.

Educated: At Rajkumar Col-
lege, Rajkot, and later on in
England at the High Gate
School, London. He belongs to
the Vibhani clan of Jadeja
Rajputs and enjoys plenary
powers in the administration of
the State

Area of the State 283 sq miles

Population: 75,540

Average Revenue: Rs 12,50,000

Dynastic Salute: 9 guns.

The Administration is carried on a Secretariat system in co-operation with Praja Pratinidhi Sabha or People's Representatives Assembly based on universal franchise with a Legislative Council and democratic Municipality linked thereto.

Rajkot town is a trade emporium, also known for its various industrial activities. It is the headquarters of the W I S. Agency, has a "Rajkumar" College and is served by three important Railway lines. Educationally it is a premier city in Kathiawar.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Political Secretary: DARBAR SHRI VIRAVALA.

Palace Secretary: DARBAR SHRI MADARSINGHI.

Judicial Secretary: MR. ABHECHAND G. DESAI, B.A. LL.B.

Revenue & General Secretary: MR. T. P. BHATT.

Public Works Secretary: MR. NENSHI MONJI.

Education Department Secretary: MR. TALAKSHI M. DOSHI.

Sar Nyayadhish: MR. H. R. BUCH, B.A., LL.B.

Police Superintendent: K. S. VALERAVALA.

Chief Medical Officer: DR. A. P. MEHTA, M.B.B.S.

Educational Inspector: MR. C. A. BUCH, M.A., B.Sc.

Managing Engineer: RAI SAHEB A. C. DAS.

Private Secretary: MR. JAYANTILAL L. JOBANPUTRA, B.A., LL.B.

MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA SHRI VIJAY-
SINHJI, K C S.I., MAHA-
RAJA OF RAJPIPLA

Family Gobel Rajput

Born 30th January 1890

Date of succession 26th September 1915

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Imperial Cadet Corp, Dehra Dun

Has travelled extensively in Europe and America

Clubs Marlborough Club, London, Hurlingham Club, London; Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay, The Calcutta Club, Calcutta

Recreations Polo, Racing, Shooting

Her Apparent YUVARAJSHRI RAJENDRASINHJI Born 1912

Younger Sons Maharaj Kumar Pramodsinhji Born 1915.
 Maharaj Kumar Indrajitsinhji Born 1925

Rajpipla is the Premier State in the Gujerat States Agency. Its Rulers enjoy full internal sovereignty

Area of State.

Population

Revenue Rs 2

Indian States 1

first line troops *Cavalry* Troop of 25, B class

Important Feature The State possesses Cornelian and Agate mines. The famous cup of Ptolemy is known to have come from the mines at Limbodra in the Rajpipla State

Capital. Rajpipla, a pretty little town surrounded on 3 sides by the river Karjan with a population of about 15,000 and is studded



the State

3. Making Primary Education free and grant of liberal scholarships for secondary and higher education.
4. Liberal endowments for the benefit of widows and the destitute.
5. Encouragement to Trade and Industry. Introduction he

6.

7.

8.

Principal Officer PHEROZE D. KOTHAVALA, Dewan.



CAPTAIN HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH FARZAND-I-DILPIZIR-I-DAULATI-INGLISHTA, MUKHLES-UD-DULA, NASIR-UL-MULK, AMIR-UL-UMARA, NAWAB SYED MOHAMMAD RAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR, MUSTAID-I-JUNG, Ruler of Rampur. The Reigning family of Rampur are Syeds and come from the famous Sadats-i-Bareha in the Muzaffarnagar District (U. P.)

Born 17th November 1906.

Succeeded to the Gadi. On 20th June 1930. Formal installation took place on 26th August 1930.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married: In 1921 the daughter of Sahebzada Sir Abdussamad Khan Bahadur.

Kt, C I E His Highness has two sons and four daughters.

Now Apparent Sahebzada Syed Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur, born on 22nd November 1923.

His Highness is a keen sportsman and has a taste for music and fine arts, is a Patron of the Delhi Flying Club; and is a Captain

Ali Khan Bahadur rendered meritorious services to the British Government

Area of State 892 54 sq. miles.

Population: 464,919

Revenue Rs 54 lakhs.

Salute: Permanent 15 guns.

STATE COUNCIL.

President.

KHAN BAHADUR MASUD-UL-HASAN, Bar-at-Law, *Chief Minister.*

Members.

SYED BASHIR HUSAIN ZAIDI, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, *Political Minister.*

MR R S SYMONS, I.C.S., *Finance & Revenue Minister.*

COL. SAHEBZADA SYED HASAN RAZA KHAN, *Household Minister.*

COL. D. BAINBRIDGE, M.C., *Army Minister:*

MR MOAZZAM ALI KHAN, Bar-at-Law, *Home Minister.*

MR G. D. PARNIN, I.P.S., *Inspector General, State Police.*

MR. RAGHUNANDAN KISHORE, B.A., LL.B., *State Advocate.*

**COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS
SIR SAIJAN SINGHI,
G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.,
K.C.V.O., A.D.C. to H.R.H.
the Prince of Wales,
Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of
Ratlam**

Born: 13th January 1880. Descended from younger branch of Jodhpur family. He is the recognised head of the Rathor clan and maintains a moral supremacy over Rajput Chiefs in Malwa.

Educated. At the Daly College at Indore and succeeded his father (Sir Ranjit Singhji, K.C.I.E.) in 1893.

Married. In 1902 a daughter of His Highness the Maharao of Cutch and in 1922, a daughter of the well-known Soda Rajput family of Jamnagar, by whom he has three daughters and two sons.

Served in European War (France) from April 1915 upto 1918; was mentioned in despatches, was presented with "Croix d'Officier of the Legion d'Honneur" by the French Government and was granted the honorary rank of Colonel in the British Army in 1918. Served in Afghan War in 1919.

Has enjoyed an international reputation as a Polo Player.

Heir-Apparent: MAHARAJKUMAR LOKENDRA SINGHI.

Area of State: 693 square miles

Population: 107,321.

Revenue: Rs. 10 lakhs.

Salute: 13 guns (local salute 15 guns).

Administration: Of the State is carried on with the help of a Council of which His Highness is the President and RAO BAHADUR DEVSHANKER J. DAVE, Advocate, is D and Vice-President.





HIS HIGHNESS BANDHVESH MAHARAJA SIR GULAB SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA OF REWA (Rajput Baghel).

Born 1903, Ascended the gadi in 1918, invested with ruling powers in 1922.

Educated At the Daly College, Indore.

Married. In 1919 a sister of His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, and also married in 1925 the daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Ruler of Kishangarh.

The Maharaja is a noted sportsman and has shot 491 tigers.

He was a delegate to the 1st and 2nd sessions of the Round

Table Conference and was also a member of the Federal Structure Committee of the Conference. He is a member of the General Council of the Daly College and of the Managing Committee of King Edward Medical School, Indore.

Heir-Apparent SRI YUVRAJ MAHARAJ KUMAR MARTAND SINGH SAHEB (born in 1923).

Area of State 13,000 square miles. *Population* : 1,587,445.

Revenue Rs 60,00,000 *Salute* 17 guns.

Rewa is the largest and the easternmost State in the Central Provinces, bounded North by the Banda, P. on the East by the Chhota Nagpur, on the South by the Central Provinces, and on the West by the State of Mathar, Nagod, Sohawal and Kotha. The State has a number of 'Waterfalls,' some of which, Chahcal and Keoti are famous for their height and grandeur. The State is very rich in mineral resources.

The Administration of the State is carried in the name and under

purpose he has instituted a state Bank with branches all over the State.

HIS HIGHNESS MUBARIZ-UD-DAULAH MUZZAFFER-UL-MULK, NASRUT-E-JUNG NAWAB BAHADUR SIDI MOHOMMED HAIDER MOHOMMED YAKUT KHAN NAWAB OF SACHIN

Born 11th September 1909

Succeeded 19th November 1930

Married Her Highness Arjumand Bano, Sarkar Mahel, Nawab Nusrat Zaman, Nawab Begum of Sachin the eldest sister of His Highness the Nawab of Loharu, on 7th July 1930

Educated At home and later at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Brothers Captain Nawabzada Sidi Mohommed Suroor Khan Bahadur, Captain Nawabzada Sidi Mohommed Freeman Kaiser *alias* Salim Khan Bahadur

Sister Nawabzadi Roshan Ara Begum

Sachin is the Senior Habshi State in India. The Rulers of Sachin are Habshi Mohommedans, and are the lineal descendants of Nawab Bahadur Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I. Over a family dispute for the Throne of Janjira the Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I left Janjira and joined forces with the Peshwa. In



ment or to any other State.

Sachin : The Capital of the State and a pretty town on the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Dumas : The Summer Capital of the Ruler, is a delightful sea-resort ten miles by motor road from Surat. The only summer resort of its kind on the Western coast. Connected with Grand Trunk. Telephone and other modern conveniences. *Amusements in Dumas* : Sea bathing, promenade, tennis, cricket, motoring, etc.

Chief Minister : WAZIR-E AZAM ATMARANRAO B. ACHERAKER, M.A., LL.B.

Address . QASRE SULTAN, DHUMAS, (Sachin State).



RAJA BAHADUR
LEELADHAR SINGH,
the present Ruler of
the Sakti State.

Born : 5th Feb. 1892.

*Succeeded to the gadi
1915.*

*Educated at the
Rajkumar College,
Raipur*

Married in 1914 Due to the demise of his first Rani Sahiba married a second time in 1929.

Heir-apparent : LAL JIVENDRA NATH BAHADUR SINGH—Born 12th August 1916.

Since the accession of the Raja Bahadur to the Gadi a steady progress in the affairs of the State has been made all round.

Area : 130 square miles.

Population : 48,493.

Annual Revenue : Rs 1,06,243

Annual Tribute : Rs. 1,500.

Diwan : RAI SAHEB PANDIT GANGADIN SHUKUL.

RAJA SHRIMANT YESHWANTRAO HINDURAO GHORPADE, MAMLAKAT MADAR, SENAPATHI Ruler of Sandur

Born 1908 Succeeded to the Throne in 1928 Assumed the reins of administration in 1930

Married On 22nd Dec 1929 the eldest daughter of Umadat-Ul-Mulk, Raj Rajendra, Major Maloji Narsingh Rao Shitole, Deshmukh, Rustamjung Bahadur of Gwalior

A son and heir was born to the Ruler on the 7th December 1931, who is named Shrimant Morar Rao Ghorpade after Raja Morar Rao Ghorpade, the illustrious ancestor of the present Ruler. A second son was born to the Ruler on the 16th February



The State possesses sandalwood forests and rich manganese mines. Ramandrag Sanitarium (Altitude 3,200 feet) and Shri Karteek-swami Temple are the places of interest

All temples, wells and schools have been thrown open from 1932 to all Hindus irrespective of caste or creed Education is imparted free in the State, up to the Matriculation standard. A Proclamation was issued by the Ruler on 10th September 1934 directing that the execution of decrees passed by Civil Courts be stayed till 31st March 1935 as a temporary palliative. A committee has also been appointed to concert measures to relieve agricultural indebtedness.

The "Huzur Darbar" (Executive Council) was constituted on the 1st of April 1932. The Dewan, two Secretaries to Government and any number of extra members whom the Ruler may be pleased to nominate, form the "Huzur Darbar" The following are the Members of the "Huzur Darbar:"

how their actions affect the people and to have the benefit of the suggestions of the latter regarding these measures, the Ruler was pleased to constitute a State Council in 1931.



LIEUTENANT HIS HIGHNESS MEHERBAN SHRIMANT SIR CHINTAMANRAO DHUNDIRAO *alias* APPA SAHEB PATWARDHAN, K C I E, Raja of Sangli

Born, 1890, *Ascended the Gadi in 1903* *Educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot* Her Highness is a daughter of Sir M. V. Joshi, Kt, K C I E, B A, LL B, of Amraoti, *Ex Home Member of the Government of Central Provinces*

Heir SHRIMANT RAJKUMAR MADHAVRAO *alias* RAO SAHEB PATWARDHAN YUVARAJ

Area o State 1,136 sq. miles.

Population : 258,442

Revenue The gross revenue of the State based on the average of the actual receipts for the past five years is Rs 15,95,584

Salute 9 guns permanent and 11 personal *Enjoys I Class Jurisdiction, &c.*, power to try for capital offences any persons except British subjects

Has served as Member or first substitute member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes since 1924 and is a member of the Standing Committee now Served also as a Member of the I and II Round Table Conferences and as a member of the Federal Structure Committee.

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The total number of Co operative Societies is 87, being made up of 70 agricultural and 15 non-agricultural Besides these there is one Central Co-operative Bank and a Co-operative Sale-Shop

The State has (a) three Boys' High Schools, one Girls' High School and one Mahila Vidyalaya or School for Adult Women, and (b) one Hospital, five dispensaries and one Maternity Home.

THE Ruling Family in the Sant State belong to the Perwar or Parmar caste of Rajput and are believed to have descended from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain. They first came down from Dhar and settled at Jhalod and finally about the 13th Century at Sant. The founder of the family was Rana Sant who with his brother Lundev was forced to leave Jhalod and established himself at Sant.

Area 394 square miles

Population 81,313 (1931)

Revenue Rs 4,68,342.

The present Ruler Maharaja Shri Jorawarsinhji was born on 24th March 1881 and installed on the Gadi in 1896. He was formally invested with full powers on 10th May 1902. He was educated in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and was associated with the



mental to keeping its head up

The Rajaji exercises full powers and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns. Primogeniture is the rule of succession to the Gada and the Darbar's right of adoption has been recognised and confirmed by Government.

During the Great War the services of the Rajaji Sahab were appreciated by Government. The Government were also pleased to recognise the right of the Rajaji to be a member of the Chamber of Princes.

Heir apparent MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI PRAVINSINHJI was born on 1st December 1907. Educated in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married Maharaj Rajkumari, daughter of Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayarajji, Heir apparent, Cutch State, on 15th May 1928, at Bhuj.

With effect from the 1st April 1933, all the Bombay states were brought into the Political relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General for the Gujrat States and Resident at Baroda with head quarters at Baroda. Since then the Sant State has been in direct political relation with the Government of India.

The supervision and management of the Vaccination Department of the State has been transferred to the State from 1st December 1933, by Government and the Chief Medical Officer of the State has been appointed as the head of the department.

Unrestricted control and management of the State schools was transferred to the State by Government from 1st May 1933.



SHREEMAN RAJA JAGENDRA
SINGHJI DEO BAHADUR
OF SOHAWAL STATE.

Born : 1900.

Educated : at the Daly
College Indore and Privately.

Ascended the Gadi : on 16th
February 1930, succeeding
his father Shreeman Raja
Bhagwatraj Bahadur Singhji
Deo, C I E. Shreeman Dur-
bar has two brothers 1. RAJ
KUMAR VEERENDRA SINGHJI
2. RAJ KUMAR PURUSHOTTAM
SINGHJI.

The Ruling family belongs
to the famous clan of Baghela

Rajputs who came from Anhilwara Patan in the early part of the
thirteenth Century. The State was founded in the beginning
of the seventeenth Century by Raja Fateh Singhji, who was
acknowledged suzerain of a large tract of country by the Imperial
firman of 1066 A. H. (1655 A. D.) By a subsequent sanad
dated the 1177 A. H. (1177 A. D.) hereditary title of "Raj
Chahar-Hazari and the
and Naqqara (Kettle drum
of Rs. 19 Lacs a year shrank in extent owing to the depredations
of the Marathas and Bundelas. It was granted a Sanad by the
British Government in 1809 A. D.

The Administration of the State is carried on by a Council
of which the Durbar is the President and the following are
members :—

1. RAI SAHIB MR. S. P. SANYAL, *Adviser.*
2. PANDIT NARSINGH NARAIN MISHRA, M.A., LL.B. (Dewan).
3. DEWAN LAL JAGMOHAN SINGHJI.
4. MUNSHI BANSHIDHARJI, *Secretary.*
5. KHASGI OFFICER.

SAPTASRI MAHARAJA
SIR BIR MITRODAYA
SING DEO, DHAR-
MANIDHI, JNANGUNAKAR,
K.C.I E., of Sonpur State
Descended from the
Chohan Rajputs once
represented by the historical
Prithviraj of Delhi
and Ajmere

Born; 1874

Ascended the Gadi in
1902

Married in 1895, the
daughter of the Raja of
Kashpur, who is now
MAHARANI SRIMATI LADY PAPATI DEVI, 1st Class Kaisar-
i-Hind, Life-Fellow, Patna University



Heir-apparent: MAHARAJKUMAR SRIMAN SUDHANGSHU
SEKHAR SING DEO, M R A S, the general administrator of the
State under the Ruler, and President of the Popular Assembly
(Vichar-Samiti).

Tikait Lal Sahab Sri Bir Pratap Sing Deo, first grandson of
the Ruler.

Area: 961 square miles

Population 237,920

Income: Rs 5,17,000

Permanent Salute 9 guns.

Secretary:

AMARENDRA NATH SARKAR, B. L.

Legal Adviser:

B. C. MAZUMDAR, ADVOCATE, CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.



HIS HIGHNESS SAID-UD-DAULAH WAZIR-UL-MULK NAWAB HAFIZ SIR MOHAMMED SAADAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR SOWLAT-I-JUNG, G.C.I.E., Nawab of Tonk State (Rajputana), is an Afghan of the Baner tribe known as Salarzie

Born 1879

Ascended the Gadi on 23rd June 1930 on the death of his father H. H. Sir Mohammed Ibrahim Ali Khan Bahadur, CCSI, GCIE,

Educated Privately and is an Arabic and Persian Scholar

Area of State : 2,553 square miles

Population 317,360 according to census of 1931.

Revenue Rs. 23,00,000

Salute 17 guns.

During His Highness' rule many reforms have been introduced in the administration of the State, the most important being the separation of the Executive and the Judiciary by the establishment of a Chief Court and a Sessions Court.

The administration of the State is carried on by His Highness with the help of the State Council, which has also recently been reorganised and put on a firmer constitutional basis by the passing of the State Council Act. The personnel of the State Council is as follows, —

President : HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR.

Vice-President and Finance Member MAJOR R. R. BURNETT, OBE, I.A.

Home Member : KHAN BAHADUR SZ MOHD ABDUL TAWWAB KHAN.

Judicial Member : KHAN BAHADUR SHEIKH RAHIM BUKSH, OBE.

Revenue Member : KHAN SAHIB MOHD. ASAD ULLAH KHAN.

Secretary : M. HAMID HUSAIN, B.A.

HIS HIGHNESS SRI
PADMANABHA DASA
VANCHI PALA RAMA
VARMA KULASEKHARA
KIRITAPATI MANNEY SULTAN
MAHARAJA RAJA RAMARAJA
BAHADUR SHANSHIER JANG.
 Maharaja of Travancore

Born: 7th November 1912

Ascended The Musnad
 1st September 1924

Invested with Ruling
 powers 6th November 1931

Educated Privately

Heir: HIS HIGHNESS
 MARTANDA VARMA ELAYA
 RAJA



Travancore is one of the largest Indian States in South India under the Political control of the Government of India. It is bounded on the North by the State of Cochin and the District of

and according to the census of 1931, the population is 5,095,973

For males the figures are 408 per 1000, and for females 168. The Ruler of Travancore is the source of all authority, judicial, administrative and legislative. The government of the country is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja. There is a legislature consisting of an Upper and a Lower House, with a majority of elected members and possessing large legislative and financial powers and powers of interpellation.

The Dewan is His Highness' sole minister.

Revenue: Rs. 2,38,87,200.

Salute: 19 guns, local 21 guns.

Dewan: KHAN BAHADUR SIR MUHAMMAD HABIBU-UL-LAH
 SAHIB BAHADUR, KCSI, KCIE, KT., LL D.



HIS HIGHNESS
 MAHARAJAHDHIRAJ
 MAHARANA SHREE
 SIR BHUPAL SINGHJI
 BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., Ruler
 of Udaipur, the Premier
 State in Rajputana.

Born: 22nd February
 1884.

Married: First to the
 daughter of the Thakur
 of Auwa in Marwar in
 March 1910. After her
 demise to the daughter

of the Thakur of Achhrol in Jaipur in February 1911
 and then to the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in
 Marwar in January 1928.

Educated. Privately.

Area of the State: 12,753 square miles.

Population. 1,566,910. *Revenue:* Rs. 60,00,000.

Permanent Salute: 19 guns. Local 21 guns.

STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Musahib Ala Raj Mewar: RAO BAHADUR PANDIT SIR
 SUKHDEO PRASADJI, KT., C.I.E., B.A.

Senior Minister: DEWAN BAHADUR PANDIT DHARAM
 NARAINJI, M.A., Bar-at-Law.

Minister: P. C. CHATTERJI, Esq.

DARBAR SHREE SURAGWALA, the Ruling Chief of Vadia State in the Western Kathiawar Agency (Western India States). He comes of a high and ancient lineage and is a member of the Virani Branch of the illustrious Kathi Clan from which this Province has taken its name.

Born: On the 15th March 1904

Succeeded: To the Gadi in 1930 and assumed the reins of the State Administration on the 7th September 1930

Educated: Privately under the supervision of a competent tutor

Married: In 1921 to A S Kunvarbaisaheb, the present Rani Saheba and has two daughters and two sons

Heir apparent: Yuvaraj Shree Krashnakumar Aged about 4 years. *Born* in 1931.

Rule of Primogeniture governs the succession

Area: 90 square miles. *Population* 13,719

Revenue: Rs 2,50,000.



Loans are also given to the merchants to facilitate Commerce at very low interest. A New State Hospital with a Tower Clock is built in Vadia which is one of the best buildings in the State

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

State Karkhans: MR. BHOLANATH J. THAKER, B.A., LL.B.

Nyayadhish: MR. SAVAILAL G. DHOLAKIA.

Medical Officer: MR. KHODIDAS J. PANCHOLY, L.C.P.S.

Bank Manager & Office Superintendent: MR. HATHIBHAI R. VANK.

Private Secretary: MR. RAMBHAI D. PATGIR.

Treasury Officer: MR. PANACHAND BRAWAN SANGANI



HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO SHRI HAMIR SINGHJI SAHEB BAHADUR, Vijaynagar State, a second class State enjoying plenary powers

The rulers are the descendants of Jaichand, the last Rathod Raja of Kanouj, and belong to the famous section known in history as the Solar Race

Born : 3rd January 1904.

Date of Succession : 27th June 1916

Installed on the Gad : 26th October, 1924.

Educated At the Mayo College, Ajmer

Area of the State. About 175 sq miles. Population 8,491.

Married : The daughter of the nephew of His Highness the late Maharaja Dhuraja Shri Maharana Saheb Sir Fatehsinhji of Udaipur, and on her demise again married the daughter of the late Raja Saheb Shri Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singhji of Sohawal State in Central India

Recreation : Shooting, Riding, Tennis, Cricket, Hockey, Football

Heir-Apparent. MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI PRATAP SINGHJI SAHEB, born on 25th September, 1930.

Places of Interest : SHRI VIRESHWAR MAHADEV, with most charming and natural scenes on the hill side.

Political Relations : With the Government of India, directly through the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General in the States of Western India, Rajkot.

Dewan : MR. RANCHHODLAL MATHURDAS TALATI, B.A., LL.B.

Private Secretary : MAHARAJ SHRI GULABSINGHJI SAHEB.

Chief Medical Officer : DR. RAMANLAL M. DESAI, L.C.P.S., L.T.M.



THAHAKOR SHREE SHIV-SINHIJI VIJAYSINHIJI ZALA MAKAWANA the Ruling Chief of Ilol State in the Sabar Kantha Agency under the Western India States Agency

Born on the 31st December 1910

Successor to the Gadi on the 18th October 1927

Ascended to the Gadi on the 1st April 1935 with full jurisdictional powers appertaining to the State

Education At the Scott College Sadra for 7 years. Thereafter proceeded to England in company of Col Gordon the then Political Agent of the old Malu Kantha Agency from where he returned equipped

with higher education, ideal training and varied experience, necessary for an Indian Ruler, after about 4 years. He is free from any vice and worldly temptations, chose to live a life of a bachelor until he assumed the powers of his State. He is still unmarried

Rule of primogeniture prevails

Area : 19 Square miles

Revenue . Rs 55,000.

Population . 4,662.

There are stone quarries and mines of white, yellow and red clay deposits. Cotton is also produced in the State

Almost every village has a primary school where education is imparted free. In Ilol itself there are primary schools for boys and girls and also for the depressed classes. There is also one English school.

There is also a State Hospital, the advantage of which is taken not only by the State subjects, but also by those of the adjoining States.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

State Karbhar : Mr. CHUNILAL K. BUTALA

State Nyayadhish : Mr. HARILAL J. TRIVEDI.

ORIGIN



RAJA KALYAN SINGH
of Bhinai Estate,
Ajmer - Merwara,
Rajputana.

Born: 20th October
1913.

Succeeded: To the Gadi
on the 6th October 1917,
on the death of his father
Raja Jagmal Singh and is
the 9th successor to the
Bhinai Raj.

Educated: At the Mayo
College, Ajmer, where he
studied for 12 years.
Having successfully passed

the Diploma Examination in April 1931, he studied
for the Higher Diploma Examination for three years. After
receiving practical training, he was invested with powers
on 20th October 1934

Married The 3rd daughter of the late Rao Raja
Bahadur Shri Madho Singhji, K.C.I.E. of Sikar in 1931.

Family History: The rulers of this family are Rathore
Rajputs descending from Rao Jodha, the founder of the city
of Jodhpur (Marwar). Karamsen, the grandson of Rao
Maldeo (1581), was the head of this family. He came to
Ajmer, and having by stratagem intoxicated Madha, the
Chief of a band of Bhils, who ravaged the country near
Bhinai, slew him and dispersed his followers. For this
service Bhinai and seven other Parganas were bestowed upon
him in Jagir by Emperor Akbar. Subsequently, the title
of Raja was bestowed on Bhinai House in 1783 by the then
ruler of Jodhpur as a reward for military service. The head
of this house is the premier Raja of the district.

Annual Revenue: Over Rs. 1,00,000.

Area: 122 square miles.

Recreation: Polo, Squash and Hockey.

CAPTAIN NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD AHMAD SAID KHAN KCSI, KCIE, MBE, of Chatani belongs to the well-known Rajput clan of Lal-Khanis of Bulandshahar district

Born : In December 1888 in the Rohtak district of the Punjab
Educated : In the late M. A. O. College, Aligarh, and is well versed in Urdu and Persian, besides being a Hafiz i.e., one who knows the Holy Qoran by heart

The Nawab Sahib has been in public life since 1910 and has taken a leading part in social, political and educational activities. He was elected President of the Rajput Reform Conference at Kalanaur, Punjab. He is patron of the Muslim High School Bulandshahar, which owes its existence to his generosity.



He entered the Provincial Legislative Council as an elected member in 1920 under the Montford Reforms. He was the first elected non-official Chairman of the Bulandshahar District Board under the new District Boards Act which was passed in 1922. He was a member of various committees appointed by the Government. In 1923 he was appointed a Minister and worked in that capacity till January 1926, when he was appointed Home Member. Both as a Minister and as Home Member he always tried his best to carry the Council with him. In 1928, after the unexpected and untimely demise of Sir Alexander Mudiman, Sir Ahmad Said Khan was called to act as Governor of the Province for about two months. Early in 1932 he also acted as a Member of the Governor General's Executive Council for about two months. He was a member of the Indian Round Table Conference, and attended two of its sessions.

• From April to November

ference, a premier political org—



NAWAB K. G. MOHIUDDIN FAROQUI, the only son of Kazi Rayazuddin Muhammad Faroqui, born in the year 1891, belongs to one of the few historic families of Bengal. He is the eleventh in descent from Kazi Omar Shah Faroqui, a lineal descendant of Hazrat Omar Faroqui, the second Khalif of Arabia who migrated to India and settled at Delhi. He was sent out to Bengal as a military commander by Emperor Furrokhshiar and in recognition of his meritorious services was given the grant of extensive Jaighir of two parganas in the district of Tippera, and the original Sanad conferring the Jaighir

by Emperor Furrokhshiar is in the possession of the family.

Kazi Aftabuddin Faroqui, the grandfather of Nawab K. G. M. Faroqui rendered great help to the Empire at the time of the Sepoy Mutiny. His only son, Kazi Rayazuddin Muhammad Faroqui, the father of Nawab K. G. M. Faroqui was recognized as the most influential Muhammadan leader and was highly respected by all communities.

Nawab K. G. M. Faroqui was the first non official Chairman of the Tippera District Board, Commissioner of the Comilla Municipality, Member of the A. B. Railway Advisory Board, Member of the Dacca University Court, an Honorary Magistrate and a Member of the Governing Body of the Comilla College for several years before he entered the arena of higher politics.

He has been a member of the Bengal Legislative Council since the

for solving the unemployment problem in Bengal amongst the Bhadrak class by reviving small cottage industries. He also took steps to establish co operative land mortgage banks for relieving the agriculturists of their indebtedness.

He enjoys the confidence of all sections of the people in the province. In recognition of his meritorious services and activities he was honoured with the title of "Khan Bahadur" in 1924 and with the title of "Nawab" in 1932.

He married Quatrina Begum, eldest daughter of the Hon'ble Alhadj Nawab Bahadur Sir Abdelkarim Ghuznavi, Kt., of Dihluar, Ex-Member of the Executive Council, Government of Bengal, in the year 1916.

NAWAB SIR AHMED HUSSAIN
AMIN JUNG BAHADUR
KCIE, CSI, LL.D., of

Hyderabad, Peshi Sadr-ul-Muham
to the Nizam (that is, Minister-in-
Waiting on His Exalted High-
ness) Born on the 11th August
1863 at Madras The boy Ahmed
devoted such keen attention to
his studies that in matriculating
from the Church of Scotland
Mission Institution where he was
'Coringam Bursar' he obtained
the blue ribbon of University
Endowments at Madras, the
Governor's Scholarship, meant
for the prosecution of further
studies with distinction Ahmed
Hussain joined the Madras
Christian College, where he became
one of the favourite 'boys'

of the Rev. Dr. Miller He
won the Muller's Prize and graduated B.A. second in the list of success-
ful candidates of the year 1885 He then decided on pursuing the
legal profession and accordingly joined the Law Class of the Presidency
College, Madras, obtained his B.L. Degree in 1889 and in the next year

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w in the Chambers of

the Lion of the Bar

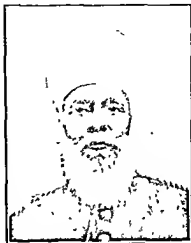
now Advocate of the

then generally known,

highest in the Revenue

Mr Hussain resigned

the post and joined the Bar at Madras. Mr Norton, who was in Hyde-
rabad in 1893, telegraphed Mr Hussain to go there for a few days to
appear with him in a big civil suit in the Nizam's High Court But
within three days of his arrival in Hyderabad he was appointed Assistant
Peshi Secretary to the Nizam When Nawab Server Jung, Peshi Secre-
tary, retired in 1896 his Assistant reluctantly stepped in his shoes to
hold the most difficult and dangerous appointment in the State The
Moulti had to serve and satisfy not one but three masters—the Nizam,
the British Resident, and the Prime Minister—whose views and wishes
were not and could not always be identical The day after the death of
Nizam, the Sixth Asaf Jah, Moulti Ahmed Hussain resigned his post,





KISHUN PERSHAD—
RAJA-I-RAJAYAN, MAHA-
RAJA BAHADUR,
YAMIN-US-SULTANAT, SIR,
G.C.I.E., HEREDITARY PESH-
KAR, Prime Minister from
1901 to 1912, and President
of the Executive Council
of Hyderabad State from
25th November 1926.

Born : 28th January, 1864,
direct descendant of Maharaja
Chandoolal, the first Hydera-
bad Statesman to have reali-
sed the importance of alliance
between his sovereign, the
Nizam, and the British Power
and who first laid down the
tradition for charity and

philanthropy in the family. Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad lives up to these two ideals of the House. He was educated first at the Nizam's College and then privately in Persian and Arabic, particularly in the teachings of Sufism. Under the nom-de-plume Shad he loves to write verses both in Urdu and in Persian, mostly lyrics full of mystical thoughts. He has also written many works in prose but mainly in Urdu. Besides literature, his present hobby is sketching, particularly landscapes in water colours. Maharaja Chandoolal as a descendant of Todar Mal, the Minister of Akbar, culturally belonged to the School of Akbar. According to the tradition of the House and the custom of inter marriages inaugurated by Akbar, Maharaja Sir Kishun Pershad has married both Hindu and Mohamadan ladies.

Heir : RAJA KHAJA PERSHAD also called RAJA ARJUN KUNWAR.

Born : 17th May 1914.

Area of the Jagir : 490 Square miles.

Population . 1,23,691

The Jagir consists of 8 Taluqas with 196 villages and has the Sessions powers as well as full powers in civil.

Revenue . Rs. 10,16,003.

MR. GUNDE RAO is the Estate Secretary and Session Judge.

SYED MOHIUDDIN ALI KHAN, NAWAB MOHIUDDIN YAR JUNG BAHADUR B.A. (Cantab.), known generally in the public as "Hunter Sahib," and among the Hindus particularly as Govindachary, was born in 1864 in Hyderabad-Deccan.

Is a descendant on his father's side of Nawab Razi Ali Khan (a Farooki by birth), Ruler of Khandesh and Nawab Najeer Khan, Salar Jung of Delhi, on mother's side of the Nawabs of Poona and Tippu Sultan.

Educated: At the Aligarh College and the Trinity College Cambridge Passed History Tripos in 1892, and returned to Hyderabad-Deccan by the end of that year



He was appointed on his return from Aligarh as Hon. Attache at the Residency and served Mr Cordery and Col Ross by turn, the then Residents at Hyderabad, till he departed for England to complete his education there. On his return from England he was offered a Com-

Married: In 1886 before going to England the only daughter of Nawab Nazim Jung Bahadur, and after his return from England made another Nekah. He has one daughter from the former, who is married, and one son from the latter. He is a young man of good promise, and is at present a Customs Superintendent.

The Nawab is a keen and well known sportsman and risked his life several times by saving the lives of beaters and others from the grips of infuriated wounded tigers by shooting them face to face on foot.

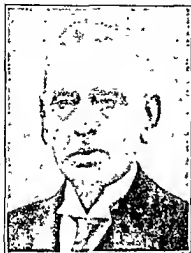


NAWAB MUHAMMAD MOIN-UD-DIN KHAN, NAWAB MOIN-UD-DOWLA, BAHADUR, the only son of the late Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, one of the three great Paigah Nobles of the Hyderabad State, was born in Hyderabad Deccan in the year 1891. Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla's Paigah or feudal state covers an area of 1,281 square miles and has a population of 276,533, while its annual revenue amounts to Rs. 22 lakhs. He carries on the adminis-

tration with the help of a Council consisting of a President and two Members.

In 1919 Nawab Moin-ud-din Khan Bahadur was given the title of Nawab Eyanath Jung, and in 1922 the title of Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla. In 1923 he was appointed Minister in charge of the Industrial Department and also a Member of the Executive Council. The next year he was given charge of the post, Nizam, his ards and he

Though at one time a keen rider, Polo Player and Racing Noble, Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur's present main recreation is shooting. He is also passionately fond of watching cricket, and he has done much to encourage the game and raise its standard not only in Hyderabad Deccan but in the whole of India. The All-India Gold Cup Cricket Tournament, which was started four years ago as a result of his munificence, attracts to Hyderabad most of the best Cricketers in India. The last M.C.C. fixture in Secunderabad, Deccan, was also due to his keen interest in Cricket and his generosity.



NAWAB MOHAMED MUKHTAR-UD-DEEN KHAN OF Hyderabad who has the following titles—NAWAB NAMWER JUNG, IKHTIDAR-UD-DOWLA, SULTAN-UL-MULK BAHADUR, is the eldest son of NAWAB SIR VIKAR-UL-UMRA BAHADUR, Prime Minister to the late Nizam. The Nawab Sahib's mother Jehandar Unnissa Begum

Sahiba is the daughter of the late Nizam Nawab Afsal-ud-Dowla Bahadur. The Nawab Sahib was born in Hyderabad on November 3rd, 1875, and on March 4th, 1888, on the occasion of the late Nizam's birthday the above mentioned titles were conferred on him. He was educated privately by tutors specially appointed, in English and Oriental languages. He went to Europe for general education where he stayed for a considerable time. In Berar C. P. he gained much experience in Revenue and Judicial administration. After the demise of his father, Sir Vikar-ul-Umra Bahadur, the Nawab Sahib acted as administrator of the Estate from February 16th, 1902, to July 9th, 1907; and in 1927 he was acknowledged the Amir of Nawab Sir Vikar-ul-Umra's Paigah. According to the latest census the Estate of the Nawab Sahib has a population of 1,87,098, and an area of about 8,25,271 acres. The annual revenue of the Estate is about O. S. Rs. 15,97,654.

RAJA VIRENDRA SHAH JU DEV BAHADUR OF JAGA- MANPUR RAJ

Born 28th July, 1915

Educated At the Mayo College, Ajmer, and the Colvin College, at Lucknow, and had a brilliant career. Throughout his student life he proved himself to be a keen and an all-round sportsman, and won innumerable medals and cups. He was the captain of the College Hockey Team, and was the Lieutenant of Riding. He takes keen interest in hunting and has bagged two tigers and ten panthers.

Succeeded 3th February, 1927

Marriage In 1932—with the only Princess of Major His Highness Maharaja Lokendra Sir Govind Singh Ju Dev Bahadur G. C. I. K. C. S. I. Ruler of Datia C. I.

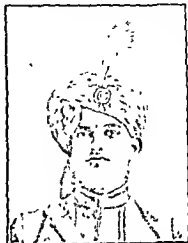
Younger brother Lal Narendra Shah Ju Dev—student of the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow under the charge of Pandit Mahesh Lal Tiwari, the late Tutor-Guardian of the Raja.

Heir: Raj Kumar Rajendra Shah Ju Dev—Born on 14th February, 1934

Capital, Jagamanpur

Area 80 square miles

Population 25,000



The Raja is the descended from Shrin Dashrath of Ayodhya, married the daughter of and obtained in dowry. He established this principality about 1100 A.D. Raja Jagaman Shah built the town and the fort after his own name in 1593. The fort at Jagamanpur was rebuilt by Raja Rup Shah, the grandfather of the present Raja.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: RAO SAHIB B. M. LAGHATE, B.A.

Medical Officer/Private Secretary: DR. F. C. SURI, L.S.M.P.

Darbar Secretary: KR. CHHOTTE SINGH (Salua)

Household Officer: K. L. CHAUBE.

Office Superintendent: S. L. GURIA.

Personal Secretary: Mr. M. N. SINGH.



RAJA SRI RAMACHANDRA
MARDARAJ DEO of Khallikote and Atagada Estates

Born January 1900 His father, the late Raja Harihara Mardaraja Deo belonged to the Rana family of the Solar Dynasty and was famous for his philanthropic works, munificent gifts and steady loyalty to Government. He endowed the college at Berhampore with a lakh of rupees, presented to the Berhampore Municipality a spacious Town Hall and was the founder and patron of the Khallikote College. He earned the title of Rajah by his golden deeds. The move for the crea-

tion of a separate province for the Oriyas originated with Raja Harihara Mardaraj Deo

Educated. At the Newington Institution and the Madras Christian College

The Estate of Khallikote and Atagada are the richest in the Ganjam District. The enlightened Raja Sahab occupies various posts of trust and responsibility both in the district and outside it. He is a member of the Madras Legislative Council and President of the District Board of Ganjam and the Ganjam Landholders' Association and he has rendered distinct services to the District. He represented the Madras Presidency and gave valuable evidence at the Indian Auxiliary Force and Territorial Force Committees in 1924. He was Lieutenant in the Indian Territorial Force for about 4 years. The young Raja holds advanced and broad views on social, religious and political matters and while at the College rendered immense service during the famine in 1919.

The Raja Sahab gave very effective and sound evidence before the O'Donnell Committee appointed to enquire into the possibilities of having a separate province for the Oriyas. He was invited for the 3rd Round Table Conference and also to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

The Title of Raja (personal) was conferred in June 1920, and in appreciation of the Raja Sahab's public work this title was made hereditary by the Governor-General in 1934 which he rightly deserved.

RAJA SAHEB MEHARBAN-
I-DOSTAN RAJA RAO
SRI RAMAKRISHNA
RANGARAO BAHADUR, M.L.C.,
of Kirlampudi Estate in the
East Godhavary District

Born On 29th August 1892
is the 2nd son of the late Maha-
raja Sir V S Rangarao Bahadur
G.C.I.E., C.B.E., of Bobbili
belonging to the tribe known as
Velma Doras who are equal to
the Rajputs and of a warlike
disposition

Educated *P*r*iv*a*t*e*l*y
He also received military train-
ing in the Indian Defence and
Territorial Forces during the
Great War having been made a Lieutenant in the Army He was
also given good administrative training before he was put in
possession of his Estate



He is a man of very liberal and advanced views in all matters
of religious, social and political importance He often visits his
Estates and is ever ready to attend to the needs of his tenants Like
his father he has also been managing his Estates with tact and ability
and with the accumulated savings thereof has purchased estates
yielding an annual gross income of about $\frac{1}{2}$ lac of rupees He has built
a secondary school at Kirlampudi, where free education is afforded
without caste or creed to deserving students He also built a sugar
factory to improve the economical condition of his tenants as sugar
cane is the principal crop of the estate The Royal Swimming Bath
in the People's Park at Madras constructed at considerable cost is
one of his gifts to the public.

The Raja Saheb has travelled extensively in India and Europe
Recently he went round the World also While in London he had the
high honour of attending H. M. the King's Levee.

Sports. Tennis and Shikar.

*M*a*r*r*i*e*d* in 1912. Has two Sons and a Daughter.



THE HON'BLE R A J A
RAGHUNANDAN PRASAD
SINGH, M.C.S. of Mon-
ghyt (Bihar).

Born November, 1882, in an illustrious Haihaya Kshtriya family of Zemindars, a family which has been honoured with the high distinction of "Raja" four times in three generations Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh has enriched its noble traditions by his manifold personal virtue and his remarkable public services. His late grandfather, Babu Ramprashad Singh his late father, Raja Kamleshwar Prasad Singh (Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medalist), his late elder brother, Raja Sivanandan Prasad Singh,

O.B.E., made their marks in public life by their public activities and generous donations. The "Welcome Ghat", the Municipal market, H.E. School, the beautiful many gifts.

Sri Radhamohan Temple at a total cost of Rs. 5,35,000 Raghunandan's devotion to

administrative ability enable him to manage his extensive zemindary and other business single-handed.

He was the sole elected representative of B & O. land-holders in the Legislative Assembly for two successive terms and just now he is one of the two elected representatives of B & O Non-Muhammadian

The Stephenson
 for Sadr Hospital,
 & contributions to
 Imperial Leprosy

Relief fund are but a few of a formidable list of public benefaction standing to his credit. His gifts in the cause of education in his native

RAJA MAHAMMAD AMIR AHMAD KHAN, KHAN BAHADUR, RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD (OUDH), is the scion of a very noble family, distinguished in all periods of Indian History for piety, highest ecclesiastical, military, administrative position and power, since his ancestor Qazi Nasrullah, Qazi-ul-quzat (i.e. Grand Qazi) of Baghdad came to India in the reign of Emperor Shahbuddin Ghori. He traces his descent direct from the first Caliph (Abu Baker)



Mahmudabad is the premier Muslim Estate in Oudh

Emperor Jehangir confirmed it and bestowed a jewelled sword of honour, Khalat and several pieces of jewellery which form the heirloom

Estate The estate comprises of villages in Sitapur, Bara Banki, Kheri and Lucknow districts

Born . on the 5th November 1914

Married In 1927 to the Rani Saheba of Bilehra, a collateral branch of Mahmudabad. There are two daughters from the union

Brother MAHARAJ KUMAR MOHAMMAD AMIR HYDER KHAN, the younger brother of the Raja Saheb, who is living with him.

Succeeded . His father the HON'BLE MAHARAJA SIR MOHAMMAD ALI MOHAMMAD KHAN, KCSI, KCIE, on May 23rd 1931.

knows English and Persian well, and is a very promising "Marsia" poet of Urdu. He is deeply interested in education, social reforms and Politics, Reading, Natural History, painting, photography are his chief hobbies.

Recreation : Tennis, Motoring and Riding.

Address : Butler Palace, Lucknow, Qaisarbagh, Lucknow Galloway House, Naini Tal and Mahmudabad (Oudh).



RAJA SYED MOHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN, the present Raja of Nanpara Estate. Born in the year 1904. Educated at the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow. His father Raja Syed Mohammad Ashfaq Ali Khan was a poet of great repute and author of many books. His late mother Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begam of the Mohamdi estate, district Lakhimpur Kheri, Oudh, was well known for her efficient management of the Estate, and acts of benevolence.

During the Great War Rani Mohammad Sarfraz Begam helped the British Government with men and money. The Lucknow University owes her its gratitude for a substantial donation as

well as the King George's Medical College

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan possesses in him the literary qualities of his learned father and the managing capacity and generosity of his benevolent mother—to which he has added the vast experience of a traveller having visited many times the continent of Europe and the near East.

There are many Muslim organisations which are indebted to Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan for his financial help and guidance.

Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan is a sportsman in the real sense of the word. He is fond of shikar and is a good shot. He plays tennis, polo and swims. He is a member of several clubs in Paris, London and Delhi. He is also a member of the U. P. Legislative Council and Vice-President of the British Indian Association of the Taluqdars of Oudh—and a patron of the U. P. Aero Club.

Govt Revenue : 3 Lakhs.

CAPTAIN RAJAH SRI SRI SRI KRISHNA CHANDRA GAJAPATHI NARAYANA DEO, M.L.C., Rajah of Parlakimedi, Ganjam District, in the Madras Presidency. The Rajah Sahib is the owner of the Parlakimedi Estate with an area of 615 square miles and of Gouduguranti and Boranta villages in Budarasingi Estate and the Malukdar Estate Anandapuram, in Chicacole and the Delang Estate in Orissa.

Born 26th April 1892.

Educated At Rajah's College Parlakimedi and Newington College, Madras



The Rajah Sahib was a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, a delegate to the First Indian Round Table Conference, an associated member of the Orissa Boundary Committee and was selected in 1933 as a representative of the All-India Landholders' Association to give evidence before the Parliamentary Joint Select

services. He
Coonoor, and
Great War he
and recruited

men both for Combatant and Non-Combatant Forces. He has been holding Honorary Commission in the land forces of R. I. M. since 1918

also a keen Cricketer. He is a member of several important Clubs of this Presidency and of the East Indian Association, London



AITMAD-UD-DOULA, VIQAR-UL-MULK, NAWAB SIR LIAQAT HYAT KHAN, Kt, O.B.E., K.B. Prime Minister, Patiala, is the eldest surviving son of the late Hon'ble Nawab Mohammad Hyat Khan, CSI, of Wah in the Attock District of the Punjab.

He entered the Punjab Government Service in 1909 as a Deputy Superintendent of Police and received unusually early promotion to the Imperial Police where he held several important appointments with conspicuous success. His services were recognized by the grant of the "King's Police Medal" and the titles of "Khan Bahadur" and "O.B.E." as also a grant of land from Government.

In 1923 his services were sent to His Highness the Maharaja Dhuraj of Patiala as Home Secretary, but His Highness soon raised his status to that of Home Minister placing under his control the administration of some of the most important Departments in the State. In 1928 his meritorious services to the State were recognised by Government by the grant of the high title of "Nawab" which is now a rare distinction.

After seven years' loyal and efficient service to the State His Highness was pleased, as a mark of favour and appreciation, to appoint the Nawab Sahib as his Prime Minister and confer upon him the following honours and rewards:—

(1) Title of Aitmud-ud-doula, Viqar-ul-mulk, "Nawab" and

(2) .. 51,000

(3)

(4) First seat in Darbar to the left of the Gaddi (Masnad-i-Shahi), (Hereditary).

(5) Khullat of Rs. 1,700 on all Khullat occasions for him and his heirs.

He represented the State twice at the Round Table Conference and again as a delegate to the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee. In January, 1933, His Majesty the King-Emporer conferred upon him the honour of "Knighthood."

During the last ten years the Nawab Sahib has introduced many important reforms in the State, and has proved himself to be a very capable and efficient administrator and a statesman of high order. His politeness, impartiality and keen sympathy with the people of the State have made him immensely popular with all classes of His Highness' subjects.

RAJA BAHADUR BRAJ NARAYAN SINGH, RAJA OF PADRANNA RAJ, in the Gorakhpur District (U P), was born in 1875 and succeeded his father, Raja Udit Narayan Singh, in 1900. This family of Gaharwar Kshatriyas came into prominence in the first half of the 17th century. In 1686 the head of the family, Rai Nath Rai, received a Naukar grant of 33 villages and 5 Arms from Aurangzeb. The title of Raja Bahadur was conferred upon the present



Raja as a personal distinction in 1919 in recognition of his meritorious services during the Great War, the title of Raja being hereditary. The Raja Bahadur is a second class Hony. Magistrate for life and was a member of the Provincial Legislative Council in 1924-26, where he proved himself to be a man of great tact and resourcefulness. He is liked both by Government and the public for his numerous services to them. His efficient management of the estate has often been considered a model in the Province. Among his great public benefactions in the estate may be mentioned Victoria Memorial dispensary, Peace Park, an agricultural bank, an Anathalaya, buildings for the local Vernacular Schools for boys and for girls, the latest being the Udit Narayan Kshatriya High School which has been endowed with property bringing an annual income of 8,000. He is a sincere religious man who makes the old family temple of Radha-Krishna a live centre of various activities throughout the year.

The estate comprises 460 villages in the district of

ing electricity.



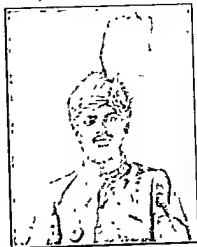
RAO BAHADUR JAGDISH
NARAYAN SINGH,

the younger brother of the Raja Bahadur of Padranna, is his right hand and no account of him or of the estate can be considered complete without a mention of the prominent part he has taken in its amelioration.

He was born in 1885, and made a Rai Bahadur in 1923 for his meritorious services. He is an Hony. Munsiff for life and a widely travelled man. His tour of Europe, where he came in contact with many important personages has left a great impress on him. He is a born engineer and businessman. He introduced motor cars and machines into the estate some years back. The inauguration of the first sugar factory of the estate was the result of his enterprise, of which he is the managing director. It was followed by the establishment of one of the largest sugarcane farms in the province, which is worked by an expert under his supervision. The creation of all the public institutions mentioned under the Raja Bahadur must be considered to be the joint work of both the brothers.

RAJA KRISHNA CHANDRA
MANASINGHA HARI-
CHANDAN MARDARAJ BHRA-
MARBAR RAY of Parikud, Orissa

Born. In June 1906.



The Rulers of Parikud claim their descent from the warrior class (Rathors) of Northern India and the first Raja Sudarson Raj had a small kingdom at Jaipur about forty miles to the north-east of Cuttack in Orissa. His son Raja Jaduraj was the real founder of the dynasty who established his kingdom at Bonkado in Banpur Orissa. In course of time the family removed to Parikud, consisting of a group of Islands and bounded on three sides by the lake Chilka and on one side by the Bay of Bengal. The land area is 67 sq miles and water area of Chilka Lake is 450 sq miles.

The family obtained the hereditary title of Raja from the British Government in 1872 and as such holds the first position in Bihar and Orissa. The present Raja is the 22nd heir of the family. His grand father, Raja Gour Chandra Manasingha Harichandan Mardaraj Bhramarbar Ray and great grandfather Raja Chandra Sekhar Manasingha Harichandan Mardaraj Bhramarbar Ray obtained the titles of Raja Bahadur and C.S.I., respectively, from the British Government for their humanitarian service in helping people at times of famine in 1866 and 1892. The family is well known for its fidelity and loyalty to the British Government.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Raipur.

Succession: In August, 1930, on the demise of his father Raja Radhamohan Manasingha Harichandan Mardaraj Bhramarbar Ray.

He was made a member of the Advisory Committee of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in June 1933 and the Chairman of the District Board, Puri, in the latter part of 1933. He is also a member of the General Council, Raipur College.

Married. The sister of the Ruling Chief of Athamallik (Orissa) in March 1931.



BIRA SRI GAJAPATI
 GODESWAR NABAKO-
 TIKARNATOTKALA
 BIRADHIBIRABAR BARGESWA-
 RADHIRAJ BHUTAVAIRABSA-
 DHUSASONOTKIRNA ROUTARAJ
 ATUIABALAPARAKRAM SAMG-
 RAMASAHASRABAHU KSHETRIA-
 KULADHUMAKETU MAHARADHI-
 RAJ SRI SRI SRI RAJA
 RAMACHANDRA DEB RAJA of
 Puri (B & O) belongs to the
 famous Ganga Vanshi Rajput;
 Descendant of King Chodagang
 Deb who came from Southern
 India. The present Raja is the
 direct lineal descendant of the
 Hindu Kings of Orissa.

Maharaja Dibya Singh Deb,
 the grandfather of the present
 Raja, was conferred with the
 title of Maharaja by the present Government. The Moghul Government

which was the fountain of honour.

The Raja is the hereditary guardian of the famous Temple of Jagannath at Puri. Electric lighting has been installed in and around the temple for the comfort of the pilgrims visiting the Temple.

Born 6th November 1898 as 3rd son of Raja Satchidanand Tribhuban Deb, late Chief of Bamra, a native State of Orissa, later father Raja Mukund

army of Mayurbhanj,
 and then at Calcutta.

JENANONI, born 2nd
 July 1929 2nd Son SRI SRI RAJRAJ DEB SANJEMONY, born 8th
 May 1933 Daughter RAJKUMARI KASTURIKANODINI DEBI, born 1931.
 2nd Daughter RAJKUMARI CHAPALA KUMARI DEBI, born 1934.

STAFF.

Rao, L. M. F. Domestic: Babu Padmalochan Naik,
 Works and Repair: Babu D. B. Patnaik.
 Teshudars of different circles: Babus Banshidhar Bebartapatnaik,
 Bihari Patnaik, Damodar Das, Brabhadra Mohanti, Mathuranand
 Mohanti, Brahmanand Mohanti, Atchutanand Mura.
 Agriculture: Babu Jayadeh Dash, A. O.

RAJA HARNAM SINGH,
R. S., RAI SAHEB,
RAJA OF RAMNAGAR
Dhameri Estate, Bara Banki
District, is the owner of
Ramnagar Dhameri Raj.

Born 1884

Educated At Colvin
Taluqdar School, Lucknow

Married 1904.

Accession In 1927 at
the age of 43, when his
father Raja Udit Narain
Singh died



Revenue of the Estate Rs. 226,000

The rulers claim their descent from the Raja of Qanauj. Their ancestors always maintained good relations with the Moghal rulers for which they were rewarded at various times. The Raikwar Rajas of whom they are descendants were held in high esteem and occupied good positions under the Delhi Kings. At a time when the finances of the estate were in a very bad position, the father of the present ruler by his prudent and wise administration brought the estate to its present solvent position.

Raja Harnam Singh takes interest in public service and was for some time chairman of the District Board, Bara Banki. For his services in this connection, the title of Rai Saheb was conferred on him in January 1927. The present ruler and his predecessors have given large amounts for various charities. The Raja Saheb is very much fond of riding. His permanent residence is Ramnagar. He is a good linguist having a good knowledge of English, Urdu, and Hindi. His father Raja Udit Narain Singh has endowed five Villages for the maintenance of a Sanskrit Pathshala at Ramnagar in 1926.



RAJA BARAHANDI MAHESH PRATAP NARAIN SINGH OF SHIVAGARH RAJ, (district Rae Bareilly, U P., Agra and Oudh) and head of Amethia Gaur clan of Rajputs

Born 19th December 1896.

Educated. At the Colvin Taluqdars College, Lucknow, where throughout his career, he was known for his social, frank and amiable nature and was spoken of very highly by the Principal, teachers and his colleagues. After finishing his education, he received practical administrative training in the various departments under the able guidance of his father, the late Raja Rameshwar Bux Singh.

Accession At the age of 28 in 1924

He hails from a very ancient line of rulers of the well-known Suraj-hansi race of Rajputs, tracing his descent back to Pushkal son of Raja Bharat, the brother of Maharajdhuraj Sri Ram Chandraj of epic fame. Adisur was the most prominent figure among the early rulers of Bengal who belonged to this branch of Rajputs and made Lakhnauti capital known as Gaurdesha Bengala. The members of this illustrious family of Bengal succeeded in carving out small principalities in the different parts of India.

In the dynasty of Raja Purthi Chandradeo of Nar Kingdom came the ancestors of Shivagarh Raj. His son Raja Kandeo under orders from Maharaj Govind Chandradeo of Kanauj proceeded to Amethi

parg
Bha
four
him
fath
the
Lon

the revenue and brought the estates to a prominent and flourishing

It is an impartible Raj. The estate gives high guzaras to the members of the family

Area: 65,322 acres.

Gross Income: About Rs. 4,00,000

Railway Station: Bachhrawan, E. I. Ry., 10 miles pucca road

AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH
NAWAB SHAH ROOKH
YAR JUNG BAHADUR.

Born: At Mazagon, Bombay, in 1874. Eldest son of the late Aga Akbar Shah, ex-Sheriff of Bombay, grandson of His late Highness the first Aga Khan and first cousin of His Highness the present Aga Khan.

Educated In English, Persian and Arabic.

Married Eldest daughter of the late Aga Shahabuddin Shah in 1897, at Poona.

Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahadur was appointed Honorary A.D.C. to H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad in 1918, and Honorary Private Secretary to His Highness the Aga Khan in 1900. He was President of the Poona Suburban Municipality for two consecutive terms from 1925 to 1931, and Chairman of the School Board of that body from 1925 to 1928 in which capacity he promoted primary education to a great extent. He was the founder and President of the Servants of Islam Society, Poona, in 1926, Director of the Queen Mary School for Disabled Indian Soldiers at Kirkee from 1923 to 1933, Jt. Honorary Secretary of the Lloyd Polo Club, Poona, from 1923 to 1928, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Poona and Kirkee Boy Scouts Association from 1931 to 1932. Elected life fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London in 1927, President of the Poona District Muslim Educational Society from 1928 to 1931. Nominated as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1932, Chairman of the House Accommodation Committee under the Cantonment Act, at Poona in 1924. Elected President of Dairat-ul-Adab, Bombay, in 1933.

He is a member of several Clubs and Societies in Bombay and Poona. As a born loyalist he has always stood by the Government.

He is an amateur artist in oil colours and is also fond of sport. He regularly hunted with Bombay and Poona Fox Hounds from 1889 to 1898 and participated in many point-to-point races in Poona. He was a keen cricketer and used to captain his family and school between 1892 and 1898.





TAMKOHI RAJ in the Gorakhpur District (U.P.) dates its prominence long before the Mohomedan Rule in India though recognition of titles and Mansabs were obtained during the reigns of the Emperors of Delhi by Raja Kalyan Mal and Raja Hamir Sahi, and from the British Government in the time of Raja Kharag Bahadur Sahi.

Raja Indrajit Pratap Bahadur Sahi, the present Raja Sahab of Tamkohi, at

the age of 5 years succeeded his father, Raja Shatruijit Pratap Bahadur Sahi after his death in the year 1898, since when many improvements have been made to the Estate in almost all directions—Political, Industrial, Social and Educational. The Raja Sahab has been a member of the Legislative Council since the time of the Reforms of 1920 though at present has discontinued his connection temporarily owing to some important Estate affairs requiring his personal attendance. He is still on the roll of many Government and Public Institutions and has contributed a lot to the well-being of his ryots and for the progress of the Estate during the short period he has had charge of the Raj. He is popular among all sections of the Public of Gorakhpur acting presently as the President of the District Board. He is a good shot and fond of manly games.

The Raja Sahab is closely related to His Highness the Maharaja of Benares in U. P. and of Bettiah and Tekari in the Bihar Province.

The Estate comprises of 462 villages in the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti in U.P. and Chhapra, Gaya, Muzafferpur and Darbhanga in Bihar Province.

**CAPTAIN RAJA
DURGA NARAYAN
SINGH OF TIRWA**, district
Farrukhabad, United
Provinces.

*Born in 1896. The
estate was taken under
Court of Wards in 1907.
and was released in 1917
It is one of the premier
estates in Agra Province.*



Educated in Mayo College, Ajmer

Tirwa house claims descent from Baghel family of Rewah. The hereditary title of Raja was conferred by Emperor Shah Alam

The Raja Sahab was a member of the Legislative Council from 1923 to 1927, and took notable interest in framing the present Agra Tenancy Act. He takes keen interest in the social, educational and political activities of the country, and has founded a High School in Tirwa. He is the President of the Provincial Hindu Maha Sabha, Secretary of the National Agriculturists' Party of the Agra Province and Vice-President of the Agra Province Zamindars' Association.

Visited foreign countries in 1928, obtained Captaincy in 1924 and is attached to 7/10th Rajput Regiment.



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NAWAB GULAMJILANI
BIJLIKHAN OF WAI.
Born : 28th July 1888

Succeeded October, 1894.
Termination of Minority Administration 1909

Married : The youngest sister of H. H. The Nawab of Jaora, 29th July 1909. Has one son and two daughters.

Educated At the Rajkumar College Rajkot, and served in the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun, for two years. He was invited to rejoin the Corps during the Coronation of the King Emperor in 1911.

Heir Sahebzada Saeeduddin Haider.

The founder of the family held a high command in the army of the Emperor Aurang-

grandson of Shivaji returned from Delhi and approached Satara he was opposed by Tarabai, his aunt. Nawab Sheikh Miran I espoused Shahu's cause and placed him on the throne of Satara. In return for this service he received the Parganas of Erondni and Daryapur, and the highest honours that the Chattrapati could bestow upon him. When

In 1820 after the conquest of the Deccan by the British Government

and is permanent President of the Satara District Anjuman Islam. He was appointed an Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. The Governor of Bombay in 1929, and was for some time President of the State Council, Jaora State.
Address : The Palace, Wai.

The Calendars.

A full Calendar will be found at the beginning of this book. Below are given details of the other Calendars in use in India.

The **Farsi** year was derived from a combination of the **Hejira** and **Sarnvat** years by the order of Akbar; it is **Luni-solar**. The **Bengali** year seems also to have been related at one time to the **Hejira**, but the fact of its being **Solar** made it lose 11 days each year.

The **Mohammedan**, or era of the **Hejira**, dates from the day after Mahomet's flight from Mecca, which occurred on the night of July 15, 622 A.D. The months are **Lunar**.

The **Sarnvat** era dates from 57 B.C., and is **Luni-solar**. The months are divided into two fortnights—**sudi**, or bright, and **badu**, or dark. Each fortnight contains 15 tithis, which furnish the dates of the civil days given in our calendars.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN 1935.

Parsee (Shehenshahi).

Jamshedi Navroz	March	21
Avan Jashan	April	14
Adar Jashan	May	13
Zarthost-no-Duso	June	14
Gatha Gahambare	Sept	5 & 6
Farzi New Year	"	6 & 7
Khordad Sal	"	12

Parsee (Kadmi).

Avan Jashan	March	15
Jamshedi Navroz	"	21
Adar Jashan	April	13
Zarthost-no-Duso	May	15
Gatha Gahambare	Aug	6 & 6
Farzi New Year	"	7 & 8
Khordad Sal	"	13

Mahomedan (Sunni).

Ramzan-Id	Jan.	8
Bakri Id	March	16
Muharram	April	13
Id-e-Milad	June	14
Shab-e-Barat	Nov.	13
Mahim Fair (Bombay City only)	Dec.	11

Mahomedan (Shia).

Ramzan-Id	Jan	8
Bakri Id	March	16
Muharram	April	13
Shahadat-e Imam Hasan	June	1
Id-e-Milad	"	19
Shahadat-e Hazrat Ali	Dec.	13

Hindu.

Vakar Sankranti	Jan	14
Maha Shivratri	March	3
Holi (2nd day)	"	20
Ramnavami	April	12
Cocoanut Day	Aug	14
Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari	Sept	2
Dusseera	Oct	7
Diwali	"	26 & 28

Jewish.

Pessach (2 days)	April 18 & 24
Shabuoath	June 7
Tubshrab	Aug 8
Rosh Hashana	Sept. 28
Sukloth (1st day)	Oct 12

Jain

Chaitra Sud 15	April 18
Shravan Vad 13, 14, and 30	
Bhadarva Sud 1 & 2	Aug 26 to 31
Payushan, Bhadarva Sud 5	Sept. 3
Kartik Sud 15	Nov 11

Christian.

New Year's Day	Jan.	1
Good Friday	April	19
Easter	"	20 & 21
Christmas	Dec	25
New Year's Eve	"	31

Note—If any of the Mahomedan holiday shown above does not fall on the day notified the Mahomedan servants of Government may be granted a sectional holiday on the day which the holiday is actually observed in addition to a holiday on the day notified.

THE INDIAN CALENDARS.

Mahomedan.

1935.

1353.

January	1	..	Ramzan ..	24
January	7	..	Shuwal ..	1
February	6	..	Zuh-kaidah ..	1
March	7	..	Tid hijed ..	1
April	5	..	Moharram ..	1

1935.

1354.

May	5	..	Safar ..	1
June	3	..	Rubbi-ul-Awwal ..	1
July	3	..	Rubbi-ul-Sanee ..	1
August	1	..	Jamadi-ul-Awwal ..	1
August	31	..	Jamadi-ul-Sanee ..	1
September	30	..	Rajab ..	1
October	29	..	Saban ..	1
November	28	..	Ramzan ..	1
December	23	..	Shuwal ..	1
December	31	..	Shuwal ..	4

Bengalee.

1935.

1341.

January	1	..	Pous ..	16
January	15	..	Magha ..	1
February	13	..	Phalguna ..	1
March	15	..	Chaitra ..	1

1935.

1342.

April	14	..	Vaishakha ..	1
May	15	..	Jyestha ..	1
June	16	..	Ashada ..	1
July	17	..	Shravana ..	1
August	18	..	Bhadra ..	1
September	18	..	Asvina ..	1
October	18	..	Kartika ..	1
November	17	..	Marga ..	1
December	17	..	Pous ..	1

Samvat

(S=Sudee, B=Budee.)

1935.

1991.

January	1	..	Maghar ..	11
January	6	..	Pous ..	1
January	20	..	Pous ..	1
February	4	..	Magh ..	1
February	19	..	Magh ..	1
March	6	..	Fagun ..	1
March	21	..	Fagun ..	1
April	4	..	Chaitra ..	1
April	19	..	Chaitra ..	1
May	3	..	Bysack ..	1
May	19	..	Bysack ..	1
June	2	..	Jyestha ..	1
June	17	..	Jyestha ..	1
July	1	..	Asad ..	1
July	17	..	Asad ..	1
July	31	..	Sawan ..	1
August	15	..	Sawan ..	1
August	29	..	Bhadarva ..	1
September	13	..	Bhadarva ..	1
September	28	..	Aso ..	1
October	13	..	Aso ..	1

1935.

1992.

October	28	..	Kartick ..	8
November	11	..	Kartick ..	8
November	27	..	Maghar ..	8
December	11	..	Maghar ..	1
December	26	..	Pous ..	8
December	31	..	Pous ..	8

Telugu & Kanarese.

(S=Sudee, B=Budee.)

1935.

1483

January	1	..	Margashir ..	8
January	7	..	Pushyam ..	8
January	21	..	Pushyam ..	8
February	4	..	Maghar ..	8
February	19	..	Maghar ..	8
March	6	..	Phalguna ..	8
March	21	..	Phalguna ..	8

1935

1484

April	4	..	Chaitram ..	8
April	19	..	Chaitram ..	8
May	3	..	Vaishakham ..	8
May	19	..	Vaishakham ..	8
June	2	..	Jyestham ..	8
June	17	..	Jyestham ..	8
July	1	..	Ashadham ..	8
July	17	..	Ashadham ..	8
July	31	..	Shravanam ..	8
August	15	..	Shravanam ..	8
August	29	..	Bhadrapadam ..	8
September	13	..	Bhadrapadam ..	8
September	29	..	Asvini ..	8
October	13	..	Asvini ..	8
October	28	..	Kartikam ..	8
November	11	..	Kartikam ..	8
November	27	..	Margashir ..	8
December	11	..	Margashir ..	8
December	26	..	Pushyam ..	8

Tamil-Malayalam.

1935.

1110.

January	1	..	Margali-Dhanu ..	1
January	14	..	Thai-Makaram ..	1
February	13	..	Madi Kumbham ..	1
March	14	..	Panguni-Mesam ..	1
April	14	..	Chittirai-Mesam ..	1
May	15	..	Vaikasi-Vishakham ..	1
June	15	..	Ani-Mithunam ..	1
July	17	..	Adi-Karkatam ..	1

1935.

1111.

August	17	..	Avani-Chingam ..	1
September	17	..	Poorattai-Kanni ..	1
October	18	..	Aippasi-Thulam ..	1
November	17	..	Martikai-Bharishi ..	1
December	16	..	Margali-Dhanu ..	1
December	31	..	Margali-Dhanu ..	1

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